minally 5%c, at \$1.06, MILWAUKEE.

CIONISTS AT WORK

Thirty-nine Medical
Ken into Custody.
the Eufale Expres.
morning last the sexton who
Holy Cross Cemetery, at Lamethat a newly-made grave had
ring the night, and on examibe that of the wife of Richard

would appear when called forCarey, the deceased, was
40 years old, the wife
Carey, who lives in the
is a man of some means, a
d has been Justice of the
y had been ill for more than
cancer, an unusual disease,
laimed that medical men were
ing the body on that account,
ronounced false by doctors
Carey's death occurred on
was buried Tuesday. As to
corpse found at the college,
some dispute. Mr., Carey and
of the family positively asis that of his deceased wife,
lrowley, the undertaker who
bears out the statement. On
s janitor of the college, Mr.
aat no corpse has been received
t of September, and that he
sase that the body claimed to
arey was in the college before.

It appears, also, that the
had gone far enough to make
difficult. The importance of
y will be readily understood.
one that ought not to be
lerstand that Mr. Carey will
the conviction of the robber,
es a penalty for their punishte Prison not exceeding one
500, or both such fine and imons receiving a stolen body
nviction, to the same punishity of this body at the college

ity of this body at the college, thed, however, it will not be race it, cases sometimes coken from a grave to a distant set will, of course, be felt in and meanwhile the college, thy identified body still is,

ses of Missionaries.

Indon letter in Cinchnati Commercia!.

With a lady who has passed as a missionary's wife at Pesiduously attended the Orio said that they told her in wull seriously diminish the other contributions to foreign ted out loud all she had learner dangerous views referred that she thought the Chinese somewhat better d of missionaries than the and partly to her contempt ion that missionaries undergogers, and require special suphusband," said she, "have part of our lives as missione have never found it a post rather luxurious. We have have the best society-scholars, intelligent American mants and travelers. I don't leasanter. I fear there is a ug in the popular notion of descrifices of missionaries, seen true once, but it can be very few parts of the East."

ion of Language.

al Workingmen's Congress has
the question of adopting a
ransaction of business. The
n French and German. The
naintined that German was
for foreigners to learn, and a
also supported French, on the
ermans were better schooled,
it would be easier for them
an for the French-speaking
erman. A German, however,
dea, because he did not conanguage sufficiently perfect."
m, he said, "that the French
the language that had arises
of transition between the aps
eing." In spite, however, of
m, French was adopted.

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Company, as a continuous state of the Company, as a continuous tester of the Company of the

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the product of their own shops, thus insuring

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TION 31st DECEMBER

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ddress our Chicago office, 121 Randolph-st., W. H. WISNER, Gen. Agt., Or address A. L. Deane, Land Commissioner, 25 South

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REMOVAL. NOTICE OF REMOVAL

"NOBBY STYLES." Macutacturer of "The Phoneix City Shirt, and Design in Gents' First Furnishing Goods, Farmagary, Noticeal, age., September 20, Clark & No. 11

# POLITICAL.

The Republican County and Congressional Primaries.

Withdrawal of the Hon. J. B. Rice.

Opposition Legislative Ticket of the Committee of Twenty-one.

Meeting of the Saloon-Keepers Last Night.

The Indiana Legislature Undoubtedly Democratic.

Joseph E. McDonald Likely to Be United States Senator.

Rejoicings of Hendricks at the Turn of Affairs.

List of Members-Elect to the Legislature.

New York Set Down as an Uncertain State.

Painful Deliberations of the Republican Leaders.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Third Term and Civil Rights.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE PRIMARIES. The Republicans held their primary meetings resterday, in the various wards, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County and Con-gressional Conventions, the former of which neets to-morrow, and of nominating Alderme The result is as follows:

The result is as follows:

Delegates—Congressional Convention—John Lyle King, H. G. Pulling, James B. Bradwelt, R. B. Longley, Thomas Pdasm, George B. Armstrong. County Convention—J. C. Mickerbocker, John Summerfield, W. H. Glesson. A. S. Trude, Stephen F. Brown, August Meisted, William G. Ogle.

Alderman—William H. Richardson.

SECOND WARD.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—F. W. Warren, George C. Clarke, Dr. Jordan, Thomas Carson, Robert W. Raiston, J. S. Siftt, M. Geissler. County Convention—Thomas Carson, L. Du Boise, C. Walter, J. S. Siftt, and M. Geissler.

Atterman—F. W. Warren.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—George Reed, W. H. King, Henry Bradford, L. B. Boomer, T. W. Karvey, A. S. Revnolds, S. D. Kimburk, Charles Euroby, Addison Ballard, Harold Sprague, and Philo Warner. County Convention—George W. Gage, J. W. E. Thomas, F. C. Vierling, W. H. Eddy, William C. Philips, Charles G. Wicker, Henry Bohn, and S. D. Phelps, helps.
Aliceman-David Coey.

Phelys.
Alterman—David Coey.

Belegates — Congressional Convention — Daniel A.
Jones, C. M. Culbertson, Joseph Sampson, Amos
Grannis, B. A. Irish, Jacob Syrader, Noison Morris, C.
H. Gaubert, J. H. Clough, and Charles P. Kallogs.
County Convention—George H. Sidwell, A. C. Catkins,
N. S. Bouton, Nathan Wheeler, George A. Hartman,
G. A. Leland, T. E. Stacey, and H. M. Mosher.

Alderman—Joseph E. Otis.

FRYR WARD.

Delenales—Congressional Convention—H. B. Brayton, E. L. Barber, Robert Aitchilson, D. N. Bash, R. C.
Warring, D. S. Covert, R. M. Wooste, James Springer,
Thomas Nicols, P. Clowry, H. S. Wheeler. County
Convention—C. H. Reed, R. E. Stone, P. P. Mathews,
William McGregor, A. D. Hayvard, G. T. Williams,
W. A. Stanton, J. L. Woodard, George Anderson.

Alderman—Thomas C. Glarks

EIXTH WARD.

Delegates—County and Congressional—J. Bonfield,
Martin Best, William Braw, George F. Kalbe, David
Eavens, Adam Sohn.

Alderman—No nomination.

SEVERYH WARD.

Delegates—Compressional and County Conventions—
Christ. Teginyor, Frank Knight, William Ludwig, F.
Koenig, B. Enthoff, and Louis Fisher.

Alderman—Constructions—
John J. Clowry, Julius Knauth, Feter Shannassey,
Daniel Green, Frank Elbe, James B. Craney, Andrew
Rhem.

Alderman—John Willard.

Alderman-John Willard.

Assets - - \$500,000 Delegates—Congressional Convention—P. A. Hoyne,
. C. Williams, William Fraser, William O'Brion, T.
. Rooney, James Collins, William Casper, R. Hayes,
county Convention—P. Gaynor, S. Dooley, R. V.
fennedy, W. P. Cardwell, C. Mauer, J. J. Sullivan, S. People's Fire Insurance Co., Assets - - - \$400,000

County Convention—P. Gaynor, S. Deoley, R. V. Kennedy, W. P. Cardweil, C. Mauer, J. J. Suliivan, S. F. Knowies, S. Decgan, Alderman—Johna Greenwood, T. First ward.

Delegotes—Congressional Convention—L. L. Bond, D. W. Clark, M. Conzed, Alvin Sabsbury, John Hoffmann, T. M. Avery, H. D. Morey, H. C. Wentworth, County Convention—A. G. Low, J. M. Kemedy, C. D. Peacock, J. L. Brennan, Fred Boerner, H. F. Oliver, J. M. Getman, Richard Biskeman.

Alderman—D. W. Clark, Jr.

Delegates—Congressional and County Conventions—Aid. George E. White, Duncan McDougal, John C. Curlien, Mad Jenson, Michael Crowley, Aiderman—James Walsh.

TWILFTH WARD.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—Monroe Heath, George Mason, John B. Jeffery, Charles Reitz, Moses Jones, S. Unden, O. L. Mann, M. E. Cole. County Convention—W. F. Milligan, P. H. Willerd, Clark Gebt, S. C. Stover, Glark Lipe, D. J. Avery, Augusts Kochn, Joseph Ranney.

Alderman—Col. A. N. Witerman.

THERLENTH WARD.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—Wiley M. Egan, Daniel Worthington, Alexander White, John Baffen, Arwhie O'Neill, George W. Newcomb, James Davie, H. T. Mabler. County Convention—R. Cleveland, L. H. Roblinson, R. H. Moulton, J. I. Campbell, J. T. Rawleigh, C. C. Kohlean, Sam Brown, John D. Sutter.

Alderman—J. S. McFarland.

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN. 130 BROADWAY, New York.

Sutter,

Alderman-J. S. McFarland.
FOURTEENTH WARD.

Folloates—Congressional Convention—S. E. Cleveland, James Quirk, M. French, L. B. White, W. H.
Dotson, Newton Burke. County Convention—B. G.
Gill, W. Williams, C. E. Moore, W. H. Nelson, J. T.
Kelley, C. G. Dixon.

Alderman—B. Quirk.

FIFTETTI WARD.

Delicates—Congressional Convention—Stephen

Alderman—B. Quirk.

Delegates — Congressional Convention — Stephen Burns, Thomas Brown, Henry Moeller, J. H. Rapp, Patrick Griffin, C. Niederschmidt, C. H. Plantz, County Convention—M. M. Gerhardt, John M. Palmer, C. E. Schariau, H. W. Niner, Thomas Embrit, W. J. Lyman, and Edward Steinbrecher.

J. Lyman, and Edward Steinbrecher.

Jiliermen—For two years, Nie Eckhardt; for one year, J. A. E. Idadt.

Belegates—Congressional and County Conventions—Courad Folz, Fred Benzinger, Thomas Powell, Charles Nebbe, Henry Goodman, Peter Regitz.

Alderman—E. Stitig.

SENSTRENTH WAED.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—Chas, Spoeri, Thomas Kelley, John Elinewald, Fred Frillman, Rheinhard Zels, Henry Straus, Henry Schlotthauer, County Convention—John Knaunwald, John C. Folz. Thomas Kelley, John Steinmuller, Henry Severip, Charles Spoeri, Louis Nelle,

Alderman—Louis Schaffner.

EtoHylenth WAED.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—C. G. Linder-

Asserman—Louis Schaffner.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—C. G. Linderberg, James Noien, C. F. Piscreon, Frederick Bornan, and William Sanderson. County Convention—A. H. Robinson, John Sampson, William Sanderson, John S. Muller, and Leonard Guilenhath.

Aldisman—Thomas Cannot.

KINDERSON WARD.

Delegates—Congressional Convention—Brand Ram-

# ell. J. H. Muelik, David Wiley, W. M. Clarke, Barry McCormick. County Convention—F. H. Bipper, C. W. Fuller, Lorenz Mattern, Tohias Almandinzer, W. M. Clarke. Alderman—No nomination.

Delegates—Congressional and County Conventions—
H. W. King, Daniel Quirk, W. Hossemer, Andrew Nelson, William Fogarty.

Alberman—Capt. D. Dalt.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Owing to the many competitors for Con-ressional honors, on the Republican side, in gressional honors, on the Republican side, in the first Congressional District, there was coniderable excitement last night in regard to the primary elections. The result at the close of the polls was about as follows: The Dixon ticket was ahead in the Second and Sixth Wards. John C. Dore's men carried the Third and Sev-Fourth and Fifth; and the First Ward was in a chaotic state. It is reported that Hyde Parl and Lake are split up between Smith and Dore

The following letter from Representative J. B. Rice, announcing his declension of a renomination, will be read before the Convention of the First Congressional District, which is to meet on the 20th inst.:

the 20th inst.:

CRICAGO, Oct. 16, 1874.

To the Republican Nominating Concention of the First Congressional District:
GENTLEMEN: At this late day (and I am sorry his so late) I am constrained to announce to you that in no event can I be a candidate for renomination. I have been ill five months, and am ill now. My physician and family concur in the belief that with a little time to regain my lost strength that I would be fully able to attend to public and private duties. But I am convinced if I were renominated, that I could take no part in the coming canvess. For these reasons I must decline to be a candidate before your Convention.

With sincere and hearty thanks for the past, slways to be gratefully remembered, I am your friend and servant,

M. C., First District Hilmoss.

This leaves then three candidates before the Convention, Messrs. Dore, Dixon, and Smith.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET. the Opposition party was held yesterday evening at the club-room of the Sherman House, at which the recent nominations for the Legislature were econsidered. The result of the meeting was

the nomination of the following:

First District—Senator, John C. Haines; Representatives, Jared Basset, Moses J. Wentworth.

Second District—Representative, John Hise.

Third District—Senator, Miles Rehoe; Representatives, Conrad L. Nichoff, Thomas Haipine.

Fourth District—Representative, William H. Con-

don.

Pifth District—Sensior, John Buckler; Representatives, M. J. Dunne, J. M. Arwedsop.

Sixth District—Representatives, Obadiah Jackson,
William H. Stickney, Robert Thien.

Seventh District—Sensior, M. W. Robinson; Representatives, William Freise and D. C. Shully. All candidates nominated on the Opposition ticket are requested to meet at 2 o'clock this af-ternoon for the transaction of important busi-

THE SALOON-KEEPERS. The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens (Verein Freisinniger Buerger) held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Swiss Mænnerchor, No. 45 North Clark street. This association was organized something over a rear ago, by the saloon-keepers of this city, for he purpose of fighting the Sunday law, which at that time was rigidly enforced. The mempers took an active part in last year's campaign and to their efforts the large majority by which the People's ticket was elected is partly due. Since that time spasmodic meetings of the organization have been held, but little interest was taken in them by the members, and lately it was taken in them by the members, and lately it was but very seldom that a quorum could be secured. Being again on the eve of an election the members of the Society, behaving the present Republican party to be the old Law-and-Order party, thought it necessary to again take active part in the canvaes, and join the Opposition ranks. For this reason the meeting of yesterday afternoon was called.

There were about twenty members present, who were called to order by the Prosident, Mr. G. A. Korn.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. De Berge, stated The Financial Secretary, Mr. De Berge, stated that the finances of the Association were in a corry-looking condition. He had tried to collect the outstanding dues by collectors, but these men could not earn their salt, and refused to work. Out of over 100 members, only twenty-two ind paid up. There was, however, a small

Mr. KORN.
The President, Mr. Korn, said that all those The President, Mr. Korn, said that all those present knew what dangers were threatening their interest. The Law-and-Order party, in the disguise of the Republican party, was again at its tricks, and was trying to make proselytes among them. The ticket nominated Thursday was such that every liberal-minded citizen could support. He meant to yote the entire Opposition ticket without a scratch.

sorte the entire Opposition ticket without a scratch.

MR. EMIL DIETZSCH
said it was never more necessary to keep the Association intact than at the present time. When the Association was organized last year, it was for the purpose of being a standing menace against those who bad any desire of abrogating the personal liberties of our citizens. The Republican party had been, from its organization, the haven in which the Muckers and know-Nothings found the best shelter. The Germans supported that party, not because they loved it, but because they ignored their private interests for the sake of abelishing slavery. Slavery was now done away with, and they had no longer anything in common with that party. The Muckers and Wassersimpels were still to be found in those ranks, and it was the daty of every German to cast his vote against these men, and in favor of the Opposition party, in the ranks of which all liberty-loving ciuzens will be found. This was best exemplified in the Common Council when the vote on the Sunday weilfound. This was best exemplified in the Common Council, when the vote on the Sunday ordinance was taken. All the Aldermen belonging to the People's party went solidly against it, while the Republican Aldermen were in favor of enforcing it. Mr. Farwell was making immense effects to lure a sufficient number of Germans back into the Bepublican party for the zole purpose of getting himself re-elected. Germans who allowed themselves to be bribed by that man ought to be ashamed of themselves; they were worst than traitors. Were it not for the large amounts of money that Farwell was throwing around on the North Side, not a single German could be found who would be willing to vote the Republican ticket. The least advantage ound. This was best exemplified in the Com German could be found who would be willing to vote the Republican ticket. The least advantage gained by the Republicans would be taken advantage of, and those men would suffer for their treachery hereafter. No respectable German was now in the ranks of the Republicans; none but the bummers, officeholders, and Rodman. He was sorry for the man who could be influenced by such a person as that Rodman, who had left Missouri for Missouri's good. They must all stick together like men, or else the fruits of their hard and earnest labors during the last year would be lost forever.

ME. VOGEL

their hard and earnest labors during the last year would be lost forever.

ME. VOGEL

made a speech eulogizing Mr. Hesing, saying that he had always found him an honest and faithful leader. No better man could be found in the city to lead them again into the battle against the cohorts of oppression, and win another glorious victory. He then condemned the Republican party, charging it with causing all the evils under which we are now suffering. Even the insurance companies, in his opinion, were made up of Republicans, and that was the reason why they had withdrawn from the city. And now these same Republican companies are trying to force upon us a New York man for Fire Marshal. Such outrage should not be permitted, as our present Fire Marshal was as good as they make them. Altogether, he was convinced that the Republicae party was notten and corrupt, and should be cast aside as a used-up, worthless thing.

Mr. Korn moved that the Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens pledge itself to support the Opposition tacket as a unit.

PETER HAND was opposed to such resolution because there were some men on the ticket who were unworthy of support. They ought to wait, and see what changes are made.

Mr. Korn modified his motion so that the As-

changes are made.

Mr. Korn modified his motion so that the Association support the action of the Committee of

twenty-one.

Mr. Hand was opposed to this also. Personally he would go with the Opposition, heart and soul, but there were many who are waiting to see what the leaders would do.

Mr. Dierzsch was surprised at Mr. Hand's op-

position. It did not look well, and inspired others with an idea that there was discord and dissatisfaction. Because Hand had been beaten at the Convention, was no reason to go back on party and principles. They did not desire to pledge themselves unqualifiedly to everything; they could afford to act coolly and with judgment.

ment.

Mr. Korn being convinced that all present were in earnest in their opposition to the Republican party withdrew his motion.

Mr. Dietzsch then introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

mously adopted:

Whereas, In this election certain men are trying to
lead the German voters over to the Republican party
again for no other purpose than to advance their selfinterests and sell out the interests of this Association interests and sell out the interests to the enemy; and, to the enemy; and, Weigness, We care not for men, but for principles; therefore, be it Resolved. That this Association considers all those who have joined the Republican party traifors to our who have joined the Republican party traifors to our enemies;

ALD. WHITE.
Ald. George E. White sends in the following

reply to the affidavit of Edwin Drury, published yesterday :

yesterday:

In the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:

Sir : My attention was called this morning to an adidatit in your to-day's issue, the sole object of which scens to be to fujure me and my chances at the trimary elections to be held to-day, and before the Republican Convention to be held to-morrow. The affidavit hereunto attached will prove that the Hon. William Wayman and Joseph S. Reynolds, my opponent, were in the County Clerk's office, after I had been there and saw the poll-book in question intext. I would further state that, until yesterday, I was perfectly ignorant of the fact of the poll-book having been tampered with, when I was so informed by friends of Mr. Reynolds. As for my being ineligible to the office I seek, I desire to brand all reports to the contrary as being maliciously false. I understand that Mr. Reynolds is trying to prove, in connection with this report, that there is only one George White in Chicago, and by circulating the report that I am not eligible: have voted fraudulently, or have been an interested party to this despicable transaction, to lessen my chances, and thereby improve his own. Whoever have the morning that the morning means the same than the morning that the contraction of the safety dealy less that the morning that the contraction of the safety dealy less that the morning that the same that the morning that the morning

may have been guilty of the deed.

ALD, GEORGE E. WITTE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

William Wayman being duly sworn, on his oath, seys he was at the Oriminal Court room on Monday, the 12th of the month, at about 11:39 a. m. He saw Ald, White and C. F. Periolat get into a buggy and drive away. Immediately after he met Joseph S. Reynolds, ex-Senator; and the said Reynolds requested him to go down into the basement of the County Clerk's office, and examine one of the pollbooks of the Thirteenth Ward, where he found George E. White had voted by affidavit in the election of 1872, the said book being in its normal condition, and further this deponent says not.

WM. WATMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October, A. D. 1874.

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

### THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16 .- Full returns en. Garfield's district, received to-day, show ne following result : Total vote for Garfield, 12,607; for Woods, Dem., 6,307; for Hurlbut Ind. Rep., 3,116. Garfield's majority over Woods, 6,300; Garfield's majority over Hurlbut, 9,471; Garfield's majority over both, 3,817. In Allen, 6,001. Garfield's vote is, therefore, greater than that of Noyes, who was not handicapped with temperance crusade and depression in busi-ness, both of which have told heavily against all The happiness here over the election of Payne Inc nappiness here over the election of Favne is general and demonstrative. To-morrow night is grand ratification blow-out will be held in the pack, which will be on a scale not surpassed by any similar event since the Presidential Lubice in 1868. The feeling of the Republicans is bitter against the Prohibitionists and Crusaders who after getting the Espublicans. Republicans is bitter against the republican and Crusaders who, after getting the Republican their referra movement, party weighted with their reform mo find cold comfort in the Republican camp here-after. An analysis of the returns in the Cleve-land District show that Parsons ran behind the State ticket in this county only 793, only a few votes more than he fell behind the State ticket

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—News received o-day makes no change in the results as telegraphed last night. The revolutions in the northwestern counties of the Thirteenth District completely overcome the Republicans. No ger, yet not until noon was the suspense reieved by a dispatch from the gentleman that has the majority at 107. Thus has dwindled away a solid Republican majority of over 1,990. The defeat of Mr. Heilman is not particularly regretted. He ran the campaign as a personal matter, entirely refused to affiliate with the State Committee, and the managers rather chuckled over his disaster.

The figures on the Legislature remain the

same practically, though several of the Democratic ticket may prove to be Independent in name, but they are Opposition anyway, and it is believed by both parties that the Democrats will have a clear majority of two on joint ballot. The

put forth in certain quarters to

REDISTRICT THE STATE.

In an interview with Gen. Brady, Chairman of
the Republican Committee, he expressed tha
opinion that the Republican defeat was due to
absentees, growing out of the general dissatisfaction with the existing condition of things.
He does not believe the Democratic vote has increased, but that if the Republican vote had
been polled the State would have been handsomely carried. In other words, his idea is that
enough

somely carried. In other words, his idea is that enough

REPUBLICANS STAYED AT HOME, or else entered into the Independent movement to show that certain reforms are necessary if the party expects a victory in 1876.

The Republicans are generally mad, but have no idea that their party is permanently defeated. A very large number, however, acknowledge the hopelessness of future effort unless they rid themselves of the loads that defeated them on Tuesday.

pendents ten members of the Lower House. He is a Democrat, however.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The best estimates place the Legislature as follows: Senate-Republicaus, 24; Democrata, 23; Indevendenta, 3. House-Republicans, 37; Democrats, 54; Independenta, 9. These figures, of course, will be slightly altered. They are from a Republican point of view. The Democrats claim 53 members of the Lower House, but in that they include several Independents, whom they believe will act with them. Farpend the names and districts of the Logislature, as nearly as can be ascertained now. There is great desire to see the list throughout the State. It is not correct, of course, but it is nearly so, as far

T	HE SENATE.
Districts.	Names.
Posey and Gibson	Jasper Davidson
Warwick and Pike Spencer and Perry	H. C. Gooding. 1 J. B. Hendricks R. Tobin 1 H. K. Wilson
Sullivan and Knox Daviess and Greene	H. K. Wilson Andrew Hum- phreys
Crawford and Harriso	n. S. E. Stuckleger Franklim C. John
*Washington and Jack	son John A. Bereman
Brown and Bartholom Scott, Jennings, and	son John A. Boreman. e. G. W. Shiedley. 1 ew. J. B. Grove.
Jefferson	DoJ. H. Friedley 1A. L. Roe 1 andWim. Culberteen H. D. Sloeth H. D. SoottH. D. Soott
Ripley *Decatur and Rush	Wm. Culberteen
*Owen and Clay	H. D. Scott
*Puinam and Hendric Parke and Vermilion.	ks. Addison Daggy. 1
*Fountain and Warre Tippecanoe	H. D. Scott  M. B. Ringo  M. K. Stoler  L. T. Johnson  D. W. P. Rhodes  J. M. Larne  Jer,  Geo. Mayers  T. A. E. Stringer  H. Winterboth
and White	Geo. Mayers
*Laporte	omJ. H. Winterboth-
"Marshall, Fulton. an	Joseph Henderson, d Pu- M. R. Smith
*Kosciusko and Whitl *Elkhart	eyC. W. ChapmanJas. K. Beardsley.
*fiteuben and DeKaib.	Wm. Bunyan
*Allen, Adams, and W	elis. John D. Saring-
Huntington and Wabs Grant, Blackford, and Miami and Howard	d Pu- M. R. Smith.  ey. C. W. Chapman. Jas. K. Beardeley. Wm. Bunyan. W. J. Howard. E. C. Bell. elia. John D. Sarring- hausen. bah. E. Heekleman. Jay. J. Underwood. D. R. Bears. D. D. Dykemun.
Cass and Carroli Hamilton and Tipton	D. D. Dykeman P. Cardwell Andrew J. Boons
*Boone and Clinton Madison and Delawar	e R. H. McCree
Wayne (contested) *Heary and Hancock	Wm. Baxter Wm. R. Hongh
Marion (2)	Andrew J. Bonne.  e. R. H. McCree.  Andrew J. Neff.  Wm. Barter  Wm. R. Hough  Rush.R. M. Haworth  W. C. Thompson,
Marion and Morgan Dearborn and Franki	D. H. Oliver Jas. A. Mazwell in. N. S. Givan JaF. Harney
Montgomery	CAPITULATION.
Holding over Repu	blicans

Warrick.

Parke and Montg

estimate on

THE MAJORITY IN THE STATE
has not been changed. It will be between 15000 and 20,000. If the Democrats prove to have
the control of the Legislature, Joseph E. McDonald, it is generally conceded, will be the Senator, though Voornees may try to spite
him by rallying his greenback friends to compel
a third man.

him by rallying his greenback friends to compel a third man.

The present State officers are putting their houses in order for the newcomers, and, by the 20th of January next, the whole Administration of the State will pass into the hands of the Democrats. Gov. Hendricks is in special good humor over the fact that he will have officers and a Legislature in harmony with him, and he has already called a council of the officers-elect, and a few of the chief men, to counsel over the situation and to cat out the work for the coming and a few of the enter men, to comessive the situation and to eat out the work for the coming Legislature. The Governor will try to hold his party to a prudent and economical administration, and is especially severe on the proposition put forth in certain quarters to

F. M. Morey.
"James G. Johnson
"John C. Lincoln.
"J. Marion
"Sam. Shortridge,
"J. H. Anderson
"James Emmerson James Emmerson.
G. H. Brown.
Samuel Ames
Theo, Crunpacker John D. Heighway 1. Thos. Washburn... A. Osborn
O. D. Willett
Samuel Harper
E. B. Glassgood
E. H. Taylor
M. D. Allen, P. J. M. Dornail.
J. A. Cantiey
J. L. Johnson
P. S. Wheeler
Samuel Taylor
F. D. Caldwell P. S. Kennedy... 1
J. W. Forrest...
William Ribble... 1
Matt Smith... 1
Martin A. Pelder. 1
B. L. Harris, J. C.
Ratcliff... 2 M. E. Faulkner... S. McCord..... J. R. Milliken ...

The Independent Senators from Hamilton and Tipton, and Madison and Delaware, are of Re-publican proclivities.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune FORT MADISON, In., Oct. 16.—The full election returns of Lee County were not received until yesterday, and show a light vote polled. Tickets

seives of the loads that defeated them on Tuesday.

Evender C. Kennedy, one of the Representatives-elect, is lying at the point of death.

NISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

It is claimed by the Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee that P. F. Affin, the Republican Representative-elect from Vauderburg County, will really act with the Democration some of the main political questions at issue.

E. C. Buskirk, the newly-elected Criminal Judge, is dangerously ill at Jeffersonville, and will probably die. Judge Test, his Republican opponent, is considering the idea of contesting, on the ground that Buskirk has not been installed for one year.

Johnson County elects McFadden Representative, Independent, for District Judge, 391; McCrary, Republican, for Congress, only 67. The Anti-Monopoly county ties: For Cierk W. P. Staub, 165; Recorder, W. Banks, 339; Supervised County will not exceed to Republican the various counties increase the Republican majority on the State ticket. It will probably reach 40,000. On the Congressional tacket the majority will not exceed \$5,000. General apathy is reported on the part of the Opposition from all parts of the State. The want of leadership is recognized, and the absence of a perfect organization brought defeat upon what is generally called the Non-Expectative, Independent, for District Judge, 391; McCrary, Republican, for Congress, only 67. The Anti-Monopoly county ties: For Cierk W. P. Staub, 165; Recorder, W. Banks, 339; Supervised Connable, 774.

Symbol 165; Recorder, W. Banks, 339; Supervised Connable, 165; Recorder, W. Banks, 339;

yesterday, and show a light vote polled. Tickets were badly scratched, and in the local contests the Anti-Temperance men carried the day. The Anti-Monopoly majority on the State ticket will average 259. Sprague, Anti-Monopoly candidate for District Attorney. received 1,272 majority: Smyth, Independent, for District Judge, 321; McCtary, Republican, for Congress, only 67. The Anti-Monopoly county ticket is all carried by the following majorities: For Clerk, W. P. Staub, 165; Recorder, W. Banks, 339; Supervisor, Connaber, 774.

Special Dupatch to The Chicaro Tribune.
Dzs Moines, Ia., Oct 16.—Latest returns from the various counties increase the Republican

while the libel suits which he has brought against the press are relied upon by his opponents to bring out all the facts in connection with what was charged against him in the campaign.

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 16.—Returns from fourteen additional counties hold up to the estinate of last night,-75,000 majority for the Conitution. The State ticket headed by Garland for Governor runs about even with the Constitution. So far but three counties have voted against the Constitution: Phillips, 200 majority; Jefferson, 1,700 majority; and Lincoln, 178 majority. The Republicans have elected but eight or ten members of the Assembly.

WEST VIRGINIA. WHEEELING, W. Va., Oct. 16 .- The Republicans concede the election of Wilson (Dem.) to Congress for this district by about 100 majority. This result makes the West Virginia delegation the next Congress stand three Democrats, in-sad of one Republican, one Democrat, and one dependent, as in the present Congress.

### OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Political matters in this State are just now shaping themselves, and a clear idea of the prospects of the local election in this city, and probable result in the State, may be formed. The best-informed men, with unusual facilities for obtaining information from the interior of the State, as well as in this locality, assert that

THE DEMOCRETS WILL CARRY THE STATE by a small majority. Mr. Tilden himself says that all his information leads him to the conclusion that he will have an equal vote with Dix in the rest of the State, leaving New York City's regular Democratic majority of about 30,000 or 40,000 to be his majority in the State. He is probably over-sanguine in this matter; and there tion that the Republicans themselves House organization, which really runs the Re-publican party in this State. certain about the result. The Custom-HAVE NOT ZEALOUSLY SUPPORTED DIX,

But and even now are somewhat lukewarm. the events of the past week or two have aroused eld between Gov. Dix and the leading Cuswas beld between Gov. Dix and the leading custom-House men, including Collector Arthur, Naval-Officer Laflin, Surveyor Sharpe,—the import of which you may be informed of later.

THE DISSATISFACTION IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS throughout the State with the National Administration is unquestionably very great. On the other hand, the Dix State Administration bestimen great satisfaction and it is helieved that other hand, the Dix State Administration has given great satisfaction, and it is believed that he is really 20,000 stronger than the ticket. This may result in giving him majorities in unexpected districts. For instance, he will probably carry the Democratic County of Kings, in which Brooklyn is situated. The Democratic Ring organization in Brooklyn is inimical to Triden, who has made a reputation as the Ring iconoclast, and they are afraid that his next efforts, reatignly, if he has the power as rumored. clast, and they are afraid that his next efforts, particularly if he has the power, as rumored, will be directed to their absolute demolition. They consequently load him down in that county with obnavious candidates, whose nomination will have the effect of giving the county to Dix. In this city an effort has been made to get up an opposition by Tammany Hall to the regular Democratic organization in the interest of the Exemplicacy, but it is already a failure. ublicans, but it is already a failure.

Expensions, but it is arready a tandre.

Expense in The WEST
have given the old Democrats the idea that this
State can be carried, and this fact will bring out
many who have not voted for years, and will
compel those who would like to revolt against nany to vote the regular ticket in order to have their records straight. It is very safe to conclude that this year the whole Democratic vote will be polled. A great many thousands of Republicans will shirk their duty because of their dissatisfaction with national and local affairs, and it is just possible that the political revolution here in favor of the Democrats will be as marked as it has been in Indiana and Ohio.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. sron, Mass., Oct. 16 .- Mr. J. M. S. Williams had a very narrow escape to-day,—a much closer shave than his friends had expected. His backers were John W. McDuffie, formerly Postmaster at Cambridge, and S. C. Knight, a radical temperance man and an officer in the Custom-House. When they found that Cambridge, which sent more than one-fifth of the delegation, went for Williams solid, they considered district safe, and boasted that Williams was all right; but this is a bad year for Credit-Mopeople, and the wicked country papers kept saying that Williams is one of the men who were deep in its complications. Then, too, it was understood that ex-Gov. Claffin, a man who had money, and was always willing to spend it for the good of the party, and had a clear record, was ready to go in his place. Believing this, Newton went olid for him, and Milford and Natick went antiwilliams. Things looked quite uppleasant for Williams, until Mr. Claffin was reminded that unless Mr. Williams was nominated it would look like a personal attack upon him, and thereupon Mr. Claffin found that his business would not persibility acts of Courage this ways and that it was mithim to go to Congress this year, and that it was nothing less than fair that Mr. Williams should nothing less than fair that Mr. Williams should have two years more at Washington. This took the bottom out of the opposition, but they would not vote for Williams at any rate. Therefore, before the Convention met, a caucus of anti-Williams men was held, at which Mr. Claffin's letter of withdrawal was the principal subject of discussion, it being asserted by one of the delegates that it had been written in the interest of Mr. Williams with the understand. interest of Mr. Williams, with the understand-ing that Mr. Claffin should be supported for the when the Convention had assembled,

AN INFORMAL EALLOT
resulted as follows: Total number of delegates,
92; B. M. Morse had 4: William Claflu, 6; J.
F. C. Hyde, 31; M. S. Williams, 51. Ward Nine-F. C. Hyde, 31; M. S. Williams, 51. Ward Nine-teen of Boston, however, elected three Claffin fielegates, Ashland two, and Sherburn two. Gen. Underwood, Surveyor in the Custom-House, elected in Newton for Claffin, voted for Williams, and the Newton delegates were in-ceused at his action, and freely stated that he could not have received ten votes for such a purpose. These would have taken eight votes from Williams, and had the Antis united upon Mayor Hyde, of Newton, he would have received from Williams, and had the Antis united upon Mayor Hyde, of Newton, he would have received a vote of 48 against 43 for Williams, and have been nominated, but a call was made for Williams' nomination by acclamation, and in a hurry it was voted, with several noes. Mr. McDuffie offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That in the Hou. J. M. S. Williams this Convention recognize an upright and consistent representative of the early doctrines of the Republican party, and we will put forth our most active energies to secure his triumphant election.

This was tabled, on the motion of Mr. Patter.

This was tabled, on the motion of Mr. Pattee, of South Farmingbam, who announced that bere would be trouble if it were pressed, and the Convention adjourned.

A. H. STEPHENS.

AND THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION. AND THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—Alexander H. Stephens
addressed the citizens last evening. He spoke
about two hours and a half. The passage of the
Civil-Rights bill would, he says, work great evil and destroy the public-school system in the South. President Grant, he would do him the justice to say, had done his duty. He had no objection to a third term per se. He saw no reason tion to a third term per se. He saw no reason why a President who had excuted the laws faithfully should not be elected for a third term, if the people desired it. He had looked into the Louisiana question, and saw no sense in abusing President Grant. He spoke hopefully of the future of the Republic; advised his hearers to obey the laws, suppress lawlessness, and be true to the Constitution and Union, as established by our fathers. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat, and said he had great faith in the triumph of those principles.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Oct. 16 .- The political probabilities for an old-time Republican majority in Walworth County are brightening every Last night the Hon. Charles G. Williams ddressed an earnest and attentive mass-meeting n this village, and was enthusiastically received. His speech, while glowing with true oratory, at times was characterized by its plain, pointed style, compelling the admiration even of his political enemies. The special feature in this Assembly district is the universal demand by both parties for a defeat of Matt Carpenter for

Special Dispatch to The Charage Tribune,
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16.—At the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate to the

State Legislature from the First Legislative District of Kent Councy, Isaac E. Messmore, of this city, was unanimously chosen,

THE FOURTH WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. THE FOURTH WISCONSIN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—Harrison Ludington, Mayor of Milwaukee, has accepted a call,
signed without respect to party, to run for Congress in the Fourth District. The Republicans
will make no nomination.

POURTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT-GEN. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Farnsworth will speak:

At Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 17.
At Marengo, Monday, Oct. 19.
At Aurora, Tuesday (debate), Oct. 20.
At De Kalb, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
At Malta, Friday, Oct. 23.
At Blackberry Station, Saturday, Oct. 24.
At Bockford, Monday, Oct. 26.

#### CASUALTIES.

Killed and Injured by Falling Earth. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 .- This afternoon, while workmen were filling up a culvert at Forty-third and Sansom streets, the banks fell in, killing a boy named Hugh and two laborers, Frank Rees and Frank McGonigan, and seriously injuring Samuel Mink.

New York, Oct. 16.—A stage containing four men went overboard at the Astoria ferry last evening, and the men and horses were drowned.

#### LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A slight fire, supposed to have been set by an incendiaty, occasioned the alarm from Box 522, North Market street, last evening at 8 o'clock. The damage was nominal.

Lewis Myer, a saloon-keeper, was arrested last evening on the complaint of a gambler, who alleged that he had a ring in his possession and would not return it to him.

Eighty-five dellars were stolen from a bakery till on Union street, near Lake, yesterday, and a party was arrested on suspicion of being the

SHE ROBBERY-DETECTIVES AT WAR. Burglars entered the dry-goods store of R. T. Herndon, at Springfield, Thursday night, and stole fifteen whole pieces of fine black silk. Information was received that the goods had been sent to this city in two trunks, via the Cincago & Alton Railroad. Detective Miacaulay went to the depot and found the trunks yesterday, and waited for parties to claim them. An expressman soon came with the checks, and the trunks were delivered to him. Macaulay "piped" him off, and was in a fair way to catch the things when he received a receivery order. off, and was in a fair way to catch the thieves, when he received a peremptory order from Deputy Supt. Hickey to bring the goods to the Central Station, the expression not having delivered them on account of the absence of the parties who gave him the checks. It appears that the job caused considerable trouble at the Central Station yesterday, and warm and spiteful arguments were made by the contending officers. Detective Macaulay claimed to have officers. Detective Macaulay claimed to have made the discovery of the goods and laid out made the discovery of the goods and laid out the work for catching the thieves, and Chief-Detective-Dixon and Simons had had a hand in the matter. The two latter kicked vigorously at what they considered their lawful prerogative in the job, and Macaulay held firm in his opinion as to his duty in the matter. Hickey was appealed to, and he ordered Mac to go and bring in the goods, which are valued at about \$2,000. The fact of the matter is, there is much petty jealousy existing in the detective force, and it crops out at inopportune times like in the case above mentioned. Had it not been for the dead-lock in the force, there is no doubt but that the thieves would have been taken. There is the thieves would have been taken. There is need of discipline and harmony and a great lack of political influence in the detective depart-

Detective English, of Springfield, arrived here

HOTEL ABRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. Allen Barber, Jr., U. S. N.;
J. McClintock, Baltimore; D. H. and Joseph R.
McAlpine, New York; William H. Breed, Boston; W. V. Bentley, Detroit. Grand
Pacofic Hotel—W. Octo McShane, England; P. Allus Ledyard Smith, Wisconsin; Edward P. Alles, Milwaukee; B. F. Curtis, Boston; the Hon. Sat Clark, Wisconsin.

### Raisin-Culture in California.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal.

Horticulture will take a new departure this season in relation to the cultivation of raisin-grapes. It having been demonstrated by years of actual experience that this is a good grape country, and that the enture of raisin-grapes is a sure and profitable business, many will imm diately embark in the business, to be followed by thousands of others. It being a business requiring little or no capital, and one in which imquiring little or no capital, and one in which immediate returns may be had, it must become one of the most general industries. It is one peculiarly adapted to land in the foot-hills of this State, where the grape grows very luxuriantly, and where hundreds of tons of the best raisins could be produced annually. The vineyard once bearing, the entire labor of picking, drying, and boxing could be performed by the husband and wife, assisted by their family. The only outlay would be the cost of box-lumber, which is now quite cheap. The increasing demand for our raisins renders a sale positive, and at remunerative cash prices. There positive, and at remunerative cash prices. There is a wide market for raisins suitable for cooking, and it is a field of industry which the people of California, who are compelled to earn a livelihood, should not be slow in entering. A few acres of vines of the best raisin variety will produce a thousand or two dollars of raisins annually, and the expenses would prove trifling, where the labor was performed by the hands of the family. Raisin-making is far preferable to wine manufacture. Our wines are cheap, and the cost of pressing, casking, and getting to market is much more than raisins. Where the viniculturist has vines adapted to wine-making he can easily substitute the best raisingrape by grafting. We observe, by an article in the Rural Press, that this change is in process in many parts of the State, and that positive, and at remunerative cash prices. There article in the Rural Press. that this change is in process in many parts of the State, and that the white Muscat is being grafted on the old scions. There is a new variety called the Peruvian Huasco, which is to be tried by our horticulturists. It is said that raisins from this variety of grape have a very pleasant flavor, and are believed to be preferable to the Muscat. An increased attention is also being given to curing or drying of raisins, and it is probable that some cheap furnace may be invented by which the grape may be converted into a cleaner and brighter-looking raisin. We are learning every year new means of utilizing our semi-tropical products, and we are vain enough of our remarkable climate and its various productions to believe that in a few years we will not only drive out the imported raisin, but supply our brethren on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. Sooner or later we will read of the shipment to New York and Boston of car-loads of California raisins.

The Cost of War.

The Republic, a Washington magazine, presents some statistics concerning the different wars in which the United States have been engaged. In the war of the Revolution (1775 to 1783), 278,051 soldiers were engaged; in the war of 1812 to 1815, 527,654; in the Mexican war, 73,260,—making a total of 878,935,—while in the war of 1860, no less than 2,757,598 were engaged. During the Rebellion, 279,689 officers and men were killed or wounded, while 6,749 were missing in action. Since the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, the Government has paid up to June, 1874, in pensions, over \$251,000,000. Deducting \$5,000,000 for former pensioners, there is left \$246,000,000 growing out of the Rebellion. Some idea of the number of pensions, and the amounts paid during these twelve years, may be gathered from the following table:

Army widows and dependent relatives. 112,058
Sarrivors of the war of 1812. 5,053
Navy vivalids. 1,450
Navy widows and dependent relatives. 1,450

Navy invalids. 1,480 Navy widows and dependent relatives. 1,770

Total ..... 238,411 The Rebellion entailed a debt of \$2,500,000,000 The Rebellion entailed a debt of \$2.000,000,000 upon the Government to be paid by the people, and, aside from the principal of the public debt and pensions, there was paid during the fiscal year 1833 the sum of \$127,902,989.95, on account of expenses growing out of the late War.

Senator Cameron's Adopted Dog.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Senator Cameron and party and a number of invited guests were taken on an excursion around the bay on Wednesday on the steamer Oliver Wolcott. The party did not land anywhere but were given an overstimity to see the fortifice. Wolcott. The party did not land anywhere but were given an opportunity to see the fortifications, Mare Island and our surroundings. When the steamer was passing between Gost Island and the city front a dog was discovered midway in the stream, swimming from the island toward the city wharves. Scnator Cameron's sympathies were aroused in behalf of the poor brute, and at his request the steamer was stopped, a boat lowered and the dog taken on board. The Senator was so pleased with the pluck and intelligence. was so pleased with the pluck and intelligence of the dog that he adopted the animal, and will take him East on his return.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session.

A Plea for Fallen Women by Mrs. Ellen Mitchell.

Julia Ward Howe on the Influence of Literature on Crime.

Value of Natural Sciences in the Education of Women.

Essay on the Subject of What Practical Sciences Are Open to Them.

Letters from Mrs. Bowles, Etc.

MORNING SESSION. The Congress of American Women began the econd day of its sessions yesterday morning in the audience-room of the Methodist Church Block, the President, Mrs. Livermore, was in the chair. The attendance was larger than on the morning of the first day, several additional ladies

LETTER FROM THE REV. MRS. BOWLES. The Socretary, Miss Fletcher, read the follow ing letter from the Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of Phil-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1874. To the Second Congress of Women, Greeting:
Unable to be present at the first Congress of Women, I sent a communication referring to the position held by the Universalist Church of this country regarding the education of women, and their ordination for its ministry, giving the number of women already at work as pastors and evangelists, and I can now add to the facts then given this most encouraging report of he last annual meeting of the General Convention of Universalists held last month in the City of New York, which will show better than anything else how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in all how successful has been the work of women in the control of the successful has been the work of women in the control of the successful has been the work of women in the control of the successful has been the work of women in the control of the successful has been the work of women and the successful has been the work of women and the successful has been the successful ha

herefore wed, That it be the established policy of this can to exclude no person from the Board of

Thus it will be seen the Universalis Chirca not only offers to women equal privileges of education and ordination as ministers, but equalplaces of "trust and honor in all its beards of management. And I would take this opportunity to urgo upon all Universalist women who may be reached by this communication, the importance of recognizing this action of the Convention, by securing from their respective churches a full representation of women in all associations and conventions. and may I not hope that some voice will be lifted up

n this Congress of Women in an appeal to the women f the churches to seek a more active participation in

in this Congress of Women in an appeal to the women of the churches to seek a more netive participation in their government and management, from which they are now chiefly excluded? And while I see with regret that the work of the Christian ministry is not one of the topics for discussion in the Congress, I hope earnest words will be spoken there, that will bear fruit in sending many good women into the field already white for the harvest.

For I deeply feel that here is to be done much of the best work of the future. We all recognize the power of the pulpit in every good cause as occupied by men; and does not God call upon women for just such work, through the nature He has given them? In the Church of which I have been speaking, we have fell meeting-houses and but 657 ministers, leaving more than 160 without pastors. And what is true of this denomination is true of all, I believe. Yet we have hundreds of competent women filling the positions of teachers, bookkeepers, and cleras to such an overflow that the market is always distressingly full of the surplus, for whom such employment is impossible. Many of these can find work "higher up" in the churches if they will give a few years to preparation, opportunity and assistance for which is now given, in the Universalist Church at least, and perhaps in others; and a successful woman ministry in any one chusch will open the way to it in all. Let the carnestness of my desire to see this be my accuse for taking the precious moments of the Congress to urge its consideration. With heartiest good wishes for the second Congress of Women, I am very truly its friend, ADA C. Bowless.

ALICE LE GEYT.

ALICE LE GEYT. The Secretary read the following extract from letter from Alice Le Geyt, editor Victoria

22 MARINE PARADE, BRIGHTON. MY DEAR MRS. DOGGETT: I need scarcely say how truly I sympathize with you in the good work you are deing in Chicago. Your association in the advancement of women should have, and I doubt not it will need, encouragement of all the best and foremost minds of design in Chicago. Your association in the advancement of wothen should have, and I doubt not it will need, encouragement of all the best and foremost minds of the States. You set us a good example. I think you understand, or carry out, the principles of association mach better than we English. We form societies for special objects, but you associate on such large principles. Perhaps in an old country there are more evils to eradicate, more prejudices to break down, which act as hinderances to greater schemes. We, in London, have lately formed an association for adding young servant-girls. It has been ascertained that there are upwards of 150,000 maids of all work in London and its suburbs. Of these there are upwards of 10,000 between the age of 10 and 15; upwards of 47,000 between the age of 13 and 15; upwards of 47,000 between the age of 10 and of situations, homeless. Where do they go? Why, on the streets, to swell the ranks of prostitution. In various districts of London, committees of ladies have been formed to determine upon the best plan of helping such poor girls. My district is Westminster, and I am now negotiating for a home in which ten and twelve girls at a time can be accommodated. These girls, having left our institution, are seeking another; and it is these girls who need this home. Of course I shall not limit the aid merely to their physical wants, but should have means and materials for recreation of a higher and purer kind than they can obtain at their institutions, where other lives are often spent in terrible drudgery. I hope many such homes will be opened in London. Mrs. Nassau Senier has one in Battersea, which was opened last May. Have you in Chicago, or any of your large cities in the States, such crym need? A class of girls darkly corresponding to our "maids of all work." I fancy not.

. . A PLEA FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, of Chicago, then read the

Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, of Chicago, then read the following paper:

Carlyle says: "It is an earnest thing to be alive in this world," For most women it is more than this; it is a tragic thing. How territly tragic for those women, slive in this world, who commit the deadliest of the seven deadly sins, neither words, nor tears, nor prayers can tell. Before the social complications and factions which make the sum of human life to-day, we stand appalled and dumb. The grand, fearless, forward march of humanity seems in danger of becoming a sicalthy, cowardly crawl, devoid of uprightness altogether. Everywhere tricks are preferred to truths, shams to substance, the cutermost husks of things to their inmost essence. Souls go so cheap in our daily market as to give ruse to the suspicion of grave deterioration in their quality. The habitations of the soul, neglected and unguarded, go cheaper stil, and sin and shame possess them. With the world as it is, however, we must deal,—the world actual. Though the eyes be uplifted to an ideal world, the hands and feet must work and walk in the red. Our present purpose is to consider the lives and condition of women generally called

to see whether any juggestious may be offered in their behalt. These are the women, found in all lands, who gain a subsistence by the sale of themselves, who barter for money their peerless, priceless womanhood, who exchange mercenarily their glory for their shame. The knowledge of this monstrous fact of human existence serves as a strengthening Samson's pillar in some minds to the doctrine of total depravity. Such consign these women to everlasting damnation, and go their way content. It is wonderful how consoling at times eternal torments can be! Others, constitutionally opposed to endless perditions, believe that the sin is a representative one, born and matured in Humanity's breast, offspring of every evil thought and deed, conceived and committed by the race. That, while its shape is unlovely and hideous, its speech brutal and blasphemons, its deeds desperate and defiant, its claim on humanity is just as implerative as its own unhappy, misshapen child. So they have studied its sad existence, hoping to find some amelioration for it, some road less cruel for its most wayward feet, some path which, though turning upon itself many a bewidering the second of the second of these faithful few let us try to discourse whether as women we are

of these faithful few let us try to discourse whether as women we are

IN THE LEASTWISE ACCOUNTABLE
in this matter, whether we may be more helpful and wise in regard to it in the future than we have been in the past. We find that the ranks of public women are recruited from all ages and conditions, include the educated and refined, as well as the ignorant and victions. Following the gay colors and loud music, they enter, as they think, upon a life of freedom and happiness, little dreaming it will prove one of abject slavery and unutterable woe. The mistress of the establishment in which they engage themselves charges enomined in which they engage themselves charges enomined and other necessary expenses, and as they caunet furnish themselves, being without means, she advances an expensive wardrobe. Thus, a debt of \$100 or \$200 is incurred at the commencement, a debt which is worse than Shylock's bond at last, for it takes not only the flesh, but the heart's blood of its victime. By the bondage of this debt they are wholly in the power of the keeper of the establishment, must surrender themselves at her will to all comers at all times, or be turned destitate into the street. Horrishle fact, to you and mel Believe me, I entreat you,

when I say it is horrible also to them,—so horrible that they turn to stimulants for defense against their sufferings, seek in liquors and opiates either reckless, unnatural strength, or a forgetfulness like death. The life-faces are steadily decentralized and the destruction of body and soul begins, to which, sooner or later, all succumb who continue to live in this manner. There is a prevalent impression that these women Take up This LHTP PREPERENTALLY, impelled by gross licentiousness of nature. Good women are prone to believe this. Naturally, then, they feel that between them and their erring sisters is a great guif fixed. Yet the number who lead this life from sheer grossness is so inconsiderable that the world would be little troubled with the social cvil if it depended on this element for continuance and maintenance. What, then, induces women to adopt it? Poverty is one cause, with its hard, cheerless conditions. "That bread should be so dear, and flesh and blood so cheap," drives many a discouraged woman into what pay reluctantly the smallest wages for the largest day's hard labor, and pay the highest demanded price in these houses, they will be continued." Again, indolent, light-natured, frivolous women readily yield to the alluring prospect of a life of ease which this one apparently offers. But the great majority of these women—and this fact concerns us all—are girls who were left at an early age motherless; who drifted about without guidance or purpose in this world of unequal chance for women. Lastening to the histories of these, sometimes one fears that the world holds only two classes.—

of these, sometimes one fears that the world holds only two classes,—

THE PURSUING AND THE PURSUED.

Over and over again Mildred's piteous lament is heard. "I had no mother. I was so young. God forgot me, and I felt." Of these, great numbers have been infamously betrayed. At an age when they were utterly ignorant of the relations of the sexes, with no forceshadowing of the fatal consequences of such an error, believing and trusting, they have gone to their doom. So unjust is public sentiment in this regard, that the only door which is open to a young girl, deceived and betrayed, is the deep-down, dark door of hell. "Who enters here leaves hope behind," oftimes she fully comprehends, but feels that forevermore hers are fateful feet. She turns upon the world that has so cruelly used her, and becomes its worst enemy. Yet the world goes on, increasing the number of its deadliest enemies, with sublime indifference to the awful hazard. The world is content with a state of society wherein the penalty of sin, committed by men and women alle, falls on women alone, and falls so grievously on her that that recover, is well-nigh impossible. A man may have as many loves as he has neckties, wear them as lightly, change them as often, cast them aside as easily at the last. Does it de-

with her ribbons, what occupations are oven to her? Sone! What society may she enter? None! What hoice of a husband is possible to her? None! f a woman marries a man who proves un-orthy, what must she do? She must be patient, bear ne? In an article on this subject in the Westminster Re-

In an article on tune suggestive of July, 1850, we find the following passage:
There is in the warm, fond heart of woman a strang and sublime unselfishness, which men too common! discover only to profit by,—a positive love of self-satisfice, an active, so to speak, an aggressive, desire t show their affection by giving up to those who has won it something they hold very dear. It is an a reasoning and dangerous yearning of the spirit precisely analogous to that which prompts the true of the religious devotions of the religious devotions.

perhaps, why we find educated and refined women among these most sorrowful lives of a most sorrowful lives of a most sorrowful the sex should possess the dangerous and unreasoning yearning of the epirit which this writer claims, and we reck the reason. Reviewing the world's history, we find women to have been habit in find women to have been held in high esteem at differ-ent times in different ways, sometimes as furnitare, sometimes as goods and chattels, sometimes as things, now in the shackles of burbarism, now hedged about with limitations, the lineal descendants of these shackles,—at the best always leading second-hand lives. With no individual grasp upon Life since time began, how may the powers and possibilities of women be known? Tis true, arduous explanations of her impossibilities, verbose statements of her incapacities, confidential communications with regard to her deconfidential communications with regard to her defective construction by her Creator, concluding with alarming prophecies of a race of women, bearded and babyless, if these communications be disregarded, have flooded the world. We shall greatly marvel in time to come that hobgobin tales could so deprive us of power to comprehend tlesh and blood reslities. Servitudes, says roor Miggs, is no inheritance, yet the subjection of women is now an inherited faith, a faith into which men and women are born, and inherited faith, according to Oliver Wendell Holmes, is never weak in the knees. Precisely this inherited idea intermingles selfishness on the one hand, weakness on the other, with the best affections of which men and women are capable, making an "unreasoning and other, with the best arectous or which men and women are capable, making an "unreasoning and dangerous yearning of the spirit" possible to the bet-ter portion of womankind, "a profiting by its discov-ery" possible to the better portion of mankind. Bet-ter to be cut off with a shilling, than accept longer this

ter portion of womankind, "a pronuing by its discovery" possible to the better portion of mankind. Better to be cut off with a shilling, than accept longer this heritage of wee.

ENDEAVORS TO REFORM THIS CLASS OF WOMEN are regarded by the world with great disfavor. Some believe reform impossible; many consider the work not altogether respectable; most deem it a work of supererogation. Philanthropists who undertake it meet with almost as much contempt and contumely as the outcast themselves. In the seat of the scornful there is no unoccupied place when missionaries for this work pass by. Yet those who have perseveringly labored in this cause know that reform is always possible,—is generally secured, if the right course is pursued. Positive knowledge of results is obtained by continuing in communication with those believed to be safely started anew in the world, and observing closely their manner of life. If any hold on them has been secured, they earnestity desire the continuance of the kinduces, protection, and guidance, which they have learned to value and appreciate. Labors in this field have made clear the fact that generally these women do not desire to reform, not because they prefer the wretched existence, whose wretchedness no one of them fails to discover more quickly than is generally supposed, but because they believe the undertaking hopeless with our present social views. In their better moments they long for release; seeing no way of escape they put away the good thoughts and continue their evil ways. Can you blame them?

WHAT CAN THEY DO UNAIDED AND FRIENDLESS?
Sometimes one tries it, bravely telling her history. Cold, averted looks freeze her courage, repelling words drive away her hopes, and closed doors shut out from her hollow eyes the sight of happy homes, from her hungry heart all dreams of the possession of such a home by herself in the future, So then she tries it concenting her history. Singets on a little while till some one recognizes her, and hastens to warn the people about her, agains

tinue their much-needed ministrations to us nevertheless. More than all else beside, those women NEED THE PHENDSHIP OF GOOD WOMEN, need it as God grant the women who deny it them may never need anything in this mortal world. O, woman! corriched with all that makes weaith in life, beloved as wives, happy as mothers, have you no help for the woman utterly impoverished of these treasures? Can you not stop in your happiness even so long as to tell her what she does not know, or, knowing, dares not hope, "though her sins be as scallet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool," saith the Lord. Are social opinions miserable scare-crows our neighbors set up in the Lord's vineyard to be permitted place; if they make women hard-hearted and relentless towards any portion of their sex?

Only after they have found friends is it possible for them to attempt honorable labor. They can make but attempts at first. Do not call it ingratitude if they fall back into indolence, pity them that they have lost the peace to presevere, and stimulate them in every way to acquire it. They must be taught industry by degree, as children are taught to read, letter by letter. Idleness is as demoralizing as ignorance, and it seems quite as important that

Lands should be. We are aut to consider

to every 230. Statistics seem to show that the evil dimin-ishes as means of employment are opened to women, and opportunities are given them to support them-selves honorably. In Birmingham and Sheffield, the two cities of the world where most employments are open to women, only 1 in 709 leads an abandoned life, the lowest population found anywhere except at The Hague. Every endeavor, then, which women make to open

open

NEW FIELDS OF INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN,
and to fit them to labor therein is a direct blow at this
hydra-headed monster which preys so devouringly on
our social life. Every Industrial School which we open
for girls, every Industrial Bureau we establish for
women, protects them against this terrible future con-

women, protects them against this terrible future contingency.

Believing this, will you fail to see the duties of women in this momentous matter? Will you not look to it that women are raised from the position of vagrants in the world, without visible means of support, to positions in which they shall be honorably self-supporting? Will you not use your last endeavor, that they may become skilled in all industries, whatsoever they may become skilled in all industries, whatsoever they may be, which they may choose as a means of livelihood, and, being skilled, receive as much remuneration as men for the same work? Then reflecting on the social injustice dome to the woman who sins as opposed to that offered the male offender, will you not be inspired with courage to insist npon requal the property of the same works.

as opposed to that offered the male offender, will you not be inspired with courage to insist inpon

EQUAL FURITY OF LIFE

for men as well as women? Male writers on this subject invariably state it to be their belief that the social evil is inevitable, is increadicable. Assuredly it would be hard to prove to the contrary in Christian lands. In heathen lands it is different. It is said that an unchaste Parsee is unknown; that, in addition to their other virtues, they uniformly possess that of chastity. This brings to our minds the fact that purity of character is one of the leading requirements of the Zoroastrian religion. In our spiritual pride we have liked to send missionaries to the heathen; must we come down from our high estate and ask for missionaries from them to us? Would a heathen amendment to Christian resolutions be too sadly out of order to be adopted in our code of morals? The Hindoo mother of many daughters makes a sacrince of one to a public life for the sake of the rest. She gives one of her beloved, innocent girls to go and live away from her forever, in order that her sisters may be saved betrayal or sin. A house is built expressly for these girls, who lose this il lives, so to speak, for the rest of the Hindoo woman world. This building is put far away from the city which it protects, a particular kind of cloth is woven for the girls who live inside its walls, and only these are allowed to wear it. By this provision, the safety of the remaining Hindoo women is perfectly secured? Sad as this heathen provision is, it is infinitely sadder to feel the peril in which every girl in our land is placed by virtue of the inherited social ideas, the lack of proper womanly training, and the general antipathy to individual, responsible, earnest lives for women which prevails. Since it may be long and late before the "truth which is mighty shall prevail," while we use every endeavor in behalf of better social conditions and the equalization of the reprevail," while we use every endeavor in behalf of bet-ter social conditions and the equalization of the re-lations between men and women as the best means for the final overthrow of the social evil, let us not dis-

our fresent obligations towards those of our sex who must be considered victims as well as sinners. Benevolent institutions to welcome and shelter them must be established and enceuraged. They are of incalculable benefit. Chicago has two institutions of this kind—one Protestant, one Catholic. Of those cared for in the Erring Women's Refuge since its opening, in number about 600, three-fifths have been reclaimed. One-third of the whole number were under 17 years of age. This home is greatly overcrowded at present, and unable to receive the ever-increasing number of amplicants for home is greatly overcrowded at present, and unable to receive the ever-increasing number of applicants for admission. Its managers hope, during the conting year, to put up a building, which shalt be large chough to accommodate all who may apply, and chall have convenient arrangements for many different industrial departments. It is believed quite possible, in time, to make the institution self-supporting. The Catholic House of the Good Shepherd is a fine building, conveniently arranged for this work, which is admirably carried on by the Sisters. They have admirably carried on by the Sisters. They have generally about fifty of those women under their protection, besides a large school of children taken in for reservation.
Would that it were possible in closing to make a plea

for the Magdalen which should
SOFTEN THE HEARTS OF ALL WOMEN
towards her, whatever the guise might be in which she
stood before them. Do you see her as bold, chameless,
and depraved, and are you angry with her that through
the mire? Do not condemn her to burn in the red
flames of her scalet sin without the benefit even of a
trial. Follow her, though it be to the foulest den,
question her kindly,—she is not used to kindness,—
hence her offensiveness at first. Question her gently,
and there is not the least doubt that you will go away
wondering whether under the same circumstances you
had been better or worse than she. In any event, your wondering whether under the same circumstances you had been better or worse than she. In any event, your anger will be changed to a core pity for her and her kind. Do you see her as a young girl bearing in her arms a babe without a name? By all the love you bear your fair young daughter, I beseech you let not taunts and blame be the first escaping words from your letps. Hear her, before you seek words which first her the little you. we ineffable, to the Christ of the mercy most ful, to the Christ of the pardon most bountiful

The paper was heard with rapt attention and close sympathy, as was attested by the frequent use of handkerchiefs.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE mas. Julia ward Howe gave her hearty support to the things which had been suggested in the paper. It was time wom-en carried the war into Africa, and tried to re-form the men a little. [Applause.] There should he but one standard and applications of rectifications. be but one standard of moral purity and recti-tude for the two sexes. All women were not of

evil.

MISS MARY F. EASTMAN,
of Lowell, Mass. gave a picture of "Five
Points," New York, when she saw it some years
ago. Thanks to noble men and women, it was
something else now. The speaker's remarks
consisted chiefly in anecdotes illustrative of the

consisted chiefly in aneedotes illustrative of the subject. It was not an easy problem to solve. The means of relief were sadly out of proportion to the demand for relief. Let the women put their hearts in the work, and the walls of the temple of virtue would rise and stand.

Mrs. C. V. Waite informed the Congress that the women of Chicago had organized the Woman's Educational and Industrial Aid Society, on the principle that prevention was better than cure.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read the following paper, entitled per, entitled "THE INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE UPON CRIME":

"THE INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE UPON CRIME":
To write of the influence of literature upon morals would aford this brief paper a wider scope. Who shall undervalue this influence, in view of the moral miracle by which the mind of one age is handed down to other ages? I myself have just closed the familiar volume through whose mediation the wonderful soul whose era divides history comes down to us to-day, rules and administers in our daily affairs, fashions our intercourse with each other, and sets up its standard of sweet sincerity even in the dark retirement in which the individual soul seeks to hold communion with the soul of souls.

sweet sincerity even in the dark retirement in which the individual soul seeks to hold communion with the soul of souls.

I know too that there is scarcely a house within the limits of my own country whose inhalitants are not enriched and sided by the intercourse with other minds, of which literature supplies the medium. Visitors that may be neglected, not resenting disuse or neglect. Silent angels entering the household without bustle or announcement. Wells of deep inspiration, symphonies of distant music. Delightful chroniclers, timely artists, sage philosophers. Before we utter a word of dispraise, let us bow to the triumphs of literature, triumphs which overcome the barbarism of Nature, the hrevity of human life, the limitations of individuality, which make a wesith of all minds, more tangible and available than the catholic treasury of all souls. Honor to thee, great power, and great name. Not the less, however, do I find the office of literature twofold. Like all things given to human kind, she has her use and her abuse. My business to-day is chefly with the latter, and that in view only of its possible remedy.

In the first place, literature may offend by taking an overweening part in the efforts and achievements of society. Life is more than meat. It is also more

In the first place, literature may offend by taking an overweening part in the efforts and achievements of society. Life is more than meat. It is also more than book, and essay, and reputation. There are many states of society in which to write about things avails little. Readers there are few or none. The immediate influence of the higher minds upon the lower is too necessary, too precious, to be locked up in MSS., and mortgaged even to a future generation. We should wish that those busy and critical times should have their chroniclers. But we should pray that these might write with the pen in one hand, and the implement of some salutary craft in the other, stealing from the hours of rest and sleep the moments

In easy periods, literature engenders lessness, and a certain assumption, ne

In easy periods, iteration assumption, neither of which assists its true office. Goethe going to his gold-fishes, when Europe was all afiame around him, is rather a sad than a sublime epectacle. We may hope that he went with an aching heart, not seeing the way open to anything clse. I was, in London, two years ago, much moved by glimpses of the misery which underlies its viewt splendor. In a moment of indignation, I cried out: Oh, literature! thou false nurse: thou faithless guardian! thou seilest the picture of distress, leaving the distress unremedied.

In this view, let us never regret that the dear Christ
left us no letter, written with his own hand, no sublime epic, no tender and passionate ode. All concentrated in the present, with the sense of divinity and
of its divine quick and imminent in him, he worked

of its divine quick and imminent in him, he worked and taught in the present, and out of the present. From its teaching he learned that his doctrine was eternal, immortal, and destined to universal adoption. Better than any other work, he left us his living soul, perpetuated in a Church of living souls, whose happy a superious and approximate the superious and approximate the superious approximate the sup

Better than any other work, he left us his living souls, perpetuated in a Church of living souls, whose happy office is to conquer everything in human experience that savors of death.

But if literature sometimes offends by overquantity, far greater are its offenses through under quality. Too often has it lent its charms to the false maxims of a dissolute age. Too often has it been the medium through which one rebellious soul has sent its venom through society. In our country, where its course is unrestricted, and where anything that will sell may be printed and circulated, it becomes the guardians of society to keep a watchful eye upon the press. It becomes the faithful and good everywhere to league together against the evil and unscrupulous agencies which corrupt the current of literature, and, through it, the mind of the age.

It is well known that Schiller's early play of "The Robbers" caused a number of young men to withdraw from society, and to commence a career of erims and pillage on the ground of romance, Goethe's Werther produced some suicides in the time of its great popularity. The poet Byron engendered a whole age of grandlose and licentious discontent. George Sand and De Balzac have fired the imagination of their day with all that gives coloring to domestic domestic

point to them from its asses, and say:
that kindled this futal conflagration came finvil." Nay, by Dante's help, we can go
triber, and point to the time, when Francisc
i and her companion took fire from the recon
of Launcelot, and frod together the way
endless misery. I have not unrayeled this

real ones.
Of obscene literature, demanded and furnished as such, it is difficult for those of us to speak who have

en carried the war info Africa, and tried to reform the men a little, [Applause.] There should be but one standard of moral purity and rectitude for the two sexes. All women were not of this opinion, and few of the men would say year and amen to it. Mary Carpenter, before the Social Scenee Association, had said there must be different standards. The speaker held different standard women without speaking a warning word, had the blood of the fallen ones upon their heads. In every dark corner of every city there should be a candle burning in the window, and Christian women waiting within to offer Christian counsel and motherly love to those who sought it. [Applause.]

The properties of the hand of God was powerful anough to reclaim the fallen. The public press denied that their ranks were filled with the needy and sufforing women. The speaker held different standards and the properties of human nature. How should we regard a person who should occupy himself with deference in the public press denied that their ranks were filled with the needy and suffering women. The speaker disguint of the same had been dead to be suffered by the suffered held of the same h the first of the minimised of the content of the series of the content of the con

Dr. Mary Safford Blake, of Boston, then read the following paper:

If I could place before you at this moment one of the finest binocular microscopes, and thereby increase your power of vision 2,000 times, what a world of hidden life, of beauty, and of wonder would be revealed to you. After you had taken a glance of the before unseen throng surrounding you, how eager you would be to concentrate your gaze if I told you that under your object glass was a protoplasmic atom a germ of life.

In the moment of eager expectation you might find yourself querying as did the philosophers of old, Will there not be revealed so us in this germ the seat of life, the habitant of the soul?

How you would concentrate your visual power, wipe your eyes, carefully adjust the eye-glass, brush it that it be not dimmed, and then, as if I could help you cut of the dilemma, you might turn to me and acknowledge that you see only a pellucid atom, void of shape and form. Chastrined though I am to confess it, I should be powerless to show you more. No human skill can decide if this malecule contain within it the inherent something

amining are favorable to the development man species, we shall then find a garm cociving the anatomical, physiological payebological traits and tendencie past psychological traits and tendencie peor rents; or, what is more singuisr, according of atavism, those of its ancestors dating

This law holds true in all life, both and ble. In men it has a dual In the physical structure in his a shown in a marked degree in the peculia or the peculiary of the peculiary

man family. On the care no less marked.

mals. Stock-breeding both in Europe and America draught-horse, the ficet racer, are illustrations of the varies bout in the horse. Darwin

Members Jealous of Part of the Aft

Draft of a Canon

HEBEDITY OF ACQUIRED MODIFICATIONS, each individual cell of the body becomes magnified importance. Virchow says that this anatomic elements of the control o five in number, born after this calamity befel her, were similarly affected. The fear that such a thing might occur was continually in her mind, and so doubt the impressions of the mother, communicated by the nervous system to the part affected, produced this abnormal condition in her children.

Prof. Laycock and others say that the mind may extend in interpret the property of the part o

Prof. Laycock and others say that he mind my exert an influence through the circulation, that mental states may cause the distation, and the contraction of the giands and tissues. Take says: The result of impressions made upon the senses from without cause sensation and motion, and important changes in the organic functions of the body. Carpenter maintains that influences are transmitted, not only through the vaso-motor nerves, by virtue of mere action on the calibre of the vessels, but by the direct action qualitation and secretion.

Having dwelt somewhat at length upon the physical man, influenced by heredity, we will now consider MIS MINETAL CONDITION, for, as George Eliot says:

"What! shall the trick of nostrils and of lips

CHURCH COU Dr. Seymour Not firmed by the vention.

Fourteen Candidates es in Secret S

cions Secr Dr. Sullivan Occupi

Discussion of Seymon in Reply to Dr.

by the House of Proceedings of the Sy

North.

Reports on Foreign sions.

Probable Result in Case

Reply of the Presbyter Leod's Prot

> THE EPISCOPAL New York, Oct. 16.-The ei

of the Protestant Episcope passed with closed doors. A sulted in the admission of the gates. The secrets of the disleymour's character have been ealously guarded than before. during the recess that the of the discussion during the was the Rev. Dr. Seymour's po the Rev. Dr. Morgan, written relative to the former's col ological Seminary. The Eishop-elect contended the would be for Dr. Seymour, a use which might be made of the easily counteracted by the gan had expressed approva at this time fourteen en names of those who will regard the still regarded.

DR. SULLIVAN, OF Cobtained the floor, and had notime of adjournment. He will

from a leading clergyman in ciergyman in Chicago was read eigrytman in Chicago was read session:

I have just left Dr. Seymour.

and true, and if any man or body presertion him by refusing consecration, it will not be sound of one voice at leform one end to the other I hope that all may go well and an that it may. But if not, the da have come for every true priest an whether he believes that this C under Catholic law, or at of an Episcopal oligarchy. If qu

definitions of doctrine, from who have emanated, or however much turned to account as party shibted not now that he will seem to bid fany pronunciaments on the Defiorerholess this is fresh from his lips 1. Dr. Seymour has never otherw of the Church, either as to terms tion, than as it stands on the definition in the formularies of our own official documents of the undisput of the Primitive Church.

2. Dr. Seymour has never or taught the doctrine of the Sacre thurch herself has explicitly defidee not use, nor has he ever us hely or privately, any modern or phrases, but such words and plan the Book of Common Prayer.

3. Dr. Seymour does not wish no for any other statement of doctring our own Church and the Church of plicitly recognized. He finds in ministry, and in the speraments a beptism, all that he needs to sat sounfort his life, and to express mo worship." have emanated, or however

confort his life, and to express me worship."

Another clergyman made the day that Dr. Seymour, in his lo fessor, has never heard the fessor, has never heard the student, never thought of so these facts were all well know should have been known be lork.

The feeling seems to be that have been opened during the manner of consideration would very much to the credit of the the abject has been treated, a courteous and friendly spirit.

The probabilities that the abject has been treated, a courteous and friendly spirit.

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The probabilities that the abject has been treated, a courteous and friendly spirit.

The probabilities that the abject has been the spirit are not Bishop is credited with saying the spirit has sure of heaven as P of his confirmation."

It to the Associated P THE MUSSIONARY EIGHOFS AD SECRET SESSION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Ge of the Protestant Episcopal Ct by after morning prayer, went sion. The Rev. Dr. James Bur wished to present a memorial in mission of all delegates from jurisdiction of Oregon, Wash and Datota, who have thus from the secret sessions of the Chair directed that it could no amanimous consent, and mu apon the caleudar. Unanimous been obtained, the memorial was discussion, delegates from the ricts were admitted into the sereces was taken at 2 o'clock.

The secret sessions of the Chair directed that it could no emanimous consent, and mu apon the caleudar. Unanimous been obtained, the memorial was discussion, delegates from the ricts were admitted into the sereces was taken at 2 o'clock.

The secret session ended at 4 chaion was arrived at. The pe cago has not yet been read to the secret session will continue aga secret following messages we secretary during the afternoon, received from the House of Bishops informs the test that it has adopted the following secretary during the following secretary during the John Committee of the Pe Canada be continued until the next ton.

Assolved, the House of Clerical concurring, That a deputation of Rishoys, three Presbyters, and the pointed to attend the next Provin da, with a view to the promotion of the Church.

A report from the Committee thomsed the appointment of the for the General Convention, to the time this report should be a The House of Bishops report

the following:

Headwed, the House of Clerical concurring, That the following c stabilities of the following c stabilities of the place of Canon 13, of heady repealed, and that said on Canon 13, of Title 2, namely:

Leans 1. If any persons be jointly that as God's word doth allow, as lawful.

# CHURCH COUNCILS.

Dr. Seymour Not Yet Confirmed by the Convention.

Fourteen Candidates for Speeches in Secret Session.

Members Jealous of Their Precions Secret.

Dr. Sullivan Occupies a Large Part of the Afternoon.

Discussion of Seymour's Pamphiet in Reply to Dr. Morgan,

Draft of a Canon on Divorce by the House of Bishops. Proceedings of the Synod of Illinois

North. Reports on Foreign and Home Mis-

Probable Result in the Swing Case.

Reply of the Presbytery to Mr. Mc-Leod's Protest.

ly studied the laws of oarsmen and athletes

an after this calamity befell her, cated. The fear that such a thing continually in her mind, and no one of the mother, communicated them to the part affected, produced litten in her children, do there say that the mind may exhrough the circulation, that mental he dilatation, and the contraction of act convey nutriment to the cells of uses. Take says: The result of import the senses from without cause on the same of the same of the same of the says.

story?"

i status, we find man "heir of the
sudsley suggests, inheriting, as s
at, the labored acquisitions of his
instrate this, we have but to menvernet, Bonheur, Teniers, Caracchi,
that art, as a taient, manifested
ance. In the family of Titiens there
tished artists,
as granted women from the early
a recent periods for the exercise of
casessed have been so few that it is
ow much of latent power has slum-

one of the noted masters of a fair share of her father's talent; ring his displessure or of calling he ridicule of friend, she painted chance her father came upon ness which possessed so much mas proud to show, her work er to continue in it. And now in native city hang, side by side, the disaughter. We do not know how are have been lost to the world, and with so much to oppose in mly a brave spirit, in whom the low grain, would have ever developed ville.

TAL IMPRESSIONS

be observed by scientists with

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trib New York, Oct. 16 .- The eighth day's session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention was passed with closed doors. A short discussion resuited in the admission of the missionary dele-gates. The secrets of the discussion upon Prof. Seymonr's character have been, if possible, more jealously guarded than before. It was ascertained during the recess that the principal topics of the discussion during the morning service was the Rev. Dr. Seymour's pamphlet in reply to the Rev. Dr. Morgan, written several years ago, relative to the former's conduct at the Theological Seminary. The friends of the Eishop-elect contended that the more this would be for Dr. Seymour, and any injurious use which might be made of the pamphlet could be easily counteracted by the fact that Dr. Morgan had expressed approval of the choice of Dr. Seymour. It was also stated that at this time fourteen cards bearing the names of those who wished to speak, still remained upon the Secretary's desk. These represented only those who had expressed an intention to discuss the question. Late in the afternoon

the afternoon

DR. SULLIVAN, OF CHICAGO,

obtained the floor, and had not finished at the
time of adjournment. He will probably conclude

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from a leading elergyman in the Church to a carguman in Chicago was read during the secret

season:

I have just left Dr. Seymour. He is a good man and true, and if any man or body of men attempt to macrine him by refusing consent to his consentation, it will not be done without the stand of one voice at least being heard from one end to the other of this Church. Hope that all may go well and smoothly. God grant that it may. But if not, the day and the hour will have come for every true priest and layman to declare whether he believes that this Church is governed water caholic law, or at the mere caprice of an Episcopal oligarchy. If questioned about Dr. Seymour, say this on my nathority of this day derived fron him, though only spoken to me as friend speake to friend. Dr. Seymour, as at present situated, would coom to pronounce on any new definitions of doctrine, from whomsoever they may have emanated, or however much they may have been turned to account an arrive shiftherich.

definitions of doctrine, from whomsoever they may have been turned to account as party shipboleths. Henge it is not now that he will seem to bid for a Bishopric by any pronunciaments on the DeKoven formula. Nevertheless this is fresh from his lips;

1. Dr. Seymour has never otherwise defined the faith at the Church, either as to terms or their interpretation in the formularies of our own Church, or in the official documents of the undiaputed General Councils of the Primitive Church.

2. Dr. Seymour has never otherwise defined er taught the doctrine of the Sacraments than as our Church herself has explicitly defined the same. He does not use, nor has he ever used, in teaching publicly or privately, any modern or unusual tachnical phrases, but such words and phrases only as he finds in the Book of Common Prayer.

3. Dr. Seymour does not wish nor has he ever wished for any other statement of doctrines than that which our own Church and the Church of England have explicitly recognized. He finds in the Word, "in the ministry," and in the sporaments of the Church of his tagitism, all that he needs to satisfy his intellect, to comfort he life, and to express more than his highest warship."

Another clergyman made the assertion vester-

worship."
Another clergyman made the assertion yesterday that Dr. Seymour, in his long career as Professor, has never heard the confession of a student, never thought of so doing; and that these facts were all well known in Illinois, and should have been known before this in New York.

should have been known perture the fork.

Tork.

The feeling seems to be that if the doors could have been opened during the discussions the manner of consideration would have redounded very much to the credit of the Convention, for the appliest has been treated, so far, in the most

the ambiect has been treated, so far, in the most courteous and friendly spirit.

The probabilities that the secret session will be concluded to-night are not very strong. One Rishop is credited with saying that he wished he was "as sure of heaven as Prof. Seymour was of his confirmation."

of his confirmation."

Ito the Associated Press,

Its MISSIONARY EISHOPS ADMITTED TO THE

SECRET SESSION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The General Convention
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, immediately after morning prayer, went into secret session. The Rev. Dr. James Runsie, of Missouri, while to present a memorial in favor of the adson. The Rev. Dr. James Brunsie, of Missouri, wished to present a memorial in favor of the admission of all delegates from the missionary junediction of Cregon, Washington Territory, and Dakota, who have thus far been excluded from the secret sessions of the Convention. The Clar directed that it could not be read without a manimous consent, and must otherwise go upon the calendar. Unanimous consent having been obtained, the memorial was read, and, after discussion, delegates from the missionary distincts were admitted into the secret session. A leces was taken at 2 o'clock.

BISHOP SEYMOUR'S CASE.

The secret session at 2 o'clock.

Bishop seryhour's Case.

The secret session ended at 4 o'clock. No conchaion was arrived at. The petition from Chicago has not yet been read to the House. The secret cession will continue again to-morrow.

Best cession of Bishops in the House of Bishops:

Case the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies again to the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies again to the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies again to the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies again to the House of Cherical and Convention.

Best cession of the House of Cherical and Lay Deputies and the House of Cherical and Convention.

descined the House of Clarical and Lay Delegates concurring. That a deputation consisting of three Rhops, three Prestyters, and three laymen be appointed at the clarific three terms of Canada and the clarific terms of the point interests of the clarific terms.

t report from the Committee on Canons an thorned the appointment of the Vice-President for the General Convention, to take effect from the time this report should be acted on.

The House of Bushops reported having adopted

be following:

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies suring. That the following canon of divorce be suinted in place of Canon 18, of Title 3, which is been supported and that said canon be numbered at a file 2, namely:

matrimony in any case when there is a divorced wife or husband of either party still living, and when the divorce was obtained for some cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultary, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

SEC. 3. No minister of this Church shall present for confirmation, or administer the holy sacraments to any person divorced for any cause arising after marriage, and married to another in violation of this canon, during the lifetime of such divorced wife or husband; but this prohibition shall not extend to the innocent party, when the divorce has been for the cause of adultary, nor to any penitent in extremit.

SEC. 4. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under this canon, shall be referred to the hishop of the diocess, missionary district, or, if there he a vacancy in the Episcopsta then to some Bishop designated by the Standing Comunities, who shall thereupon make inquiry by a commissary or otherwise, and deliver his Goldy judgment in the premises, SEC. 5. This canon, so far as it affixes penaltics, does not apply to carse occurring before its taking effect, according to Canon 4, Title 4.

These reports were all ordered placed on the

These reports were all ordered placed on the calendar. SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION. Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
New York, Qut. 14, 1874.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session in this city, grows in interest every day. The deputation from all the forty-one Dioceses continue full; and all seats not reserved for them, as well as

risitors.

Thus far the introduction of motions and resolutions, and placing them on the calendar for future action, has taken up the larger part of the time. One notices among these many schemes of trivial importance, and many plans that have been vetoed often before. Young and new members at each Convention are wont to THE COMMITTER ON CANONS.

are uniformly disapproved. That Committee comprises several very eminent canonists and prominent judges, who have weighed maturely all matters referred to them, and they have very seldom ever reached a conclusion which did not seidom ever reached a conclusion which did not afterwards pass the House. An attempt was made to-day to transfer part of their work. But, or discussion, the old Committee proved entirely compatent without further aid. To-day the Bishop of Litchfield, England, took his final facewell of the House, and van-tiated again his favorite project of uniting the entire Au-lican communion in

took his final farewell of the House, and ventiated again his favorite project of uniting the entire Anglican communion in ONE ORGANIC BODY, with periodical Synods, representing all the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the world. In response to fears expressed on the subject, he remarked that, at such Synods, the Archbishop of Canterbury preferred not to preside, being well aware that objection might be made. He said that, if such Synods should be convened, the quastion of Prasiding (a mere minor consideration) could well be left to be determined by the Synod itself. On Monday last, we had a very interesting debate on this subject. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, and Dr. Vinton, of Boston, both doubted the expediency of such organic action between the Churches in England and America, as distasteful to the national pride of our country. But Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, and Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, in a very eloquent and able manner, proved that such united action was quite possible without the slightest surrender on our part, and that one church could be represented in a Synod convened from different unitions now, as possibly se when the great General Councils met of old, before the great sensions had made it impossible.

Last week, the fiev. Dr. Locke reported that the Episcopalians of the country had contributed, through the hands of himself and the late Eichop of Illinois, \$50,714.31 for the sufferers in the Chicago Fire, and gave an account of its distribution. And this, he said, was but a part of

Chicago Fire, and gave an account of its distri-bution. And this, he said, was but a part of their gifts, as they had sent large donations through other parties, and had aided everywhere those who passed through channels of public This Convention is marked by

A SPIRIT OF LIBERALITY, having accorded a seat of courtes, not of membership, to a priest of the Greek Church. The expression of liberality also was very full and free in our Church Congress, when Dr. Porter, of Wisconsin; Dr. Rylance, of New York; and Dr. Washburne and others, confessed, with menly carder, many shortcomings of our corresponder. Dr. washnurne and others, corressed, anth-manly candor, many shortcomings of our com-munion, and took pleasure in acknowledging the noble work being done by other Protestants of various names. They, in common with the great mass of our communion, expressed a conviction of the great underlying unity of the spirit that binds together in one all who love the Lord Legus Christ Jesus Christ.

There is a

MARKED INCREASE OF MISSIONARY ERAL
in connection with this Convention. Last Sunday, forty-two sermons were preached in as many
different churches by our ablest men from other
States. I heard three of them, and they were
certainly most powerful appeals. Crowded congregations everywhere evinced profound interest.
Last night the Academy of Music was crowded
full with the grandest missionary meeting this
Church ever held in America. The Bishops
and clerical deputies were on the platform, with
the Bishop of Litchfield and his friends from
England, and a grand orchestrs and choir of several hundreds of trained singers, led by Mr.
Walter, of St. Thomas' Church. The music was Walter, of St. Thomas' Church. The music was waiter, or st. Thomas Cauren. In a music was thrilling beyond expression, as the vast audience swelled the authems of praise. The Rev. Dr. Gar-rett, of Omaha; the Bt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of Nio-brara; the Rev. S. D. Himman, our veterau missionary to the Indians, and an Indian convert missionary to the Indians, and an Indian convert of his, a deputy and member of the General Convention; and the Rt.-Rev. Lord Bishop of Litchfield, were the speakers. You have not space to receive an epitome of what was said. But all were well satisfied with the speeches, as being admirably adapted to the grand occasion. A nobler audience it were hard to convene. The most earnest and intelligent friends of missions, from this and foreign lands, showed, by devotion, enthusiasm, appreciation, and a liberal contribution, that they understood the grandeur of the occasion and its momentous responsibilities.

the grandeur of the occasion and its momentous responsibilities.

The most interesting part of our proceedings is yet to come,—of which more anon. Yours truly,

W. C. Hopkins, of Aurora, Ill.

THE OPPOSITION TO PROF. SEYMOUR.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 15.

Much of the conversation among those gathered outside [of the Convention] was in reference to Prof. Seymour's chances of confirmation and the opposition to him. One gentleman from Illinois, who was present, gave the following Illinois, who was present, gave the following story of the opposition, which has considerable

story of the opposition, which has considerable interest:

The Standing Committee of the Diocese, he said, are all here, the Rev. Dr. Cushman of St. Ann's Church, Chicago: the Rev. Dr. Stocking, of the Church of Epiphany; the Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Evanston; and Messrs. Barney, Sheldon, and Roberts. Dr. Abbot, who voted for Dr. Seymour in the Illinois Diocesan Convention, comes here decidedly in his favor. The Bev. Dr. Warren, who voted against him, has come out in his favor. W. Fuller, a brother of the Rev. Mr. Cheney's lawyer, who first opposed him, has come here to champion him. The petition against Prof. Seymour, it was further stated, originated in New York, and sprang from persons who had a personal animosity against Prof. Seymour, and a certain clergyman of this city wrote to some of the Low Churchmen of Chicago that the whole question of Ritualism and Protestantism was at issue in Prof. Seymour's election, and that people in Chicago must help to create a feeling against him. This petition was not signed by a single person who voted for him, and the majority of those who opposed him refused to append their names to it. This petition, it was said, has been for nearly two days in the city, in the hauds of a deputy from Illinois, who was referred to as having been a candidate for the episcopate, who voted against

two days in the city, in the hands of a deputy from Illinois, who was referred to as having been a candidate for the episcopate, who voted against him, yet signed his testimonials, and then preached against him. These papers were shown to no one; all knowledge of their contents was refused, even to the Illinois delegates.

The people of the Diocese of Illinois were represented as united in desiring his nomination. His vindication by the Committee of Bashops was held to refute completely all charges against his doctrinal soundness. That he beheved in Eucharistic adoration was said to have been denied by Bishop Bissell and Bishop Niles. The Rev. Dr. Ewer, chief officer of the American branch of the Confraternity of the Biessed Sacrament, was; said to have cleared him from any connection with that Blossed Sacrament, was, said to have cleared him from any connection with that society. His churchmanship was stated to be even lower than—that of the majority of the people of Illinois, and whatever foundation there might be for the talk against him was traced to his great sense of justice and charity, which leads him to search out whatever good there is in everything, and reconcile differences whenever he can, and he was only now demanded as a victim to please the Anti-Ritualists, As an evidence of of his popularity, it was stated that twice he has been called to the Rectorship of St. James, a Low Church, has negotiated for his services; he has been elected to the Presidency of Jubilee College, in Illinois, and has been invited to the Cathedral of Chicago, all within fourteen years. This statement, of course, is entirely ex parte, but accords with other expressions of opinion which have been given. In reference to the chances of Prof. Seymour's confirmation by the

House of Bishopa, it was said, and very positively, that there would not be six opposed to him. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was reported as having vouched for his orthodoxy. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland; Bishop Odenneimer, of New Jersey; Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Doane, of Albany; Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina; and Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, were mentioned as being in favor of him. Bishop Littlejohn was credited with sending him a congratulatory letter, and it was added as a significant fact that the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of this city, who was once engaged in a controversy with nim, had done likewise.

Dr. Edward Sullivan, a clerical deputy from Illinois, was, when the nomination was first made, warmly in favor of Dr. Seymour, but after his arrival in New York his sentiments changed, until he became the bitterest opponent of the

until he became the bitterest opponent of the consecration of the Bishop elect. On Monday he asked that the consideration of the nomina-tions be postponed, to give time for the arrival he asked that the consideration of the momina-tions be postponed, to give time for the arrival of some paners bearing aerongly on Dr. Sey-mont's case which were posted in Chicago an Sainrday. These papers are understood to em-body a petition from several influential resi-dents of the diocese, asking that the nomina-tion of the Bishop elect be not confirmed; whether they had yet arrived in New York could not be ascertained, though it is supposed they had. They were not presented yesterday, and the Secretary says he has not heard of their ar-rival. It is probable that the opponents of Dr. Seymour are withholding them to use when the hattle becomes warmer. The chief objection to Dr. Seymour's consecration is the assertion of

Seymour are withholding them to use when the battle becomes warmer. The chief objection to Dr. Seymour's consecration is the assertion of his enemies that he is a Ritualist, an impression which Bishop Poter has. His friends, however, stoutly dany that this is the case, and assert that the charge has been trumped up against him by persons anxious for the appointment of a Bishop who is an inhabitant of liftinois. Before the Convention went into secret session a vota was taken on the expediency of allowing persons who had come from Illinois to hear the discussion on the case of Dr. Seymour to retain their seats. The motion was lost, and among those who had to retire under the rule were the Standing Committee from Illinois, composed of three laymen and three ministers. They were appointed, as in every other diocese, to regulate the affairs of their church during the three-year intervals between the General Conventions. They were all in favor of Dr. Seymour's consecration, and protest against the so-Conventions. They were all in favor of Dr. Seymour's consecration, and protest against the action taken by Dr. Sullivan and other members of the Illinois deputation, who, they say, have been false to their trust. They consider themselves entitled to seats in the House, and speak of the secret session as something unprecedented and unwarrantable. They call it a conspiracy barched in New York, having for its object the defeat of Dr. Seymour.

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

THE SYNOD.

The Synod of Northern Illinois commenced its annual session in the First Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. This body is composed of the Presbyteries of Ottawa, Pree-port, Rock Island, and Chicago, which embrace 140 churches, with a membership of about 15,000. A peculiar interest is attached to the present session, owing to the fact that the case of Patton vs. Swing comes up on appeal for settlement. This circumstance would seem to be an attractive one, as the attendance of members is larger so far than usual. The full member-ship is 163 ministers and 146 laymen; only 130 of both answered to their names. Among these were the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Rev. Mr. Noyes, H. D. Jenkins, of Freeport, Ambrose C. Smith, of Galena, Prof. Pat-ton, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Halsey, H. M. Collinson, of Willow Creek, Dr. Hurd, Dr. James McLeod, of Joliet, Tuthill King, Dr. William S. Curtis, Dr. Trowbridge, Dr. Swazey, and the Rev. J. H. The first half hour was devoted to religious

exercises. These concluded, the Rev. Mr. Noves called the Synod to order. MODERATOR.

An election for Moderator then took place, the cominees being the Rev. A. G. Wilson, of Ottawa, S. H. Weller, of Ottawa, and Dr. Curtis, of Rockford. It resulted in the selection of Mr. Wilson. He thanked the Synod for their confidence, and said, in the matters that came up, he should know no difference between Old School and New School, but should regard all as Christians-Presbyterians-trusting that right conclusions would be reached—that the questions upon which they might conscien-tiously differ would be satisfactorily settled, and the welfare of the Master be thereby prof The Rev. Mr. Dean, of Joliet, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Galena, were elected Clerks.

On motion, the following were allowed to si as corresponding members: The Revs. J. H. Cruikshanks, David Irving, S. T. McWhorter, M. Hendrickson, D. H. Payson, D. B. Jackson, Cincinnati,

The Rev. Mr. Thompson made a few feeling remarks in regard to the Rev. R. S. Frame, recently deceased, and offered a memorial paper, which was adopted by a rising vote.

cently deceased, and offered a memorial paper, which was adopted by a rising vote.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Committee on Foreign Missions submitted their report, of which an abstract is appended.

The minutes of the last General Assembly presented several facts with regard to the condition of the cause of Foreign Missions within the Synod, which were worthy of attention. The best of all indications of interest,—the contributions in its behalf, showed that there was no decrease in that interest among the churches, a larger number having taken up collections during the last year than during the previous year; and, notwithstanding the great financial depression, the total of the gifts was \$13.709, an increase of \$2,000 over last year.

The history of the foreign missionary operations of the Presbyterian Church during the year was in every respect encouraging, and beyond what had ever been presented before. The year was begun with a debt of \$128,000; this had been entirely wiped out, and, at the same time, the regular contributions for the year were increased nearly \$50,000. The women of the church contributed \$87,000—\$20,000 more than in 1873; the Sunday-schools, \$27,000—an increase of nearly \$4,000. In all, \$623,627 were contributed—an increase, including the payments towards the debt, of \$175,000. God's blessing had been given in an unusual degree, especially in what are considered eminently "hard fields." The whole number added to the mission churches was 1,400, an increase of 25 per cent, unequaled in any Presbytery in the United States; the net increase of the whole Church in membership had been 5 per cent.

As stated, the contributions were \$14,000. This might appear to be a large sum, but \$50,000 were given to the various Boards and agencies whose work is almost exclusively for this country, and \$245,000 were devoted to congregational expenses. try, and \$245,000 were devoted to congregational

expenses.

The past was full of encouragement, the present of responsibility. Collections for the work this year were not equal to those of the correspondyear were not equal to those of the corresponding period of hast year, the receipts being \$30,000 less. The Committee, therefore, recommended that every pastor maintain the monthly concert; that the children of every Sunday-school be led to take a share in the work; that the subscriptions be secured for the Foreign Missionary, and that the 9,000 women in the churches of the Synod be encouraged to form in every church a missionary society in connection with the Beard missionary society in connection with the Board of the Northwest.

of the Northwest.

THE REV. DR. IRVING,
Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, made an address in reference to the needs of the Board, saying 860 persons who were spreading the Gospel among heathen had to be supported; that white last year was a year of jubilee, this was one of increasing sadness, and the Board never felt more depressed than now.

The report of the Committee was adooted, and the Synod took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Patton-Swing controversy was the main topic of conversation during the recess, and it is very probable that Prof. Patton will be sustained. The members of the Synod are generally "hard shell," and many of them, it is said, have attended the present session for the simple purpose of showing by their votes that they will not sanction any latitudinarianism in the Presbyterian Church, or the faintest departure from the Standards. The friends of Prof. Swing do not seem disposed to make a strong fight, realizing its hopelessneas, and the chances are that nearly all the talking will be on the opposite side. Prof. Patton has prepared his argument, which will occupy two hours in read-ing, and Dr. Hurd, who will represent the Chi-eago Presbytery, has his under way. It is doubt-ful if the appeal is reached before Monday or Tuesday.

Upon reassembling, at half-past 2 o'clock, the Chair amounced

ing:
Bills and Overtures—The Rev. E. C. Sickles, the
Rev. James E. Moffatt, the Bev. John Griffin, and
Elders A. K. Philes and D. E. Forte.
Judicini Business—The Revs. W. S. Curtis, F. A.
Shearas, S. H. Weller, and Fiders N. C. Thompson and
S. P. Salmon. S. P. Salmon.

It will be for the latter Committee to say whether and when the appeal of Prof. Patton shall be taken up.

THE SEXT METERS.

The fixing of a place for the next meeting then

Mr. Waller invited the Syned to go to Mendots.

Mr. McLeod said there were ample accommodations at Joliet [laughter], and, if the Synod held its meeting there, he would endeavor to make the members comfortable.

A vote resulted in the selection of Joliet.

A recess was then taken in order to permit the committees to prepare their reports.

EVENING SESSION. The Synod reconvened at 7:30, the Moderator present. — few of them being spectators.

The Committee on Home Missions submitted

their report,

They stated that the last Synod, in the en deavor to make the work self-sustaining, resolved to raise at least \$10,000 for the funds of the Board. It was apportioned to the several Presbyteries as follows: Chicago, \$6,500; Freeport, \$1,500; Ottawa, \$500; Bock River, \$1,500. Up to the time the Board made its report to the General Assembly, but \$4,335,35 had been re-ceived. They had no means of knowing securately what had been contributed since April 1 nately what had been contributed another accord reported an additional sum of \$647.53, making the total \$5,183.98. The Presbyteries had contributed something toward the debt of the Board,—how much, they had no means of knowing; but, counting the receipts from all sources, it was evident that during the Synodical year the Board had received but 60 per cent of the amount proposed. During the fiscal year of the Board had received but 60 per cent of the amount proposed. During the fiscal year of the Board had rew out \$7,151.20; Freeport paid \$636.27, and drew out \$7,151.20; Freeport paid \$636.27, and drew out \$7,511.20; Treeport paid \$636.27, and drew out \$7,55. The balance against the Synod was \$7,448.07. In the Presbytery of Chicago, out of 41 churches only 22 contributed to the funds of the Board; in Presport, 34 out of 37; in Ottawa, 14 out of 25; and in Bock River, 25 out of 43; so that out of 146 churches belonging to the Synod but 35 made contributions. The whole smount contributed by the Synod was less than it was last year by \$720.23, while the amount drawn from the Board was increased by at least \$2,400. Self-sustaining progress within the Synod was not very rapid.

As to the work at large, the year had been one of progress. There had been under commission within her borders, 41 of whom worked in the Synod. There were organized 183 new oburches, and many new mission fields visited, where congregations would soon be gathered; and 273 new Sunday-schools established, making 1,210 now connected with the mission churches, embracing some 100,000 children and officers. The largest additions to the Church on profession for years had been made, fully 39 per cent over last year. The number added to examination was 6.074, or about one-sixth of the whole number added to the Church. The demands upon the Board were increasing; calls for missionaries came from all over the West and Northwest.

The stention of \$10,000. And the Board of sustentation to \$110,000. And the Board sestimated its expenses for the ourrent year a up to Sept. 1. However, the record reported an additional sum of \$847.53, making the total

ties expenses for the current year at 50 per cent more than last, or over \$450,000, of which sum there had been received up to Sept. 1 only \$64,-

ously to inquire how they might

LESSEN THE DEMANDS

upon the Board, and, at the same time, increase upon the Board, and, at the same time, increase the contributions. It was suggested that the Presbyteries and Presbyterial Committees carefully scrutinize all applications from the churches, and insist on an annual decrease in the amounts asked for; that contiguous feeble churches be associated in one charge as far as possible; and that immediate and special efforts be made in all the churches to increase the contributions to the Board, whose work was so thoroughly identified with the best weal of this great and growing land.

oughly identified with the best weal of this great and growing land.

Attention was also called to the agreement of the Board with the Missionary Society of the Congregationalists, by which the missionaries of the two denominations were not to interfere with one another. This harmonious action was occasion for rejoicing, as tending to avoid "waste of means" and strength, and to make the resources of both bodies go as far as possible in accomplishing the common end.

They recommended the passage of TRE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

First—That the Synod make another carnest effort to sustain the missionary work within its own bounds, and pay into the treasury of the Board of Home Missions during the current year at least \$10,000, and, to accomplish this end, the following amounts be apportioned to the Presbyteries: Chicago, \$5,500; Freeport, \$1,500; Ottawa, \$500; Rock River, \$1,500.

31,000.

Second—That the Synod enjoin upon its Presby-teries a careful grouping of mission churches, and to use every possible endeavor to bessen demands upon the Board. Third—That the Sabbath-schools be enlisted in this

Third—That the Sabbath-schools be enlisted in this work.

Fourth—That the women of our churches be requested to form Home Missionary Societies for the purpose of raising contributions to the funds of the Board, and to this end that the Sustentation Committee to directed to lay the request before the churches belonging to the Synod.

Mr. Sickles said, though Illinois was great commercially and politically, she was an infant in the arms of the Church. There was not necessity for such a condition of affairs. Denominational rivalry was the cause of it. He deprecated this, since the great cause of the Master was overlooked, and it was a sumbling block in the way of the success of the Church. the way of the success of the Church.

Dr. Mitchell asked why the debt had increased

Mr. Sickles answered that the wide-spread dis-tress in the country caused it, almost all the missionaries getting their entire support from the Board.

Mr. Finley thought they should take to heart

Mr. Finley thought they should take to heart the claims of the home missions as well as those of the foreign work.

Mr. Davis spoke of the pro rata system of the Catholics, saying that such a plan would raise the money needed.

Mr. Peak urved that the giving to the Lord on Sunday systematically was as much an act of worship as praying.

Brief addresses were also made by others with reference to the importance of the work and the

First addresses were also made by others with reference to the importance of the work and the necessity for raising money to support the mis-sionaries.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Synod adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE PRESBYTERY. A called meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago was held at the close of the afternoon session of the Synod, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge presiding. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Presbytery, to reply to the protest pre-sented by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, relative to the

sented by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, relative to the action taken by the Presbytery on Prof. Swing's application to have his name dropped from the rolls, submitted its report, as follows:

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following answer to the protest of Dr. W. H. Van Doren, the Rev. James McLeod, and others:

Passing over the terms of the protest, which many members of this body deem disrepectful and unsuitable to be placed on our records, we notice such points as seem worthy of attention.

The protestors everat times speak of the "demand" made by Mr. Swing that his name should be erased from the roll. A respectful "request" is not a "demand."

Pirat—The first "reason" assigned by the protestore for their solemn protest is made up of several points.

(1) Undue haste is charged upon the majori-

ors for their solemn protest is made up of several points.

(1) Undue haste is charged upon the majority. But the Fresbytery has had four months' notice of Mr. Swing's purpose to ask a letter or withdraw, and it has been published all over the land that had withdrawn. This matter has not then, just core to our notice for the first time. We have had ampetime for reflection.

(2) The "demand" is said to be "nnusual and unprecedented, as far as we have any law to guide us." In this singular confounding of "law" and "precedent" together, it seems to be the design to say that neither law nor precedent warranted Mr. Swing in making such a "demand." The request (not demand) of Mr. Swing was not the questionable part of the case, but his withdrawal. After he had withdrawn, it was surely no further violation of law or precedent on his part to announce to us the fact, and request that his name should be stricken from our roll. But it is not for us to show that he acted regularly in declaring himself independent. The only question which it concerns us to answer is, What was our duty when he had already announced his withdrawal? And the answer to this question was not essentially varied by his request that his name should be erased from our roll. Our Constitution does not make provision for cases of withdrawal from the Church, But the Presbyteries and Synods and the General Assembly have repeatedly given their judgman as to what a Presbytery should do in walls of the process.

In numerous instances the names of ministers who had withdrawn from Presbyteries without letters; have been dropped from the rolls. This has been done oftentimes when charges were pending against the ministers who have withdrawn, and in some cases where the ministers signified their abandonment of the Evasgelical faith. The General Assembly has several times declared that in case a minister, otherwise in good standing, should withdraw, the Presbytery should "simply" drop his name from the roll. The New School Assembly, in 1839, decided that, in case a minister should withdraw from his Presbytery and unite with another body not in connection with us, his name might properly be dropped from the roll. In this decision there was no restriction mentioned or implied, either as to the standing or position of the minister at the time of his withdrawal, or the reasons by which he might have been actuated, or as to the character of shabody with which he might unite. He might withdraw to escape discipline, or not; he might join an evangelical or an unevangelical body. Still his name was to be dropped from the roll. But the principle is obviously the same in the case of a minister who declared himself independent. The decision is clearly applicable in all cases of withdrawal from the Church. The Old School Assembly of 1854 recognized the fact that a minister "had left the Church," when he declared himself independent, and they resolved that, in such a case, the Presbytery should "amply "—without any further action—"drop his name from the roll, provided he leave the Church without being enargeable with fundamental error or immorality of life." But suppose he were thought to be "chargeable with fundamental error or immorality of life." But suppose he were thought to be "chargeable with fundamental error or immorality of life." But suppose he were thought to be "chargeable with fundamental error or immorality of life." But suppose he were thought to be "chargeable with fundamental error or immorality of life." But suppose he

of life." Still the Assembly assumed that he had left the Church, and thas his ame, should be dropped from the roll; but they left room to the Preshytery forther action, if necessary, by way of explaining its position and doings in the case. No hint was given by the Assembly that the Presbytery should still go on with discipline, when the object of it was already out of the Church. The great ends of discipline are to reolaim offenders, and to purge the Church of unworthy members. But the Church is already purged, when the alleged offender has gone out, whatever his offense may have been. It only remains, in such a case, to explain the action of the Presbytery, if necessary, in dropping the name from the roll, or otherwise to relieve the Presbytery of further responsibility for the appairments or conduct of the minister who has withdrawn. But in the present instance the facts were all sufficiently understood by the public, and no explanation was desired necessary.

the sentiments or conqueted the minister who has withdrawn. But in the present instance the facts were all sufficiently understood by the public, and no explanation was deemed necessary.

The principle involved in this case has been often acted upon by the General Assembly in relation to whole Churches and Presbyteries that have withdrawn, as in the case of the Southarn Presbyteries and Churches were dropped from the Presbyteries and Churches were dropped from the Assembly's roll, although they had been charged with the offense of disleyalty to the dovernment.

If does not affect the principle, if an appeal has been taken from the Presbytery's decision, is case of charges against the minister withdrawing. The accused has gone out without any fault of the Presbytery. The only remaining question lies between the Presbytery and the higher judicistry as to the propristy of their judicial action before the member withdrew. The man is out of the Church, whether his name is left on the roll or not, it should be added here that, in the present case, the minister who has withdrawn is not, in the judgment of this body, justify "chargeable either with fundamental error or immorality"; nor has he been, in form or directly, charged with either of these offenses. Prof. Swing is out of the Church, according to the decisions of both the former Assembles, and the Presbytery has not disragarded the order of either Assembly in dropping his name from the roll.

(3) The near approach of the meeting of the Synod could not discipline Prof. Swing, for he has "withdrawn from the Church," according to the judgment of the General Assembly. The fact, however irregularly accomplished by the withdrawing party, remains a fact, and the dropping of his name from the roll by the Presbytery simply declares the fact as it is. There was no bar to such action of the Presbytery in the fact that there was a disciplinary effort in progress when Prof. Swing withdrew, for the

subject of the intended discipline was beyond its reach when the Presbytery acted.

Second—The second reason given by the protestors has nothing to do with the case, for the action of the

Presbytery was not taken "on the grounds of the sentence appealed from," but on wholly different grounds.

Third—It is alleged, as a third reason for the protest, that the session of the Presbytery sets a bad precedent. How so? It simply recognizes a fact, the surroundings of which were well undestood far and near, and therefore needed no explanation. The Presbytery could not help the irregular withdrawal of Prof. Swing. He defied neither this Presbytery nor the Synod, but took his leave without asking a letter in the usual way. It would have done no possible good, but only evil, to have followed him up with an attempt to inflict discipline upon him after he had declared himself independent of the Church. And the Synod had no more power over him than the Presbytery after he had left us.

nower over him than the Presbytery after he had left its.

As to the resolution adopted by the Presbytery after they had erased the name or Prof. Swing, it was simply an expression of personal regard, in the light of his well-known. Chaistian character. He had been repeatedly reproached by his opponents for not withdrawing from the Church; and, having done so in the hope of contributing to the peace of the Church, it was not unseemly to follow him with expressions of good will and Christian kindness.

Fourth—The fourth reason is invalid because the question as to the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church will have to be answered according to its own merits, without regard to the erasure of Prof. Swing's name from our roll. For he has gone out, as a matter of fact. The action of the Presbytery in this case leaves that question just where it would have been without any such action.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. PATTERSON,
E. L. HUED,
D. S. JORNSON,
The report of the Committee was adopted, as Follows:
Yeas—Post, Hurd, Barnett, Thompson, Noyes, Brown, Davis, McCloure, Matthews, Foreyth, Mitchell, Pasterson, Trowbridge, Swazey, Miner, Sewall, Dean, Cartis, Walker, Black, Otis, Gould, Smith, and Dunton—24.
Nays—Carden, McCalle, Halsey, Elliot, Patton, Faris, Wood, Whytron, McLeod, Merrill, Ely, Moore, and Warden—13.

CONGREGATIONAL AND PRESBY-

TERIAN CONVENTION.
Special Dispose to The Chicago Tribune.
Madison, Wis., Oct. 16.—The Congregational and Presbyterian Convention, which was opened last evening by the Rev. A. Little, of For Lac. in an able discourse on "Christ as a Reformer," was organized this morning by electing the Rev. J. F. Dudley, of Eau Claire, Moderator, and the Rev. T. P. Sawin, of Racine, Clerk. There was a very fervent prayer-meeting, with short prayers and remarks by many clergymen and laymen. Committees were announced. The re-mainder of the forenoon was occupied with an interesting discussion on "Church Membership of Children," the drift of which was in favor of so training children of Christian parents that they should be Christ's tavor of so training children of Christian parents that they should be Christ's children and early brought into the Church, whose forms and methods should be modified, and appliances inaugurated to promote their growth ir a loving piety suited to their years, the Church being to them a nursing mother. The Rev. H. S. Robinson brought fraternal greetings from the West Wisconsin Methodist Conference, which were warmly reciprocated by the Moderator. This afternoon fifteen delegates and members of other bodies, including Missionary Walker, of Africa, were admitted as corresponding members. There was a very interesting discussion on "The Aim of a College," which was opened by Prof. Merrill, of Ripon College, followed by President Bascom, of the State University, and President Chapin, of Beloit. The first and last advocated the advantages of denominational colleges. The discussion was conducted with entire good feeling. The afternoon was closed by a meeting of the Wisconsin Home-Missionary Society. The annual report was written in a very interesting manner, and took a generally encouraging view of the work in the State. Read by the Rev. A. Little. The smallness of contributions, amounting only to \$4,600, was regretted, and many reasons were given for the shortage mentioned. One was, the effect of the Potter Railroad law in stopping railroad enterprises in the State. This evening there is a grand home-missionary meeting, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Storra, of Brooklyn, Supt. Meyer, Doe, and others.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, South, commenced its annual session in this city to-day by electing the Rev. G. A. Pollock, of Effingham, as Moderator. After hearing the address of the Moderator, their annual order of business was commenced. The subject of Home Missions was presented by the Rev. A. T. Norton, of Alton, Ill. The Synod then adjourned till Saturday at 11 a.m. The at-tendance is very large.

TRIAL OF A METHODIST MINISTER FOR HERRSY.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 16.—The trial of the
the Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, for heresy, has been
set for the 22d inst., at the Meridian Street
Church.—The Rev. Dr. Naylor is to preside. EVANGELICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Evangeical Educa-tional Society commenced its annual session to-day, with the Bishop of Nevada presiding. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: The Hon. Felix R. Brunot, President; William C. Houston, Treasurer, and the Rev. R. C. Matlock, Secretary. Treasurer's and Secretary's reports showed the Society was in a very prosperous condition.

THE GERMAN LUTHERANS.

Special Disputs to The Chicago Pribune.

WAREL Ind., Oct. 16.—In the National

Synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States to-day, the Com-mittee submitted a full report of the cost of the new Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ill., which amounted to \$45,674.38. The question which amounted to \$15,674.38. The question of separating organically the practical and theoretical departments of the flutheran College at St. Louis was decided in the affirmative by a large majority. A committee of six on conference consisting of Prof. Schmidt, Prof. Brauer, Pastor Koestering for, and Pastor Buenger, Director Linderman, and Pastor Kloeder against, was appointed to report whether the question of separating the college buildings at St. Louis and buving one at Springfield should be brought before the Synch. The appointment of Prof. Kroening as Professor in the College at Springfield, Ill., was confirmed.

INDIANA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 16.—The Fifth Annu-al Convention of the Young Men's Christian As-sociation of Indians met in this city this mornsociation of Indiana met in this city this morning. The following officers were elected: President L. W. Munhall, of Indianapolis: Vice-Presidents, J. K. H. Sammis, of Logansport, and Capt. Theodore McCoy, of Jeffersonville; Secretary, S. W. Black, of Hanover College, The attendance is quite large, and the spirit excellent. Sixteen associations have been organized during the past year, and 1,494 conversions have been reported. There are 1,119 members in the State; \$5,446 have been expended during the year. A number of visiting brethren are present from a distance. The Convention will hold over Sunday.

#### THE COURTS.

THE OTHER SIDE. About a week ago, W. V. Jacobs filed a bill against Kirk Hawes, J. H. Dunham, and others, to compel Hawes to execute to him a deed of a house and lot on Fifty-first street, in Hyde Park, which Jacobs claimed he had bought at auction. the premises, but that Hawes had fraudulently ac-cepted another bid for a much smaller amount from J. H. Dunham. Yesterday Kirk Hawes filed is answer, totally denying the allegations of the bill, and stating that Jacobs, who was a stranger to him, attended the sale, and made the first bid but Jacobs did not have it, but offered to go to ome bank and give a check. Hawes thought that Jacobs did not appear to be a man who could make a payment of \$2,600, and refused o allow the time the complainant asked. He therefore offered the premises for sale the amount due under the trust deed, -about 8800. It is also alleged that Jacobs is only actng for Paul Corneli; that the latter owns property in the neighborhood of that in question Adams, who gave the trust deed which was fore closed, only owned the building and a leasehold sterest in the land on which it stood, and that he fee of the land was already in Dunham, who only purchased the leasehold interest so as to unite the whole title in himself. Hawes also the conspiracy is, that Dunham ordered him to sell this property for non-payment of the debt

Thomas F., George M., Harriet M., William D., and Edward M. McKay fied a bill against Channeey T., James H., and George S. Bowen, George W. Smith, Trustee, and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company, asking for a partition of the west fractional half of Sec. 32, 38, 15, in Hyde Park, containing 186.60 acres, of which complainants claim one-third. f which complainants claim one-third.

TAX INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions were granted in the following control of State and courties the stat

ty taxes, no cause having been shown to the con-trary: Seth Evans vs. H. B. Miller, County Treasurer, et al.; H. W. Hinsdale vs. Same; s. Same. New suits were brought by the stockholders

of various corporations—insurance, manufacturing, and railroad companies—to restrain then from paying, and the Collector from collecting the taxes on their capital stock, etc. No de fenses were made to the suits. THE MASON FRUIT-JAR PATENT.

The Consolidated Fruit-Jar Company filed a bill against Rufus G. Case and Erasuss H. Whitey to prevent them from infringing on Mason's patent for fruit-jars, which, it is claimed, the

STREET OPENING.

STREET OPENING.

The City of Chicago filed a petition asking that a jury may be impaneled to ascertain the damages for opening Cottage Grove avenue from Thirty-seventh street to Egan avenue. The

Margaret Brittin filed a bill against her husand, Thomas D. Brittin, asking for a divorce ecause her hasband loves liquor better than

BANKEUPTCY ITEMS. The proceedings against James and Bobert Farson were dismissed.

In the matter of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company the Assignee was ordered to pay \$920 for attorneys' fees to Leake &

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry W. King began a suit in attachment against J. A. Garner, J. O. Beahm and W. W. Garner, claiming \$1,500.

C. M. Garrison and Lawrence DePew sued P.

C. M. Garrison and Lawrence Derew sued P. F. Driscoll for \$1,500.

G. M. Chamberlain commenced a suit for \$3,500 against A. P. C. Bonte.

The German American Bankof Chicago began a suit against William Archdeacon and Alfred Russal to recover \$2,000.

Russel to recover \$2,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Solomon Wiese was appointed guardian of Anton Siegwald, a minor, under an approved bond of \$10,000.

The will of Julius B. Leithauser was proven the will of Julius B. Mary R.

The will of Julius B. Leithauser was proven and letters testamentary issued to Mary B. Leithauser under an approved bond of \$5,000.

Margaretta Wolf was appointed guardian of Albert Wolf et al., minors, under an approved bond of \$4,000.

In the matter of the estate of Hans Hovel and Nilson, administration to Matilda Nilson under an approved bond of \$4,200.

The inventory of the estate of Susanna Kemmber was approved.

In the matter of the estate of William P. Comstock, administration to Leonora J. Moss under an approved bond of \$10,000.

The will of Mary Ann Scott was proven, and letters tostamentary issued to James Scott, and his individual bond of \$14,000 was approved.

THE CALL—MONDAY.

JUDGE MURPHY—91 to 113, except 94 and 101.

JUDGE JAMESON—10614 to 125.

JUDGE ROGERS—75 to 100, except 74, 76, 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 90.

JUDGE BOOTH—136 to 155. JUDGE TREE-80 to 86, 88, 89, 91, 94, 95, 96.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICE COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT.

-Asa Wilcox et al. vs. 500 tous of Lehigh coal, \$475.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONVESSIONS.—John Gralew vs.

raul Hornburg and Bertha Hornburg, \$469.83.

JUDGE GARY—D. O. Smart et al. vs. Brainerd T.

Smith, \$522.50.—The Waukesha National Bank vs. W.

White State of the Court of the Court field. JUDOR GABY—D. O. Smart et al. vs. Brainerd T. Smith, \$522,50.—The Waukesh National Bank vs. W. S. Boyle; verdict, \$575.38, and motion for new trial.—C. H. Morse vs. J. G. Langguth, \$2,574.21.—H. A. Meins vs. Charles Harms and F. Wehrenberg, \$1,126.—Martin Clayburgh et al. vs. Jacob Frost, \$187.22.—James Barter vs. W. J. Raiph and Francis Ryan, \$562,25.—W. E. Ketchum et al. vs. The Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, \$371.58.

JUDOR JAMESON—Mary Williams vs. John Atwater; verdict, \$1, and motion for new trial.—J. J. Sherman vs. Emily R. Jewell, D. R. Parker, and Etisha C. Sprague; verdict, \$1,315.42.

CINCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—JOSEPH Papik vs. Anton Mack, \$689.

JUDOR ROGERS—Copper-Tube Lightning-Bod Com-Company vs. T. C. Becker, J. W. Becker, and S. M. JUDOR BOOTH—G. S. Ingraham vs. E. S. Dyer, \$1,609.—Samuel A. Toiman et al. vs. F. Schmidt, \$55,59.—J. W. Combs vs. County of Cook; finding, \$650, and motion for new trial.—Samuel A. Toiman et al. vs. O. G. Smith and —— Teeler; verdict, \$152.14.—H. R. Smith et al. vs. Morton F. Hale, \$250.

JUDOR TREE—George O. Garnsey vs. Charles Spangenberg and Mrs. Otto Raupert; verdict, \$171.52, and motion for new trial.

SUPBEME COURT OF ILLINOIS, NORTHERN GRAND OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Supreme Court

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Supreme Court met this morning at 9 o'clock, with all the Judges present.

\*\*MOTIONS DECIDED.\*\*

520. Thomas C. Hartshorn et al. vs. John L. Dawson: appeal from Livingston. Motion allowed; affirmants set aside, and leave given to file abstracts and briefs and cause taken.

424. Lorenz Franz vs. John J. Orton and John Sheloon; appeal from Cook. Motion overruled.

113. Edward A. Burbank et al. vs. The People ex rel., etc.; error to County Court of Cook. Same.

344. The People ex rel. Frank Huiett vs. Josiah Mc-Roberts et al.; pettiton for mandamus. Motion de-

appeal from Superior Court of Cook, Motion denied 395 and 396. Same.
229. Virginia Wharton et al. vs. William Buntings
error to Mercor. Same.
442. James Thompson vs. Briggs W. Sorenberger.
492. Branklin Hatchcock vs. Emms P. Wonder.
appeal from Feoria. Ten days additional time allower.

from Kendall. Time extended to the lat of November 648. Hildrup vs. Brickerhoff. Writtdenied and appead dismissed with 5 per cent demages. 682. Stack vs. Adams: appead dismissed. 44. The people ex rel. Martin Andrews vs. M. R. M.

46. The People ex rel. William R. Page et al. va. the ame; petition for mandamus. Same.

47. The People ex rel. The Cook County Land Commany vs. same; petition for mandamus. Same.

48. The People ex rel. Obadiah Jackson vs. same; petition for mandamus. Same.

49. The People ex rel. Charles G. Cooley et al. vs.

716. Sperry vs. Fanning; motion for superseder Application of Chase Fewler for admission of for

iconae,

561, Joseph N. Racker vs. Julian S. Rumsey; appeal

70m Cook. Same as 478.

562, David B. Bychs vs. same; appeal from Cook.

anne. Same,
563. William H. Ketzinger et al. vz. The People ex rel. same; appeal from Cook. Taken on call.
564. Alexander Waite et al. vz. same; appeal from Cook. Taken on call.
565. E. R. Hannon vz. The People ex rel. Julian S. Ramsey; error to Cook. Placed at the foot of the docket.
566. Columbus Green vz. T. H. B. Veirs; error to Knox. Herstofore dismissed. 560. Columbus Green vs. T. H. B. Veirs; error to know. Heretofore dismissed.
657. Wilson Y. Daniels vs. Charles R. Osborne d. al.; appeal from Superior Court of Cook. Taken.
563. D. R. Morgan et al. vs. Oroghan Dawson; appeal from Livingston. Appeal dismissed.
569. C. A. Lala vs. Wilson Baair et al.; appeal from Livingston. Appeal dismissed.
570. D. P. Angel et al. vs. Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company; appeal from Superior Court of Cook. Taken.
571. E. J. Cubley et al. vs. Harrin Van Allen; peal from Superior Court of Cook. Taken.
572. George Latidow et al. vs. Frank Hatch et al.; appeal from Kaulakee. Taken.
573. Passed.

573. Passed. 574. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, County Col-lector of Couk County vs. Horace E. White; appeal from County Court of Cook County. Abides the do-

from County Court of Cook County. Abides the decision.

575. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, Collector, etc., vs. Joseph Feacock; appeal from County Court of Cook County. Abides the decision.

478. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, Collector, etc., vs. H. H. Harf; appeal from County Court of Cook County. Taken.

579. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, Collector, etc., vs. James Olits; appeal from County Court of Cook County. Taken.

599. The People ex rel. Henry B. Miller, Collector, etc., vs. Sathan Aiten; appeal from County Court of Cook County. Taken.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. CORRECTION.

In yesterday's report, in No. 538, the time was extended to the 21st, instead of the 2d, a

### RAILROAD NEWS.

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURG & CHICAGO BAILBOAD CASE.

the motion to dissolve the injunction recently granted in the case of the Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Bailroad Company. The case, the Judge remarked, was not free from a grave doubt as to whether the Court had jurisdiction. The Indiana statute says that, if the two companies disagree, theC ourt would have power to appoint Commissioners to decide the damages. In this case, as is well known, the Companies had utterly failed to agree as to any point of crossing, and therefore, as it was a question of jurisdiction, it was doubtful whether the Court had a right to

assess the damages.

The Judge remarked that he had no hesitation in saying that he desired, if he possessed the done, they should not cross at grade. Even though the expense would be considerable to make them pass on different grades, he thought it would be a mutual advantage. It was not a question of present use, but was a question for all time, as long as the two roads were operated, and as long as the present mode of locomation was employed. The Judge did not feet inclined to let the injunction stand at the present time, but decided to retain the bill, and, if it turned out that the jurisdictional fact did not exist, and that they had no right, because the statute of Indiana had not been statute of Indiana had not been compiled with, then be might grant an injunction. But, conceding that he had the power to compel one road to pass over or under the other, he thought that each company should pay part of the expense as no one could prevent milroads. thought that each company should pay part of the expense, as no one could prevent railroads from extending their lines, and they could not do it without crossing those of other companies. The fact that complainant's road was the older, did not change the matter. It was probably with this thought in view that the Commissioners had only awarded nominal damages to the complainant. He therefore thought that no serious damage would arise to the complainant if the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company were allowed to cross its road jet grade.

At the same time, however, the Judge said he would reserve the power to do so. It was evident that the policy of the State of Indiana was to allow the railroads to cross at grade, although naturally there would be more accidents, but these are due to a lack of skill on the part of the employes. He would make an order dissolving the temporary injunction here-tofore granted.

The Judge also intimated that he intended to appoint some competant man to go and look at the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the local training the proposed crossing, and rapor the local training the proposed crossing, and rapor the local training the property of the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the property complex that the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor the complex that the locality of the property complex that the locality of the property complex that the locality of the property complex

appoint some competant man to go and look at the locality of the proposed crossing, and rapor t whether a crossing could be made above or below the complainant's road, and which company should cross above, and also the probable ex-

Mr. Cowen asked the Judge to make the order Mr. Cowen asked the Judge to make the order so as to authorize the Battimore & Pittsburg Road to go on and lay the crossing, but he declined, on the ground that he considered he did not have any authority to do so, but would leave the Company free to do as it chose.

Mr. Dexter, on behalf of the complainant, offered to make some agreement with the defendant as to laying the track, but Mr. Cowen declined entirely, and left it to the Court to make any order in the case.

any order in the case.

The defendant proposes to go on immediately and lay its track, unless resistance is offered by the complainant's servants. Arnold's Boy and Chandler's Boy.

Arnold's Boy and Chandler's Roy.

Prom the Danbury News.

The other evening Arnold's boy and the Chandhar boy were sitting in the kitchen in the dark, telling stories of Capt. Kidd and other Free Traders, when Arnold senior sang out, for the eleventh time within the half hour,

"Benjamin Franklin, go down-stairs and get that kindling immediately!"
Chandler's boy had just got to that part of the story telling how the free and easy sailor beforementioned used to mix his grog in a coffin and slice small boys for flavoring.

Now Ben never fancied going into a cellar at night, and his fears were increased ten-fold after hearing the weird romanch of the "Bloody Pirate." So when he heard the suggestive tramp of the governor's boots in the half, he quietly slipped into the closet, leaving Chandler's boy sitting by the fire.

Arnold senior came in, and seeing Ben. as he supposed, not even starting for the cellar, he waiked up to him and lifted him up by the ear.

"Easy!" shouted the old man, completely dumfounded by Ben's supposed audacity; "easy," and he recovered his presence of mind sufficient to kick Chandler's boy into the coal-hod and out of the door before he discovered his mistake.

Chandler's boy sava he is going to knock the

mistake.
Chandler's boy says he is going to knock the studing out of Ben as soon as the swelling goes down and his north ear gets the crook out of it.

The Largest Vanited Boof in the

The largest vanited roof in the world is claimed by Vionua,—that belonging to the great Exposition building. It is said to cover nine times the space of the dome of St. Paul's, in London, eight times the area of the dome of St. Poter's, and seven times that of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. This miracle of architectural skill is 360 feet in diameter, 1,039 feet round, and stands on a ring of thirty columns 36 feet apart all around the circumference. Within the ring of columns there is no support. The upper dome, 100 feet in diameter, admirs light by a series of windows 40 feet high and 10 feet wide, between thirty columns which carry the upper dome. The slope and the conservation denied and the cause placed at the foot of the docket.

208. Charles H. Wheeler et al. vs. George M. Pullman et al. impleaded, etc.; appeal from Superior Court of Cook. Time extended to the 3d inst.

257. Semuel Glickant vs. Louis Hirsehom et al.; They are riveted like the plates of a ship.

#### CANADA.

The Fall-Fairs of the Agriculturists of the New Dominion.

The Champion Squash, Corn, Potato, and Huckleberry Raisers.

Some Interesting Statistics About "Canada Super-Mare."

The United Methodist Conference and the Itineracy Question.

The Latest Government Appointments, and a Circular on Lumber.

ecial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12, 1874.

THE FALL-FAIRS. om one extent to the other of this pr ous Province, the agriculturists have been enjoy-ing their annual siesta. The summer's labor lrawn to a close, they have drank deep of innocent recreation. They have met in the field of honorable competition, and, with their squashes, potatoes, corn, and huckleberries, have sought to secure the prize of superior excellence over their neighbors. The contests have been close, the interchange of ideas excellent, the re-sult most beneficial. The Fall-Fairs, generally held a little later this year than usual, have been more than ever successful. They have shown to a demonstration that the farming class of this Province are in a fairly-prosperous condition.

They have given the best proof of the fertility of

his favored portion of God's footstool. Among the first of these exhibitions was the nief of them all,-the Provincial Show. This ook place in Toronto, and was the twenty-ninth in the series of Annual Expositions. The first held in 1846; and, taking up a report of its ontents, one is struck with the vast progress ince that time has been made in the pursuit of agriculture in this country. At that time but the slightest attention was given to the breeding of stock; and farming, in all its branches, was carried on in a rude way. All miseries of backwoods-farming then met the settler : Cattle ran about the strawstack all winter; the pedigree of horses was never thought of , and the spring generally saw the stock miserable skeletons. Pigs, with no the kingly Berkshire about them, thronged the highways, and the bedeviled agriculturist was fain, like the Prodigal Son, to be intent with the husks that, at the best, should have been given to the hogs. The total amount offered was but \$1,600. To-day of premiums offered was but \$1,000. It is the report of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture shows that there is scarely a single county in the whole of the Province but boasts of greater amount of prizes and a larger of entries than, in the fall of 1846, thought a most creditable showwhole Province. Railways then unknown, and the roads over which were then unknown, and the roads over which the exhibitors and spectators came to the exhi-bition were little better than quagmires. Toronto, at that time, was "Muddy Little York." The Exposition of this fall, now also numbered with the things of the past, was a most successful affair. The show of cattle and live stock was better than ever seen in this coun-try before, the exhibition of grains fronts, and live stock was better than ever seen in this country before; the exhibition of grains, fruits, and roots, such that it could not be equaled in the "Old Country." Among the former were some lineal descendants of that famous "8th Duchess of Geneva," which went, dirt-cheap, at an anction-sale, for \$30,630,—while, of the horses exhibited, an Etobicoke farmer, a Mr. Torrance, showed a 2-year-old filly, and beautiful form, and turning the scale at 1,750 pounds!

The Exhibition also had a Department of "Arts and Sciences;" and, although we had no Derby to superintend its arrangements, nor procure us marvelous works of Art for its ornamentation, still the display was most creditable.

ntation, still the display was most creditable mentation, still the display was most creditable. Baby-jumpers, bedroom-suits, handsome boats, novelties of the pig-whistle class, exquisite pho-tographs,—thanks to the clear sky of the New Dominion,—fancy needlework, and wonderful counterpanes, were there in abundance. And blic taste was elevated thereby.

The next most important show in this Prov-ce was that held at London, in the western art of the Peniosula. London boasts of being part of the Penissula. London boasts of being the most American-like city in the country, not-withstanding its English name. The exhibition was, like the Provincial affair, a most decided

success. Several Americans took part in the display of goods. County and Township Fairs have been held all over the Province, and also in the other parts of the Dominion. They have almost universally shown a vast improvement over previous exhibitions.

The British North American Provinces, before the passage of the Confederation act, were badly littered about the Continent. All professing allegiance to one Government, located 3 000 miles away, they were jealous of each other, and seemed utterly devoid of any united purpose. The people of one Province knew little of those of another, and cared less for them than they did for their neighbors in the Great Republic. Discriminations against commercial and social intercourse were general: the meth-care for the province in the meth-care for the manner suggested?

Canadens: Second—Is it desirable to change the existing class! Second—Is it desirable to change the classification you would august in reference to the classification and description of class, and mode of culling? Fourth—Is it desirable to change the classification you would save the class. Thurd—Is it desirable to change the classification you would save the classification you would save it save the class. Thurd—Is it desirable to change the class flower it would tend to also at the class. Thurd—Is it desirable to change the classification and description of class, and mode of culling?

Fourth—Is it desirable to change the classification you would save at the class. Thurd—Is it desirable to change in which you would describe each class.

Thurd—Is it desirable to change in which you would each relation to the classification and description of class, and mode of culling?

Fourth—Is it desirable to change in which you would each relation to the classi The people of one Province knew little of those of another, and cared less for them than they did for their neighbors in the Great Republic. Discriminations against commercial and social intercourse were general; the method of local government in each was different. Seven years since, the Confederation act was passed; and to-day, nationally as well as physiologically, we are a new people. Instead of being strangers and aliens to each other, the peoples of the different Provinces are now all Canadians. "Blue-Noses," "Quebeckers," "Upper-Canadians," are terms which have almost ceased to have a meaning. We are one. With this growth of kindly national feeling, knowledge of the resources of the different sections of the Dominion is being diffused, and we are beginning to recognize the vast importance of interests of which, in years past, we were either totally ignorant or heedlessly careless. In no one respect, perhaps, has this increased knowledge led to the smashing to smithereens of old ideas with greater effect than in regard to the value of the products of the farm, the mine, the forest, and the sea of Canada,—super-Mare.

The products of the fisheries in the three Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, reaches almost to \$10,000,000, gold, annually. This amount might be very sensibly increased, in fact, almost doubled, without the risk of impoverishing, much less exhausting, the character and yield of these magnificent fisheries. The rivers, no less than the ocean, supply excellent fishing-ground, being fully stocked with splendid salmon and trout. The laws regulating the seasons at which it shall be illegal to fish are rigidly enforced, which

fully stocked with splendid salmon and trout. The laws regulating the seasons at which it shall be illegal to fish are rigidly enforced, which doubtiess supplies, in some respect, the explanation of the continuance for so long a time of these fishing reserves.

There has been an excitement out West about the Black-Hills gold-fields: in Nova Scotia, \$500,000 of the precious metal was found in less than a year. Other minerals, shipped from that Province and New Brunswick, aggregated, in a few months, a value of £1,000,000. Coal and from abound in great quantities, together with other less valuable deposits.

from abound in great quantities, together with other less valuable deposits.

In these three Provinces by the sea, there was sot, twenty-five years ago, a single line of railway. To-day, there are nearly 1,000 miles fully opened, and nearly as many again under process of construction. Within two years, the Maritime Provinces will have over 1,500 miles of railway in running order, and this without taking any notice of the large number of railways that are already projected, but which may not be commenced within that time. In the taree Provinces, there are 11,000 miles of highways; the river navigation is admirable; the number, size, and excellence of the seacoast harbors are far greater than on the same stretch of coast in any other part, almost, of the known world.

ove all, the people of these Maritime Prov

Above all, the people of these Maritime Provinces, fast emerging out of their Provincial "Blue-Nose" and "parish-politics" state of infancy, are enterprising, energetic, and prudent. The deposits in the savings-banks tell a tale of great fragality; the extent of the several manufacturing and fishing interests gives evidence of commendable enterprise.

THE METHODISTS AND ITINERANCY.

It would seem scarcely possible that the religious bodies of this country could manage to survive a month, if there were no General Conventions to be held for that space of time. For the last six months, week in and week out, one or other of the religious organizations of this country has been engaged in holding an Annual Convention. These assemblies seem to meet a want of the Canadian public. The daily jour, all publish long reports of religious gatherings, which is other countries would be con-

densed into a paragraph; their managers seem to appreciate the wants of their patrons. They have created an appetite which grows by what it feeds on. During the past week, the Annual Conference of the United Methodist body has been held. There was a full attendance of delectors and the property of the paragraphs of the property of t been held. There was a full attendance of delegates, and long—wearisomely-long—reports of their proceedings. They talked of missions, the duty of the clergy, the sustentation fund, the proper mode of conducting Divine service, salvation by faith, the condition of departed spirits, and the holding of noon-day prayer-meetings. But they did not publicly discuss the all-important question of pastoral visits. They debated the matter in private, and were shocked—as well they might be—with the criminal lengths to which some clergymen have carshocked—as well they might be with the terminal lengths to which some clergymen have carried their ghostly consolation to the female members of their flocks. But no one would suspect evil of the poorly-paid, straight-laced, honest successors of Whitfield and Wesley, that met together in the United Methodist Conference

Perhaps the most interesting subject which Perhaps the most interesting subject which came before the Convention for action was a report of a Special Committee on the question of itinerancy. This one great distinguishing feature of Methodism has been of late the subject of much discussion and many severe attacks. It has been the cause for unceasing complaint, and has been defended with all the hardihood and force which always rise to the defense of time-honored usages. The Committee seem to have taken a liberal view of the mattet. With a cogent series of arguments, they recommended that the present term of three years should be changed to five, and submitted resolutions favoring such a change to be eted upon at a future Conference-for these gentlemen are in no hurry to dispose of matters. A sharp debate followed. The defenders of the A sharp decision were loud in their cries that ex-perience had shown its utility, while it had failed to demonstrate any actual hardship. Special cases where it had worked injustice were quoted, but sion, the report was rejected. The Methodist ministers in the Canadian Church wall year, quired to take up their houses and walk eve three years. During the discussion, the fact w stated, that the average stay, in the Dominic of Presbyterian clergymen, was but three-and-half years; and that, in some denominations alone, there were sixty vacant pulpits. Young cleric, why will ye not hie thee hither? We offer oatmeal porridge, \$300 a year, and free board at the houses of your flock. Burial-expenses will oatmeal porridge, \$300 a year, and free board at the houses of your flock. Burial-expenses wil be attended to, if necessity arise.

The "late-ismented" Sir George Etienne Car-tier, Eart., K. C. B., must feel uncomfortable in his mausoleum, as he learns of the changes that are being made up in that east wing of the Par-hament-buildings, where, for so many years, he held sway as Minister of Militia. It was bad held sway as Minister of Militia. It was bad enough that so young a cadet as "Billy" Ross should be put in to fill the shoes rendered vacant by the demise of the great French-Canadian warrior. It is terrible to contemplate the probability—now a certainty—that the Hon. W. Vail, of Nova Scotia, is to loll in the easy-chair whose or Nova Scotia, is to for in the easy-chair whose capacious arms have entwined themselves in the adipose tissue of the Hon. William Ross. And yet Mr. Vail is a very large man, so far as the Province of Nova Scotia as the Province of Nova Scotia as concerned. He is, perbaps, the most popular man, in the Province He has being lar man in the Province, He has office just long enough to get rich. Now, he will buy a uniform which will make those of all his predecessors turn paie with ineffectual envy. So mote it be,

Intelligence has reached us from London, Eng., that at last, when a Canadian arrives in the World's Metropolis, -with all deference to the Garden City, -he will not be so utterly misthe Garden City,—he will not be so utterly mis-erable an object as not to have one single place at which he may meet his fellow-exiles. A shrewd American-Kanuck has opened a "Canada Government Building," on King street, near the Houses of Parliament and the State-Offices. An Emigration Department will occupy the ground-floor, and above will be a room devoted to the use of Canadians in London, where, 4,000 miles away, they may be able to read the reports of religious conventions with the contract of the con published in their own reculiar prints. Foreign passports will be provided, and also tickets of mission-no, not to the Alhambra or the Cre admission—no, not to the Alnambra or the Cre-morne Gardens—but to the Houses of Parlia-ment. The idea of the 'cute proprietor is to make the place a central bureau for the spread of information relating to Canada, the congre-vation of Canadays and the relevance of gation of Canadians, and the patronage of the

Readers of THE TRIBUNE have read about the scandaious land-swap made by the late Quebec Ministry, and which, when exposed, re-suited in their expulsion from office. The new Ministry intend to make a thorough investigation of the matter; and the dicker will be set aside, if fraud can be absolutely proved. It is their intention also to introduce a very strin-gent election-law, modeled after the one now in force in the Dominion of Canada and this

THE LUMBER QUESTION I am tempted, in closing, to send the follow-ing list of questions which the Minister of In-land Revenue has just caused to be put, by circular, to the leading lumpermen of this country. They have an interest for the vast number of lumbermen in the Western States: First—Is it desirable to change the existing classifi-cation of square timber? If so, what classification would you suggest, and how would you describe each class?

Second—Is it desirable to change the existing classi-

# CANADENSIS.

STEPHENS AND TOOMBS. Two Little Speeches by These Georgi-

The strike presents all the proposed of the property of the control of the property of the control of the contr ans upon National Affairs.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, having gone to spend a few days with Gen. Toombs, at his home

### COLORADO.

Contest Between Rival Corporations Ended -Some Interesting Railway Data.

Statehood Again Being Agitated-Commercial and Financial Prospects.

Result of the Scientific Expeditions--General Resume of Territorial Affairs.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune DENVER, Col., Oct. 11, 1874.
The people of Colorado, and more especially those of Denver, have for a long time felt that their interests have suffered greatly by reason

UNION PACIFIC AND KANSAS PACIFIC BOADS. The representatives of these two corporations met here recently, it being their second meeting of the act by Congress which provided that severe penalties shall be inflicted for a failure or a reusal on the part of the Companies to prorate. No compromise or mutual agreement was then entered into by the competing Companies; but, on the other hand, each sought to cripple the other more; and this was principally done by the changing of time-tables, and the running of ox-trains between certain points, for the carrying of freight. The failure to agree at that time worked great losses, not only to our mercantile community and the public at large, but to the contending corporations. The second meeting has, however, resulted in an alliance between the two Companies; and it was mainly due to the exhaustion of each in the cut-throat coutest, the complaints of Eastern shippers, as well as those f residents of the Territory, and their wholesome fear of the enforcement of the law of Congress

ompelling them to prorate, each with the other. The Kansas Pacific will seenre more Western patronage, and the Union Pacific more Eastern, while the Denver Pacific, connecting the two between this city and Cheyenne, will be greatly benefited with increased traffic over its line. Its stock will also rise greatly in value; and this is a matter of much interest to our people, the nore especially as Arapahoe County owns \$1,000,000 worth of it. The county will be enabled to sink her railroad bonds by the sale of this stock as soon as it is worth 50 cents on the dollar, and this will cancel the county indebtedness for that road,-s matter in which Denver is greatly interested. Beside these good results, the arrangement assures

more rapid extension of all roads centering in Denver; and prominent among these is the Colorado Central, controlled by the Union Pacific. Both these will unquestionably gain large quantities of freight in the shape of gold and silver ores, which are continually being shipped East for rewhich are community being simpled Last for re-duction. The Superintendents, General Freight and Passenger Agents, are now busily engaged in perfecting new tariffs and time-tables for their several roads; and passengers and freight will hereafter be carried, both East and West, at ower rates, in shorter time, and with bet onnections, than ever before, -which, for the public at large, are matters for much rejoicing the past few days the Treasurer of the

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY addressed a communication to the Board of Commissioners of Arapahoe County, setting forth that the United States Government is forth that the United States Government is withholding the mail-pay due the Company on account of Government subsidy received by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. He further informed the Board that the retention of this money is greatly embarrassing the financial affairs of the Company; and, as Arapahoe County is the owner of \$1,000,000 of its capital stock, requested that such action should be taken as would cause the payment of the said money into the Treasury of the Company. The Commissioners immediately passed a sories of resolutions, setting mediately passed a series of resolutions, setting fortn that, as the Denver Pacific Road was conforth that, as the Denver Pacific Road was con-structed without bon led subsidy from the United States, the Company has no obligation to pay for or carry Government mails or freights with-out proper compensation; and the County Clerk was instructed to certify the proceedings in the case to the proper accounting officers at Wash-ington. The Denver Pacific Company claim that hey are a distinct ecrporation from the Kansas Pacific Company, and in no way responsible for

The report of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, recently issued, shows that, during last year, it had resources amounting in the aggregate, to \$4,117,567.68, and liabilities aggregating gate, to \$4,117,007.08, and habilities aggregating \$3,587,57.28, —leaving an excess of resources over habilities of \$529,861,40. These figures show conclusively that the road is quite prosperous, and, when the exhibit of the present year is made, it is thought that a still larger balance will crief.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY (narrow gauge) during last year earned \$392,-553.89, of which \$200,129.40 was for freights. From January to August there was an increase of 160 per cent over the net earnings for the corresponding period of the year before; but, the remainder of the year, they fell off to about what they were during the provinces year which the remainder of the year, they fell off to about what they were during the previous year,—which was mainly due to the panic, as it caused nearly all the lumber-mills along the line to cease operations, which lessened the shipping of building-materials, while, at the same time, tourist-travel decreased. This year the road is doing a much larger business than last, and it has extended its rails as far south as Canon City, and before Christmas they will most likely reach Trinidad. Once there, they will soon be carried across into New Mexico.

THE MINES of the Territory are now yielding more richly than ever before. During the third quarter of this year, there were deposited at the Branch Mint in this city \$347,656.24 of gold and \$38,758.99 of silver; which is an aggregate increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$88,300.70.

The people, the press, and the politicians of the Territory are preparing to make a grand onstancia.

is denied colorado, the greater will be her loss. Embryotic schemes for opening up some of the richest mining lands will be developed as soon as the capitalists can feel that there is settled legislation which will give them thorough protection for their invastments. Extension is legislation which will give them thorough pro-tection for their investments. Extensive irriga-tion schemes will also be carried to a successful termination quite speedly. As a Territory, there are many important improvements that are greatly needed, but which we will never get until we are our own masters. Among the numer ous splendid edifices in this city and elsewhere ous spiencial educies in this city and elsewhere, there is not a public building worthy of mention,—nearly all buildings devoted to public uses being owned by private individuals. Beautiful and extensive grounds have been donated and set apart for a State-House, and other public structures; but these will not be erected until we are

The first effort for Statehood was made in 1864, and almost yearly since then Colorado has been knocking at the doors of the Federal Union for admission. The effort that is to be made this year will, it is generally thought, terminate in Never in the history of Denver has there been

Never in the history of Denver has there been so MUCH SUBSTANTIAL PROSPERITY attending her as during the present year. The assessment-roll, just completed, shows an increase in her weaith over last year exceeding 40 per cent. The commerce of the city is constantly increasing, and new avenues of trade are continually being opened up. Much of the California fruit that was consigned here during the past summer and present fall, has been repacked by our merchants and shipped to Galveston, Tex., as well as to other points South and East. The city has extended so greatly within the past few years that it has been deemed necessary to appoint a Commission to revise its boundaries, so that it may be properly redistricted. As to whether the rapid growth of Denver is warranted, and whether her prosperity is substantial, are questions that frequently arise; but it would seem that, from the large amounts invested during the past few months in extensive business-structures and patatial residences, the great bulk of the people here believe that the future will be even more prosperous than the past. Eastern capital continues largely to seek investment, and this year finds Denver several million dollars richer than last year. The city supports three morning papers, two afternoon journals, and twelve weeklies. There are also five lines of street-railways, and five public schools, any one of which latter would do credit to a city as large and enterprising as Chicago. There have been numerous important public imto a city as large and enterprising as Chicago to a city as large and enterprising as Chicago. There have been numerous important public improvements during the present year: and, with these, the tax-rate, Territorial, county, and city, will hardly amount to 3 per cent.

THE HAYDEN AND WHEELER EXPEDITIONS have nearly concluded their scientific labors in Colorado this season, and already some members of each have started eastward. Each of these scientific holdes has accomplished much while

of each have started eastward. Each of these scientific bodies has accomplished much while making explorations in the southern portion of our Territory. Lieut. Marshall, of the Wheeler expedition, has discovered a new pass across the Pacific Divide, which gives promise of being a shorter and more accessible route to the mining districts recently discovered on the Gunnison River and Lake Pork, as also to several beyond. A good wagon-road can be constructed over it, and it will cut off fully 80 miles in going to the Gunnison River from Denver, Pueblo, or the head-waters of the Arkansas. In the San Juan Valleys, Dr. Yarrow has unearthed many vertebra of enormous size. Arkansas. In the San Juan Valleys, Dr. Yarrow has unearthed many vertebras of enormous size, some of which are entirely new to Science. These, with numerous additions to the known list of invertebrates, have been forwarded to Washington to be properly classified. Familiar specimens have been discovered in formations new to them, and the effect of this will be to revolutionize many of the conjectures of revolutionize many of the conjectures of Science, not only as to the age of the animals, but as to that of the formation. Numerous specimens of reptiles, fishes, mammals, and birds, have been collected, which add new light to Science. The work of this probability became in 1879, has been collected, which add new light to Science. The work of triangulation, begun in 1873, has been successfully accomplished; and, as a result of this, an accurate map of portions of Colorado, and the Territories to the south and west of it, now known only to prospectors, and that very indifferently, will shortly be issued by the War Department. The explorers regard some of the region which they traversed as being the most interesting on the Continent, from a scientific standpoint,—it being rich in the wonders of Nature that are not elsewhere to be found, so far as the knowledge of man extends.

Quite a little breeze has recently been stirred

up in regard to whose prospective location is at Boulder. The last Legislature appropriated \$15,000 to this institution toward the erection of suitable educational buildings, provided that a like amount should be raised by subscription, donation, or otherwise. The President and Treasurer of the University affirm that the conditional amount has been raised; but, notwithstanding this, the Territorial Auditor withholds the warrant for the sum appropriated by the Territory.—he alleging that he has no evidence that the \$15,000 which the Trustees claim to have raised is a bona-fide subscription. Considerable politics are at the bottom of the matter, which has already provoked a great deal of newspaper-comment, and in which much bitterness has been evinced on both sides. It is probable that the

Quite a little breeze has recently been stirred

ment, and in which much bitterness has been evinced on both sides. It is probable that the case will be thrown into the courts, and settled by a mandamus: but, in the meantime, the Uni-versity is at a standatill. THE WAR BETWEEN THE SHEEP AND CATTLE MEN. broken out airesh, and fears are entertained that

broken out airesh, and fears are entertained that it will become so general that the militia will have to be called out to preserve the peace. While one prominent sheep-raiser was coming up the Arkansas, about a week ago, he had a flock of 234 sheep killed by eating poisoned beans that had been strewn on their pasture-grounds. Other and similar outrages have been committed in the same locality during the past month.

The orders issued at Washington, transferring a portion of the troops from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South, beget considerable comment throughout the Territory, as such action, it is thought, will render our frontiers defenseless against the savages, who will likely take advantage of the non-presence of troops to commit outrages against the settlers.

The SMITH KINNAPPING CASE

get considerable comment throughout the Territory, as such action, it is thought, will render the control of th

the United States does not say that the Federal Government may do anything of the kind; and that Government has no power except that which is given expressly, or is necessarily implied, in that Constitution. The United States is not a that Constitution. The United States is not a sovereign; it is a mere creature of a Constitution, and has only the powers therein delegated. I see one way out. Sec. 10 of Art. 1, referred to above, provides, it is true, that no State shall engage in war, but it reads "without the consent of Congress." Let the wrongs of Illinois be represented to Congress at its next session, and this State receive a permit to engage in a war with Tennessee in the effort to recover the kidnapped man. This may seem ludicrous, and it is of course impracticable; but will some one point out any other remedy?

The States might by legislation protect each other, but no State can protect itself.

ther, but no State can protect itself.
CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1874.
J. A. O.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Selling of New Corn...The Grow-ing of Grapevines from Cuttings... Growing of Layers...Currant-Cuttings-Salting Pork and Hams-The Different Kinds of Salt-Rolling of Newly-Plowed Land-Fall-Plowing -A Morning Walk-Several Things. From Our Agricultural Correspondent, CHAMPAION, Ill., Oct. 15, 1874.

SELLING NEW CORN.

SELLING NEW CORN.

KANKAKER, III., Oct. 5, 1874.

MR. "RURAL"—SIR: What do you think about selling new corn; or is it better to hold it until next year?

S. R.

New corn is selling at 50 to 60 cents for 75 to 80 pounds in the ear. When new corn is sold at new-corn prices, it is an imposition to exact pounds of shelled corn, and this practice of the dealers has done something to get up a prejudice against them, and very justly. It may take 75 or 80 pounds of new corn to make 56 pounds of shelled corn next June; but that is not the question, but rather. What is a bushel of new orn worth,-that is, 56 pounds to-day of shelled corn .- not what it may weigh next June? have not tried it, but I know that 66 to 67 bounds of old corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn, and it is probable that 70 pounds shelled corn: if so, that is a bushel of corn. As the farmer begins to understand the laws of trade, he will begin to understand his legal rights. If the dealers pay 50 cents for 80 pound of corn in the ear, the transaction cannot be excepted to: but if he buys my load of corn at 0 cents a bushel, he has no right to demand 80 pounds in the ear, but he has a right to what will make 56 pounds of shelled corn. If the farmer can get the price of new corn, and deliver only a bushel for a bushel, he may do well to sell it; but, if he gets the price of new corn, and must give what will make a bushel of old corn, he had best hold it until it becomes old corn. This is based on the idea as regards the proper time to realize the best price, all things considered, and not the

needs of the farmer as regards money.

It is a question if corn can hold up for any great length of time. When corn is cheap, the nsumption is enormous; but this present high price must seriously restrict the demand, and we had better be prepared for a falling off in this respect. Relatively, wheat and rye are cheaper than corn, and these, to some extent, may take its place, especially for distilling. All of these things must be taken into account in settling the question of the proper time for selling. One thing is certain: if I was selling new corn, it would be in the form of shelled corn, at 56 pounds to the bushel.

No farmer can afford to do without a commer-

No tarmer can arrord to do without a commer-cial newspaper, in order to keep him fully posted in regard to the markets. If he has nothing to sell for a part of the year, yet he must not neg-lect to keep the run of things; the influences that go to fluctuate the market must be a part of his study. The laws of supply and demand are often modified by outside influences that are sometimes difficult to set saids. sometimes difficult to set aside.

MR. "RURAL"—SIR: Will you please inform me, through the columns of The CHICAGO TRIBUNG, of the best method to grow grapes from cuttings, the proper time to take off cuttings, and how to preserve them until the time of setting.

It is anymonia. It is supposed generally that to grow cuttings there is a deal of empiricism, and, in fact, there is; and yet the science of this operation is not well understood outside of the greenhouse. went understood outside of the greenouse. Grape-outsings may be grown from the green or the ripe wood, and it may be a question which of the two is the better plan; but I do not suppose our farmer correspondent has any idea of making green cuttings, and therefore that part of the subject may be omitted for some future time, and we will consider cuttings from ripe wood.

The proper time to take off the cuttings is soon after the fall of the leaf. The cames may be cut of any length, and tied in bundles, and put in the cellar, away from frost, and the cut-tings made at leights. The came is cut aware. off below a bud, and slanting cut an inch above the the other bud. This can be done with a pair of hand-puning-shears. This makes a two-eyed cutting. These are tied in hand-bundles of about 100 each,—all the short or butt-ends one way. Base matting is the best material for the tying, though other material may be used. A smooth place is made on the ground, and these little hand-bundles are set on the ground, top end down, and a layer of sraw is put on, and over this earth and little, to keep out the frost, During the winter, the cuttings callous,—that is, they form a small white ring about the base of the cutting, out of which comes the new roots. Cuttings that do not form a callous before the buds swell will not make roots. Early in the spring, the cuttings are put into bede,

I have for years ordered my coarse and dairy salt from Chicago, at the salt-agency. The dealers have told me there is no demand for solar salt, and for that reason they do not keep it for sale. With most people salt is salt, and they have never dreamed that there is more than one quality, and they patronize the dealer who can sell a barrel of salt the cheapest.

In the salting of meat, "to have it keep sweet all summer," the first consideration is to get good salt. At least, do not get the common line salt for that purpose, unless you intend to make bacon, where it will answer a very good purpose. If the dealers will not keep solar salt, order it direct from Chicago, or some other point where it is kept on sale.

order it direct from Chicago, or some other point where it is kept on sale.

The packers of Chicago use a half-bushel, by measure, to a barrel of 196 pounds; and, in the spring, this pork is repacked, and more salt added. Water is poured on to make brine, as plenty of sait is put in for that purpose. You cannot make fat pork too salt, that is, the pork will only absorb a certain quantity of sait, and the remainder is left undissolved in the cask. Thus we see the packers use about 20 pounds of salt to the 100 pounds of pork; but this is of solar, Turk's Island, or Kentucky alum, or other coarse salt, but never the line sait that is sold the farmer in our country markets. As a rule, the coarsest salt is considered the best.

In the curing of hams, a brine is made of In the curing of hams, a brine is made of coarse salt to the point of saturation,—that-ia, all the salt that the water will dissolve, say 8 pounds to the 100 pounds of hams: add to this 4 ounces of saltpeter and 1 quart of good sirup (not the corn-starch sirup). The hams are put in this for sixty days, and should be taken out and repacked twice at least, or, better, once a week, or, if the cask is headed up, rolled on the floor once a day. This latter is practiced by the packers, when packed in barrels or tierces. This is the way in which Chicago sugar-cured hams are prepared. After smoking, they are put into sacks, in order to exclude the fly-maggot. My letter of last week gave a full account of this insect as connected with this subject. For the curing of beef I use the same formation; but, after three or four days, the beef is taken out of the brine, the brine scalded and skimmed, and returned, and the beef repacked. In the summer, an additional quantity of salt is auded at me of repacking.

BOLLING NEW PLOWED LAND. Mn. "RUBAL "-SIR: I have a plow that cuts a fur-row 10 inches deep and 14 inches wide, drawn by one pair of horses. Now, 1 can attach a roller with a pressure of 300 to 500 pounds, without increasing the draught of the team. What I desire to know is, Is this rolling of the furrow before the moisture evaporates an object, and will it improve its condition? B. F. M.

The sooner land is rolled after being turned over by the plow, the better, as it is in a better condition to be pulverized than after it has become partially dry. The more we can comminute the soil, the more capable it is of holding moisture. A plow that will cut a furrow 10 by 14 inches must run very easily, the soil must be light, or the team a very powerful one. I regret to say that we have never been able to obtain such a plow, team, or soil, and perhaps our friend will take a little off from his figures.

In this part of the State the ground is too dry of fall-plowing, and most farmers have given it up for the present. The rains and frost hold off with a remarkable pertinacity, and it is possible that we shall go into winter-quarters in a dry condition, when the wise ones will predict an-

that we shall go into winter-quarters in a dry condition, when the wise ones will predict another terrible winter.

A MORNING WALK.

After church on Sunday, Mrs. "Rural" and myself took a walk in the orchard and on the farm. We often do this, for the changing seasons bring something new, week after week, and then it is well to look at things in their Sunday dress rather than their work day attire. Then everything is quiet; even the cows nip the grass more sedately, and the horses enjoy their day of rest and day of pasturage most pleasantly. There is only the cows to milk, the pigs to feed, and the Sunday team to take care of. On the whole, it is a day of rest for the farmer, his team, and his work-hands. On such days it is good to be in the country, especially in bland October, before the frost has dismantled the forest, the orchard, and the lawn; but we may leave out the forest in this particular instance, as the native forest is more than 5 miles distant,—too far for us to distinguish when in leaf or out of leaf, as we only see its dark outline. But we have planted and grown many thousands of trees on the farm, and these, to a great extent, make up the absence of the forests. The maples are turning yellow, and the winds begin to play with the loose leaves, and to whill them into eddies. The shade-plum presents a fiame of red, though its leaves refuse to fail until hard frost shall them into eddies. The shade-plum presents a fiame of red, though its leaves refuse to fail until hard frost shall unlock the footstalks; the purple fringe retains its summer-hue and its crown of mist, while the larch is tinged with yellow, as if impatient of frost and disposed to go into winter-quarters; the needles of the pines, that have passed their second summer, are also keeping company with the larch, and dropping to the ground, while the arbor-vits looks as though it had had an attack of the spotted fever. The robins are chattering in the mountain-sel, and catalpa present their long, pendent pods to the seed-gatherer. The red-bud does not propose to yield for less than actual frost, while the outskirts of the lawn are strewn with but ernuts and black-walnuts, that are safe from squirrels and the boys from the city, who extremely a frost red lead to the strength of the lawn and the strength of the lawn are strewn with but ernuts and black-walnuts, that are safe from squirrels and the boys from the city, who extremely a strength of the lawn are stren

to yield for less than actual frost, while the outskirts of the lawn are strewn with butternuts and black-walnuts, that are eafe from squirrels and the boys from the city, who enter your forest-woodland, but know better than to drive into your house-grounds for these coveted dainties. The bees come and go, in the most lazy manner, for the few wild asters and other flowers do not appear to have any attraction: and they, too, are preparing for frost, as we can see that every seam is secure from the intrusion of air, and the narrow entrance is all that is open for egress or ingress. The Osage will be satisfied with snother month, and has no idea that frost is so near at hand, for its shining leaves and unipe fruit are held with great firmness. The yellow cones of the Norway spruce are in contrast with those of the nut-brown pines and the beech, all of which begin to let out their seeds. The clumps of shrubs show many hues,—the yellow of the syringas, the purple of the barbary, and the dark green of the snowball. The ash-trees have donned their purple and yellow, and are fringed with seeds, so eagerly sought after by the tree-planter. As we pass into the orchard we see signs that the coming frost is not afar off, for the leaves begin to drop and the fruit has mostly departed, though the Winesop, Janet, Ben Davis, Little Romanite, and Willow Twig have been reserved for the last ingathering of the apple-harvest.

We come around by the potato-field and note the dead tops of the Early Rose, and the Peerless, in contrast with the green foliage and blue-and-white bloom of the Peachblow, apparently supposing that frost is not within two months of its regular period. We examine the tubers and find them barely of size for cooking, and, for their sake, hope that the Frost-king will stay his hand for some weeks. In the far-off fields we see the green wheat, that the early autumn rain coaxed into growth, and everywhere the fully-ripened corn, with the leaves rustling in the mild breeze that is coming out of the southwest, blan

mountains, has driven them back and may hold the country for a long time. The piesant the country for a long time. The piesant to a close, and unpleasant images have been brought to a close, and unpleasant images have the place. Even without the grasshopper, pioneer life is a great struggle that none can fully appreciate until they have passed its one can fully appreciate until they have passed its one can fully appreciate until they have passed its earn and great struggle that none can fully appreciate until they have passed its earn great fully appreciate that have a precition of the landard, so long as there are new lands to occupy, so long will these hardships continue.

The cellar be made proof arginate.

The potatoes and vegetation against the frost and the cellar be made proof against the frost and the cellar be that it cannot be ventil. and the cellar be made proof against the frost. But do not close it so that it cannot be ventil-ated on warm days, otherwise the vegetables will be liable to sprout, and their value greatly lessened. Every cellar ought to have a ventilating flue, either through the chimney or one made of boards, that the warm, foul air may present the second off, and thus keep the air aweet may pass otherwise these foul gases may affect the beauth of the family. An ounce of prevention is often of more value than a pound of cure.

A NEGRO REPUBLIC.

groes Released from Slavery Only to Enslave Their Aboriginal Brethren. Emslave Their Aboriginal Brethre.
A letter from Monrovia, published in a New York journal, says that the blacks of Lindhause made no progress. The correspondent writes: "The emigratis who first settled his country were certainly men of indomitable pupose and unyielding will. Their love for interming the equaled, but it would be difficult to excel such determination to be free as was endenced by them; but withat they were frainfrom thraidom, and, therefore, exceedingly interperienced and ignorant as relates to things which pertain to the establishment of free government. However, it will be readily admitted that they did the best they could, and, in fine, all that have mainfortune for Liberia that the posterity of the first settlers is, alsa, too content to continue the well-trodden paths of their fathers, and idd their fathers, they still substitute foot or bridle paths for roads, and aborigines for beasts of burden. They are content to adopt the idea borrowed by their fathers, and paddle about in little cances dug out of logs. The progressiv march of fifty years since the organization of the colony has carried the pioneer settlers to their graves. The foothood obtained by them upon this inhospitable coast may be seen, a monument to their preservance; but their power, and the preservance in the roads by their fathers. The commerce of the colony that carried the provenent upon their hands by their fathers. The commerce of the colony that carried the provenent upon the restrict of the commerce of the colony that the preservance; but their posterity have made no improvement upon the restrict of the commerce of the colony. terity have made no improvement upon their work, content to rest upon the cars placed in their work, content to rest upon the cars placed in their hands by their fathers. The commerce of the country remains a mere barter, in the management of which the foreign trader, native African, or aborugines are principals, and that be rice and the state of the commercial barter may have been to the exigency of those who first obtained foothold, it is full time that the Americo-Liberians should devote their snerghes (the absence of which is by themselves similated, wide African Repository of March, 1874, no. 5, "Affairs in Liberia.") to the development of the prolific resources of the country, and thus open the way to legitimate manufacturing and commercial character. Indeed, the people are at present for the most ordinary estables dependent upon the markets of foreign countries, while the expenses of the few schools key have, and even of their religious worship, are simos, if not altogether, defrayed by foreign philanthropy.

It was undou'tedly the object of many of the are was undour-kedly the object of many of the great philanthropists and statesmen who present the prosecution of this idea, to establish here a nucleus about which the aborigines might safely gather. Their mistake appears to be in having intrusted the enterprise too early and to exclusively into the hands of the Americo-Liberian.

mirrusted the enterprise too early and too each sively into the hands of the Americo-Liberian. Themselves the issue of slavery, they have in their turn inclined too much to tyransize over the unimpaired manhood of the native Africas or aborigines.

Fifty years ago the Deys,—a tribe numbering some 40,000 souls,—like the Veys, the tractableness of whose manner and pliancy of whose disposition haply marked them as a proper subject on which to form a confluence between culiation and heathenism,—were found by the first American negroes occupying the present sits of Monrovia. The Veys had—long before the arrival of the Americo-Liberian settlers—of their own ingenuity adopted certain character by which they were able intelligibly to communicate with each other, and which have been reduced to a system, and it is but reasonable that the American Liberians should long ago have finished the civilization of that tribe and incorporated it into the State. But the hard, tyrannical treatment of the Americo-Liberians has dispulled returns a state of the America Liberians and the state of the America Liberians and incorporated it into the State. But the hard, tyrannical treatment of the Americo-Liberians has dispelled rather than attracted the Vey tribe, and a remnant of that once promising tribe has been found for years with same in hand, under Prince Mannan, in the northwestern boundary of Liberia, disputing the validity of such territorial rights as the Liberians claim to have been ceded to their Government by treaty stimulations and expressing the validity. to have been ceded to their Govern treaty stipulations, and expressing their ness to appeal to Her Britannic Majest ernment, if they have not already don the Veys have gone down before the so have the Deys and others. The Liberians, when asking to be receithe fraternity of nations, did not i represent the aborginies as an integral their population; and, regarding them

Liberians, when asking to be received into the fraternity of nations, did not forget to represent the aborguies as an integral part of their population; and, regarding them as the guardians of the rights and interests of these people, they were so received as to become now an acknowledged nation. But, contrary to every dictate of justice and right feeling. no proper policy appears to have been alopted in regard to the native Africans or aborigines. The native Africans, though possessing all the qualities necessary to make a full man, when brought into the city is assigned to menial offices. The unprejudiced observer who touches here transiently cannot fail to notice evidences of this fact, an furnished by Monrovia, and further, of the absence in their training of that process so highly necessary to the civilization of the aborigines. Anxious as the Americo-Liberians are said to be to enlighten the latent reason of the uncivilized aboriginal African, and gradually to conduct him to the higher walks of improvement and civilization, that anxiety seems illusory while the major part of these their rustic brethren are treated with such indifference.

What has been achieved by the American Protestant Episcopal mission at Cape Palmas is the result of a correct policy. When that missionary body commenced its work-like the English Church Missionary Society on the banks of the Niger, on the marshy soil of Bony and the Brass Rivers, &c.—it felt the importance of its commission and responsibilities in relation to the aborigines; hence on the Cavalla River, the highway to the interior, you find churches and schools established by this sucregities body among a heathen portuation. The chuming of the Sabbath and day school bells have attracted, and will continue to stiract, while that policy lasts, the attention of the heathens. Many of them have already had their attention arrested by this light in the wilderness; have become the subjects of civilization, as evidenced in the persons of Lowry, of the Kroo tribe; Seaton, of the Superstition in Peru

and pleasure. My grange has always presented a pleasant aspect. I have never been ground under the heal of monopolies, or cheated to death by middlemen; while the changing seasons have always been a source of pleasure, and labor but the fulfillment of a duty inseparable from our nature. To grumble and fret won't pay, and we must take things as they are. Prices are high for all the products of the farm, and, if we have not the crop of 1872 at our hands, we ought to be satisfied with the present aspect of the rural horizon. We have been fighting a phantom for the past year, and have found that it was, after all, but the ghost of our own extravagance and speculative management. Now that we are settling down to business, and living within our means, things begin to wear a more cheerful aspect. Our sympathes must go out to the stricken ones on the border, where

THE GRASSHOFPER has proved a burden, and the sound of the grinding is low, and the emigrant wagon with its white cover is traveling East matead of West. A letter before me from Dakota says: "If the grasshoppers scourge us another year, Dakota will become desolate, and be remained to her ancient solitude. This is the fourth year of bad crops, and almost every farmer has a mortgage on his goods and chattels, to tide them over the past. Many have left, not to return, and others are to come tack in the spang. At the best, the outlook is blue with despair." This will turn back an army of laborers; for all those people, when they turn back, will need work, and this they should have, if possible. And this suggests they should have if possible. And this suggests they should have if possible. And this suggests they should have if

ROBERT CO Has Decided

Chicag

Interview Between

Mr. Collyer's Sub marks

Commit

When women plead Heave appeal; when men and wo heir supplications, it is not the Rev. Robert Collyer, congregation, learning of tain Christian people the unholy act of luring away from them, -he who been their guide and co matters, became so exc they have been led into ma ation of the affection they in as desperate a manner as he is about to lose the darlin

is place, power, or emolume pared with an existence in t people! Mr. Collyer has so HE WILL NOT LEAY The decision, considering to out to him to seek fresh new, flowing with milk and able to him as a complimentary to his be places a t people than he does upon which are assured to him

It seems that Mr. Collyer he had OUTLIVED HIS TERM O

emong his people here; the a prophet in his own cou some degree lost the affect tion, and they were desirou Again, when Mr. Collyer the enthusiastic recept him in New York, as to all yer was vastly mistaken, has proven. Thursday evening, meeting of the members o held to express their sentim mored declaration of Mr. Co accept the call to the minis the Messiah, New York, manimously adopted—strong only true indices of the fee declaring that not alone United the Chicago, cannot afford to lose of Mr. Collyer.

of Mr. Collyer.

A COMMITTE
consisting of Mesers. Arter
Nelson, and G. R. Payson wa
vey the expressions of the mr
The Committee made their of
early yesterday morning, and
tion of receiving Mr. Collyer
will remain with his people.
WHAT MR. COLLY

WHAT ME. OF A TRIBUNE reporter visitudy at Unity Church y reverend gentleman wa the reporter entered, u books of secular and the books of secular and theolog manuscripts, while around the were his "working-books"; numbering probably 500 fire burned brightly in the the room an air of cosines feel happy while studying. reporter's errand, Mr. Collyer a seat, and then proffered hit awastest aroma.—both of w

of it from Mr. Collyer: Mr. Collyer said: The Cor about half-past 10 o'clock. go away. Mr. Carter said that I had r

para good deal or money with the idea that I should a and they don't think it a fail give up now and go off, whice Mr. Murry Nelson desires saying that if I felt I was not a strong that if I felt I was not be a single that if I felt saying that if I felt I was naudience as I ought to exp North Side, all I had to do w South Side, and they would me. The members of the C siah have not felt free to say as they didn't want to take i Church. But if I intended was, Mr. Nelson said, a chur any time. They are with want one, and he su thing was true of the wanted to go there. I need wanted to go there. I need to find a crowd. Also, that I with the city, everybody knee preach as well as I ought to me back-pay for what I had d New York, I should be like a from a carriers as to the control of the c from a carriage steed to an as soon as the New York suit, they would jerk me out and let me go to the dogs. "Now, what did I say—th

were in the condition of the reper. They say that while the miller sleeps, but when the miller awakes. I had been fe and my work were such a machurch that the people didnit. I had done all I could would take held where I is would take hold where I interest, and make things or, in other words, the mil.

or, in other words, the mil. But
of my flock have convinced
are more deeply interested in
suspected, and than they as
ministry of any other man
tions have gone to my het
whole aspect of the quest tions have gone to my hea whole aspect of the quast had named as the spokesmen tion in reference to the \$50 given to rebuild Unity Chuthem, in a modest way, of the need there is stay, stay in Chicago for the sal and of our cause in this cut stay, stay I should anybow, so I should still use my own judger I ought to go or stay, becar mittee of the Church of the York that this must be my peack, as I was by no means a ought to come to them. I co surgery of tearing out the rothey had grown fifteen years or of giving up the only real had since when, in 1838, I was mother's apron-strings.

Reporter—Is all this tan pression of your decision to reflect Mr. Collyer (smiling)—Well I hoped you would not ask. New York I met with Mr. Fos Parliament for Bradford. Househment to me at THE MODE OF INTER in vogue in this country, and as he was coming down the Church in Brooklyn, he was ac man. Here Mr. Collyer pan reporter locking at him interaction of the present we to leave, and didn't mean to, belied. Further, I didn't has compel me, if I made up my Reporter—These expression your congregation must be a size to you?

Mr. Collyer—Yee, it is a sale thay are desirous I asset the support of the present we to leave, and didn't mean to, belied. Further, I didn't has compel me, if I made up my Reporter—These expression your congregation must be a size to you?

Even without the grasshoppers, is a great struggle that note is a great struggle that note is until they have passed its exact of the third ways a specific of the land-rim fathers, mothers, and children; a there are new lands to occupy, ese hardships continue.

THE CELLAR, be must now go to THE CELLAR, be made proof against the frost, see it so that it cannot be ventilidays, otherwise the vegetables of sprout, and their value greatly ry cellar ought to have a ventilater through the chimney or on, that the warm, foul air may pass keep the air sweet and pure; of oul gases may affect the health An ounce of prevention is often than a pound of cure.

RURAL

GRO REPUBLIC.

tedly the object of many of the phists and statesmen who presed of this idea, to establish here a high the aborigines might safely mistake appears to be in having terprise too early and too exclu-ands of the Americo-Liberians, issue of shavers the

to the Deys,—a tribe numbering is,—like the Veys, the tractable-namer and pliancy of whose disnarked them as a proper subject in a confluence between civilizanism,—were found by the first of Veys had—long before the arrico-Liberian settlers—of their adopted certain characters by able intelligibly to communicate it, and which have been restem, and it is but reasonable can Liberians should long ago the civilization of that tribe and into the State. But the harsh ment of the Americo-Liberians rather than attracted the Veysmuant of that once promising a found for years with arms in rince Mannan, in the northwest-Liberia deponing the

nce Mannan, in the northwest-Liberia, disputing the validity all rights as the Liberians claim

; and, regarding them as the rights and interests of those es o received as to become now I nation. But, contrary to every and right feeling, no proper have been adopted in regard to me or aborigines. The native a possessing all the qualities have a full man, when brought into ed to mental offices. The unverwho touches here transiently tice evidences of this fact, as mrovia, and further, of the attining of that process so highly

African, and gradually to conduct r walks of improvement and anxiety seems illusory while the bese their rustic brethren are hindifference.

en achieved by the American opal mission at Cape Palmas is rrect policy. When that missimmenced its work—like the Missionary Society on the banks the marshy soil of Bonny and december of and responsibilities in relation is hence on the Cavalla River, the interior, you find churches tablished by this energetic heathen population. The as Sabbath and day school ted, and will continue to attract. It is a support of the marshy soil of the properties of the wildermethe subjects of civilization, the persons of Lowry, of the one, of the Greboe tribe; Prince he Bassaw tribe; and a host of ince von Brohn, received the reaspices of the American and are now employed as anxussion, teaching, in their turn, orethren. In the work of evan-Methodist, Episcopal, and the less are equally engaged. By mee and persistent devotion the enabled to prosecute the object nile under unfavorable circumpressits, and surrounded by timized predecessors.

crime has recently been commita small tewn, about a league
of the capital of the Province of
leth of August the Indians
assumption Day, and in order
nuze the occasion, they deternut to death an unfortunate
riano Lurcamav, who enjoyed
aputation of being a socerer,
rictim and dragged him to the
ey belabored him with sticks,
tocks, and, finally, after covethey set fire to the mass. During
time they were cheering and
then left their victim burning,
house of the Judge to ma
e couple of hours afterward thy
that sorcerers died with great
the would be necessary to reand examine the victim. This
wed the consent of all, and on
they were surprised to find
ive. The Judge then seize I a
ming: "After this operation
ne," cut the throat of the poor
red that the body should be left
soon as the man was evidently
surned to its revels.
happened to pass by gathered
after giving them
burnial, inmities at Cangallo. The surmities at Cangallo. The surard article if they would volunby this ruse he has been able
drag, Mariano Perez, and asver

when women please desired cannot resist the appeal; when men and women conjointly direct near supplications, it is not in the power of any mare mortal to oppose. Thus it has been with the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church. His the Rev. Robert Conjet, of the endeavors of cer-tain Christian people in New York to commit the unboly act of luring their beloved pastor of Liberia-American Ne away from them, -he who for fifteen years has ased from Slavery Only to heir Aboriginas Brethren.

Monrovia, published in a New says that the blacks of Liberia progress. The correspondent emigrants who first settled time are sufficient to main action to be free as was evidently on the free set of the sand, therefore, exceedingly inerguorant as relates to things which stablishment of free government. It is a great build, and, in fine, all that has done by them. It is a great Liberia that the posterity of sis, also, too content to continue den paths of their fathers. As a, they still substitute foot or roads, and aborigines for beasts are since the organization of carried the pioneer settlers to the footboad obtained by them ospitable coast may be seen, a ser, perseverance; but their posterity from the footboad obtained by them ospitable coast may be seen, a her perseverance; but their posterior fathers. The commerce of the sa mere barter, in the manage the foreign trader, native Africes are principals, and the Litas superficial middleman. How this style of commercial barter to the exigency of those who foothoid, it is full time that the ans should devote their energies. Which is by themselves admitted the footboad obtained by them of the other of the sa mere barter, in the manage the foreign trader, native Africes are principals, and the Litas superficial middleman. How this style of commercial barter to the exigency of those who foothoid, it is full time that the ans should devote their energies. Which is by themselves admitted the footboad obtained by them of legitimate manufacturing and tracter. Indeed, the people are the most ordinary estables dehe markets of foreign countries, sees of the few schools they have, ar religious worship, are almost, ar, defrayed by foreign philanbeen their guide and counsellor in spiritual matters, became so excited thereat that they have been led into making an open declaration of the affection they bear for him, just in as desperate a manner as the lover who fears he is about to lose the darling of his soul. What is place, power, or emolument, to a pastor com-pared with an existence in the affections of his people! Mr. Coliver has succumbed; he will not leave chicago.

The decision, considering the inducement out to him to seek fresh fields and pastures new, flowing with milk and honey, is alike creditable to him as a minister of Christ, and complimentary to his flock. It shows that be places a far higher respect and confidence of his people than he does upon the material benefits hich are assured to him by removing to New

ROBERT COLLYER.

Chicago.

Interview Between Him and the

Committee.

Mr. Coffyer's Subsequent Re-

When women plead Heaven cannot resist the

marks.

It seems that Mr. Collyer began to think that

OUTLIVED HIS TERM OF USEFULNESS among his people here; that he had ceased to be a prophet in his own country; that he had to some degree lost the affection of his congregation, and they were desirous of a change. Again, when Mr. Collyer visited the East, his

Again, when are conjur visited the East, his style of preaching was much appreciated; he was lionized; and it is no wonder if, beside the enthusiastic receptions accorded to him in New York, as to all strangers bringing ver was vastly mistaken, has been already clearly proven. Thursday evening, a very enthusiastic meeting of the members of Unity Church was meeting of the members of Unity Church was held to express their sentiments upon the ru-mored declaration of Mr. Collyer's intention to accept the call to the ministry in the Church of the Messiah, New York, Resolutions were unanimously adopted—strong in expression, yet only true indices of the feelings entertained— declaring that not alone Unity Church, but even Chicago, cannot afford to lose the ministrations

declaring that not alone Unity Church, but even Chicago, cannot afford to lose the ministrations of Mr. Collyer.

A COMMITTEE,
consisting of Messrs. Artemus Carter, Murry Nelson, and G. R. Payson was appointed to convey the expressions of the meeting to the pastor. The Committee made their call on Mr. Collyer arry yesterday morning, and had the satisfaction of receiving Mr. Collyer's assurance that he will remain with his people.

WHAT MR. COLLYER SATS.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited Mr. Collyer in his study at Unity Church yesterday forenoon. The reverend gentleman was seated at a table, when the reporter entered, upon which were crowded books of secular and theological characters, and manuscripts, while around the ample apartment were his "working-books" ranged on shelves, numbering probably 500 volumes. A coal fire burned brightly in the grate, and gave the room an air of cosiness in which men can feel happy while studying. After learning the reporter's errand, Mr. Collyer invited him to take a seat, and then proffered him a Havans of the sweetest aroms.—both of which were accepted. sweetest aroma,—both of which were accepted,—and he remarked that he was glad to read of —and he remarked that he was giad to read of Mr. Spurgeon's remarks upon smoking. Mr. Collyer indulged in a hearty laugh when he was informed that the newest brand of cigars is styled the "Spurgeon," and suggested jocularly that the brand "Theological" would be a good one. The reporter inquired as to the visit of the Committee, and received the

formattee, and received the

Following Account
of it from Mr. Collyer:
Mr. Collyer said: The Committee called on me
about half-past 10 o'clock. Mr. Carter said he
thought that I could do more here than elsewhere. Mr. Nelson announced himself to be an
untider and sneaking marchy in the caractive of outsider, and speaking merely in the capacity of a citizen. He said he would not like to see me

Mr. Carter said that I had grown with the city, and belonged to it, and a good many men had put a good deal of money into Unity Church. and the idea that I should stick to it right along, and they don't think it a fair deal that I should give up now and go off, which is no doubt true.

Mr. Murry Nelson desired to comfort me by saying that if I felt I was not getting such an audience as I ought to expect in this remote North Side, all I had to do was to come to the South Side, and they would give me one to suit me. The members of the Church of the Messiah have not felt free to say anything about it, as they didn't want to take me away from Unity Church. But if I intended to leave Unity there

me. The members of the Church of the Messiah have not felt free to say anything about it, as they didn't want to take me away from Unity Church. But if I intended to leave Unity there was, Mr. Nelson said, a church ready for me at any time. They are without: a pastor, and want one, and he supposed the same thing was true of the West Side, if I wanted to go there. I need not go to New York to find a crowd. Also, that I had grown along with the city, verybody knew me, and if I didn't preach as well as I ought to, they would give me back-pay for what I had done. If I went to New York, I should be like a horse drifted down from a carriage-steed to an omnibus-jade. Just as soon as the New York folks found I didn't sait, they would jerk me out, throw me one side, and let me go to the dogs.

"Now, what did I say—that's the rub?"

ROBERT COLLYEE,
I said that I wanted to do the right thing, and I didn't care much what happened to me in doing it. I had felt for some while just as if we were in the condition of the miller and his clapper. They say that while the clapper goes the miller aleeps, but when the clapper stops the miller awakes. I had been feeling as if my word and my work were such a matter of course in my church that the people didn't care much about it. I had done all I could, while another man would take hold where I left off, create a new interest, and make things go as they ought to; or, in other words, the miller would wake up and attend to his mill. But these two meetings of my flock have convinced me that my people are more deeply interested in my ministry than I suspected, and than they are likely to be in the ministry of any other man [while these resolutions have goue to my heart, and altered the whole aspect of the question. So I told the Committee to correspond with the gentlemen I had named as the spokesmen for our denomination in reference to the \$50,000 that had been reliable the need there is that I should tay in Chiego for the sake of Unity Church, and our cause in this city, and if they said

mother's apron-strings.

Beporter—Is all this tantamount to an expression of your decision to remain?

Mr. Collyer (smiling)—Well, that is a question lapped you would inot ask. When I was in less York I met with Mr. Foster, the Member of Parliament for Bradford. He expressed his asteniament to me at

a rogae in this country, and told me how that, as he was coming down the steps of Plymouth thursh in Brooklyn, he was accosted by a Herald man. Here Mr. Collyer pansed, and, upon the reporter looking at him interrogatively, he resumed: Well, I suppose interviewing means that you shall get at the whole truth. My ansat to your query is: I told the Committee, as any ware going away, that I didn't see how I could possibly leave Chicago, in view of the resultance of the present week. I didn't want leave, and didn't mean to, unless I was compaled. Further, I didn't know who was going campel me, if I made up my mind to stay.

\*\*Protect—These expressions of esteem by congregation must be a source of gratifications.

this newspaper business heretofore has been, I assure you, without any previous knowledge of mine. I am as innocent as a babe in connection that I am a second that I am a secon Has Decided Not to Leave

of mine. I am as innocent as a base in connection therewith.

The reporter withdrew, and subsequently at Mr. Collyer's suggestion, called upon

MR. CARTER,
at his place of business on South Water street.

Mr. Carter said that the Committee met at the Clarendon House early yesterday morning by appointment. We were very kindly raceived by Mr. Collyer. We urged upon him, besides the fact that he holds a lasting place in the hearts of his people, that there is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence, work, and power is a necessity for his influence. Ing place in the hearts of his people, that there is a necessity for his influence, work, and power in this section of the country. Mr. Murry Nelson wound up his remarks by saying, "Mr. Collyer, if you attempt to leave Chicago you will have to take a club to fight your way past the Church of the Messiah, for we will be there to oppose value process." your progress.

AN INDIAN PESTILENCE.

How the Aberiginal Residents of the Sacramente and San Jonquin Val-leys Were Swept Away in 1833.

From the Los Angeles (Cal.) Star.

I have read the horrors of the London plague, and of the more than decimation by pestilence of the inhabitants of various parts of the world in different ages, and of the destruction of mankind by the angels of the Lord, and by destroying angels, but I have never read or heard of such a general destruction of people by any angel, good or bad, br by plague or pastilence, as that which swept the Valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin in the summer of 1833.

In the autumn of 1832 a party, of which the writer was a member, traveled from the mountain down along the banks of the San Jeaquin River and up those of the Sacramento to some distance above the confluence of the latter with Feather River.

The number of Indians living along and in the vicinity of the hanks of the vices, was so much

richity of the banks of the rivers was so much greater than I had ever seen living upon the same area of country, that it presented a constant source of surprise. The conclusion was then reached by me that there was no other place on the confinent, north of the tropic, the natural productions of which conditions are always as the confinent of the tropic, the natural productions of which conditions of wh ral productions of which could support so large a population as was then living in the section of

a population as was then living in the section of country to which I have referred.

In the latter|part of the summer of 1823 we entered the northern extremity of the Sacrameuto Valley, from the Klamath Lake and Pitt River countries. We found the northern part of the valley strewed with the skeletons of Indians, under the shedder.

the valley strewed with the skeletons of Indians, under the shading trees, around springs and the convenient watering-places, upon the banks of the river, and over the plain; where wolves and coyotes, wadding from tree to tree, or over the plain, their hides distended with unnatural fatness, had dragged and denuded them.

From the head of the valley to the American River but one living Indian was seen, and he was the most perfect personification of solitude that was ever presented to my view; his wasted muscles, his eyes deeply sunk in their sockets. that was ever presented to my view; his wasted muscles, his eyes deeply sunk in their sockets, as if there were no brain within the eranuum, emitted a dull, vacant gaze, as if astonished to behold a living human being, when he believed that all were dead and he alone left; telling most emphatically of his utter loneliness, of how he had seen the destroying angel engaged in his work of death on every hand, and wherever his eyes were turned, until he himself was prostrated, not killed, but left to rise upon his feet and wander about among the bones and festering bodies of his folk.

The dwellings of the Indians in the appreciase

The dwellings of the Indians in the numerous villages located upon and along the banks of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, were void, and no foot tracks but those of fowls and wild

and no foot tracks but those of fowls and wild beasts were to be seen in the lonely villages.

As we traveled southerly the sceletons were of a fresher appearance, and before reaching the buttes, and from thence southerly, the entire or partially devoured bodies of the Indians, in all stages of decay, were so invariably found in and about all the convenient and desirable camping-places, that it became necessary, in order to escape the stench of decomposing humanity, to seek our night's encampment upon the open plain. dain.

After crossing Feather River, those villages

along the Sacramento, which in the winter pre-vious were each inhabited by hundreds of Indians, were desolate and the abodes of rui The same appalling proofs of this dire calamity were constantly presented to us as we traveled up the San Joaquin. Neither Biblical nor profane history has portrayed such mournful resuits of the march of a destroying angel as were presented to our senses as we repassed through, along by, and around those silent and vacated along by, and around those silent and vacated villages which some ten months before we had seen swarming with Indian life, and resounding with voices from hundreds of human throats.

Around the naked villages, graves and the ashes of funeral pyres, skelctons, and swollen bodies told a tale of death such as to us no written record had ever revealed. From the head written record had ever revealed. From the head of the Sacramento Valley, until we reached the mouth of King's River, not exceeding five live Indians were seen, and here we found encamped a village of Indians, among whom the desiroying angel was satiating his greed of human victims by a charter save and the property of the same vicing.

but when the dead became so numerons that the living could not bury them, resort was had to the burning of the dead bodies, and when the living, from diminished numbers, were unable to do this, they abandoned their villages, the sick, and the dying, and fied in dismay, only to die by the side of the springs and pools of water, die by the side of the spining trees.

and beneath the shade of protecting trees.

J. J. Walker.

An Ingenious Mode of Persecution.

The Prussian authorities in Schleswig are said to have hit upon a new and ingenious mode of persecution against the Danish papers advocatng the nationality and the rights of the Danish copulation of the Duchy. They have issued ofpopulation of the Duchy. They have issued of-ficial lists changing all the Danish names of the towns, villages, farms, rivers, forests, etc., into German-sounding words without any meaning, and now they endeavor to compel the papers to use only these distorted names. This measure has deeply irritated the population.

The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hariford, Conn., whose announcement appears in our columns this morning, is not only the pioneer Accident Insurance Company of the country, but has attained a high rank among American life companies. In its life department it has written 20,000 policies, and for good management and financial security is among the very best. In its accident department it has written 325,000 policies, and paid an average of \$75 an hour for the past ten years in benefits to its policy holders. It justly claims to be the "oldest, largest, and best," and is represented in this city by J. H. Nolan, General Agent, at No. 84 LaSalle street.

Sunday's Train For Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and all far West points will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Sunday, Oct. 18, at 10 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. Tickets and sleeping-car berths may be had at the office, 59 Clark street, or at the depots. Through tickets via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, or Chicago & North-western Railroad will be good on this train.

Auction Sale of Jewelry.

This morning a great bankrupt sale of jewelry and silverware will commence at 11 o'clock, at 124 State street. The stock is elegant, comprising jewelry, sterling silver, silver-plated ware, bronzes, ornamental goods, etc., etc. A better opportunity was never presented to the citizens of Chicago to buy elegant jewel ry at low figures. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., Auction

The "Golden Sun" Fire-Place Heater Is without an equal for simplicity, case of management, and amount of heat produced. Hundreds now using them in Chicago testify as to its merit. Banes Bros.', State and Van Buren streets.

The Praise of Sozodont,
Like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's
mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as
beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard toothwash of the period.

South Chicago.

Our readers will remember that the free train will leave the Illinois Central Depot at 10 a. m. to-day (Saturday) for South Chicago. Returning, will leave at 4

Dr. Hunter.

The attention of readers is directed to Dr. Hunter's method of treating diseases of the throat, lungs, etc., which is stated with explicitness in his advertis

Chickering Upright Pianos. Strong and clear in tone; stand in tune splendily; warranted durable; occupy very small space. Reed's Fample of Music, 99 Van Buren street.

Satisfactory Settlement of Their Difficulties.

Resolutions Adopted at Yesterday's Meeting.

Free Office-Rent, Etc., Reprobated.

A meeting of a special Committee from the Societies of Physicians and Druggists of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. Hyde, Clark street. The object of the meeting was to arrive at some solution of the troubles which have for so long been pending between the

druggists and physicians of the city.

G. Buck called the meeting to order, and Dr.

D. N. Hyde was chosen Secretary.

D. N. Hyde was chosen Secretary.

Dr. Hyde presented the following as a substitute for the report of the Special Committee, to which sundry objections had been made during the several weeks past:

We, the undersigned, members of a Joint Committee, consisting of delegates from the Chieago Medical Society, the Chieago College of Pharmacy, and the Chieago Society of Physicians and Surgeons, agree to report to our respective organizations a recommendation of resolutions condemning the following practices:

First—The payment of commissions by pharmacists to physicians, in the form of nominal or free office rental, money, or perquisites.

Second—The practice of any branch of medicine by pharmacists. The use of prescription blanks bearing the Trivil—The use of prescription dishus bearing the name of a pharmacist, of medicines by adding to their titles, that of a proprietor or patentee.

Fifth—The use of private formulas by which certain pharmacists exclusively are enabled to compound prescriptions.

wanted the resolutions stronger. He thought physicians generally used prescription papers in goed faith, but he condemned the practice. He regarded the acceptance of commissions in any shape as downright distouesty, and was of the opinion that the public regarded the same as a direct collusion between patient and physician to decembe them. He did not particularly chiect to defraud them. He did not particularly object to the resolutions, but for the sake of the profes-sion would have them stronger and beyond question.

Prof. Barilett thought the resolutions covered all the ground, and was in favor of their adop-

On motion, the resolutions were again read.

On motion, the resolutions were again read.

DR. EARLE

would like to have the resolutions indorse the action of the College of Pharmacy in its recommendation to prepare and publish a codex or collection of formule, according to which any physician may order and pharmacists prepare desirable preparations not officinal.

Dr. Hyde moved the adoption of the resolutions

lutions.

Dr. Earle was not prepared to indorse the res-Dr. Earle was not prepared to indorse the rea-olutions as a whole. He was opposed to physi-cians receiving commissions. He had talked with many of the druggists, and found them greeing with him.

DB. HAY

thought the whole controversy about physicians receiving offices at reduced rent, or without rent at ail, had been instituted on account of

public suspicion. Like Casar's wife, he wanted to live above suspicion. He thought the physicians ought to so act as to pre-clude suspicion of any kind, and to repel the idea circulated that the profession dealt in bad faith with its patrons and the public.

DR. FOSTER
would waive his personal objections and feelings would waive his personal objections and teelings in the matter to secure the adoption of theresolutions. He had ordered prescriptions of certain druggists time and again, because he knew the druggists to be competent, and that their drugs were pure. He deemed such a course nectant that essary in many cases, from the fact that incompetent and careless druggists were found mecompetent and careless druggists were found in every section of the city. He thought it necessary, in many instances, to protect his patients, to instruct them to go to certain drugstores to have prescriptions compounded, and could see nothing wrong in it. He should continue to send his prescriptions where he could get them put up with safety and economy to his rectionts.

get them put up with safety and economy to his patients.

Dr. Earle said it was impossible, on the West Side, where so many poor druggists did business, to protect patients, unless they were instructed where to take prescriptions. He said druggists were coming and going every week, and for physicians to do themselves and their patients justice it was necessary to recommend responsible druggists. Under the circumstances he thought it impossible to avoid being accused of collusion.

Dr. Hay said he had practiced on the West Side for years. He had always told patients to exercise their own judgment in having prescriptions filled, and had met no bad results. He a village of Indians, among whom the destroying angel was satiating his greed of human victims by a ghastiy carnage. During the one night, more than a score of victims were added to the hosts upon which he had been feeding. The waiting of that stricken village during that night was incessant and most terrible.

The sword of the destroyer was a remittent fever, with which the victims were first stricken down, to be finished by a hot-air bath, followed by a plunge into a cold-water one.

It was evident to us, from the signs which we saw, that at first the Indians buried their dead, but when the dead became so numerons that the living could not bury them, resort was had to project their own judgment in having prescriptions filled, and had, met no bad results. He had found no difficulty in finding competent druggists, but had no recommendations for patients. He objected, however, to the use of printed prescription blanks, for the reason that such a practice left the public an opportunity of printed prescription of collusion between druggists and physicians.

MR. BUCK
did not consider the prescription-blank question important. He thought that clause of the resolutions ought to be modified, and also the previous filled, and always told patients to exercise their own judgment in having prescriptions filled, and had met no bad results. He had found no difficulty in finding competent druggists, but had no recommendations for patients. He objected, however, to the use of printed prescription blanks, for the reason that such a practice left the public an opportunity of printed prescription blanks and prescription blanks are prescription blanks and prescription blanks are prescription blanks. He had always told patients to exercise their own judgment in having prescription blank are prescription blank are prescription blanks.

MR. BUCK

did not consider the prescription-blank question important. He thought that clause of the resolutions ought to be modified, and also the proprietary-medicine clause.

Dr. Hay was of opinion that the lines could not be drawn too lightly.

Dr. Hay was of opinion that the lines could not be drawn too tightly.

The motion to adopt the resolution was then put and carried unanimouely.

Dr. Hyde then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the project of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, by which it is proposed to prepare and publish a codex or collection of formule, according to which any physician may order, and any pharmacist prepare, desirable compounds not enumerated in the United States Dispensatory with greater convenience and uniformity, such codex being subject, at any time, to addition and revision, by the several organizations herein concurring.

The following persons present signed the resolutions as adopted: A. H. Foster, D. C. Stillians, C. W. Earle, T. H. Patterson, George Buck, N. G. Bartlett, J. N. Hyde, Walter Hay, and J. D. Etheridge.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Oct. 16.
ARRIVED.
trar Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
turr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
turr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
rop Plymouth, Buffale, sundries. Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, aundries.
Prop Maine. Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, aundries.
Schr Guide, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr H. Folger, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Richard Winelow, Cleveland, coal.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr Lizzle Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Scow Giadiator, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, aundries.
CLEARED.

Stmr Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manticowoc, sundries.
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, 75 cds stone.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 7,004 bu wheat, 37,640 bu corn, 600 bris flour, 500 bris pork, 200 bris cat-meal, 390 bris col-cake, 135 bales broom-corn, 74 bales hay, 204 green hides.
Schr Manzanfils, Oswego, via Port Colborne, 21,606 bu wheat, 21 boxes tin.
Schr H. Fitzhugh, Buffalo, 20,139 bu wheat, Schr Coaster, White Lake, 6 tons feed.
Schr Trimidad, Oswego, 19,463 bu corn.
Schr Shandon, Oswego, via Port Colborne, 20,825 bu wheat.
Schr Montinchird. Buffalo, 30,184 bu wheat.

Schr Mockingbird, Buffalo, 30,184 bu wheat, Schr Reed Case, Marquette, 4,000 bu corn, 20 brls pork, 10 tons feed. Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, 21,116 bu wheat, Schr P. B. Locke, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat,

Schr P. B. Locke, Sulland, 21,000 to wheel.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 51 bris pork, 16 bris oil, 41 dry hides, and sundries.

Barge O. Cromwell, Port Huron, 19,618 bu corn.

Prop Maine, Ogdensburg, 5,663 bu corn: Duncan City, 600 bu cats, 10 bris fidur, 15 bris pork, 4 pails and syndrometries. lard, and sundries.
Schr Erie Belle, Kingston, 18,040 bu wheat.
And 10 vessels cleared light.

Lake Freights Were quiet and unchanged. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schr E. F. Danforth, wheat at 4c: prop —, oats through rate. To Sarnia—Frops Caldwell, Cromwell, and Montgomery, wheat and corn, small lot of wheat on through rate. To Kingston—Schr Erie Bell, wheat aft C. Total, 6. Capacity, 55,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu cais. In the afternoon the schr Fran Sagial for 19,003 bu In the afternoon the schr Franz Seigel for 19,000 bu wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

Post Hunon, Mich., Oct. 16—2:15 p. m.—Down-Props Gordon Campbell, Lowell, Winona. Blanchard, Cubs, California, Orlent and tow; sehrs Belle Mitchell, American Champion, Daniel G. Fort.

Ly—Props Annie Snuth, Annie Young, Arabia, Roanoke, Manistee, Bruno, Wetmore and consort, Allegheny and tow; schrs Bigler, Alice Richards, Fayette, Brown, Preble, Hazard, Maggie McRea, H. C. Potter, Butcher Boy, Sophia, J. Luff.

WIND—Southeast; weather fine.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Port Hunon, Mich., Oct. 16.—Down—Props James Davidson, Jay Gould, B. F. Wade and consort, E. E.

Hele and consort, Sarah Sheldon and consort, Ever-green City and tow.

UP—Schrs Red Wing, Hattie Johnson, J. O. Thayer.

Hinois & Michigan Canal.

BRIDGEFORT, Ill., Oct. 16.—Ansived—Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Marchant, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; 360 bu rye; prop Novelty, Henry, 10,500 bu corn; Parson Brownlow, Henry, 3,300 bu corn, 1,600 bu corn.

CLEARED—Thomas Scott, 17,016 ft lumber, Seneca, and 38,815 ft lumber, 24 m shingles, 13 m lath, Morris; Dolphin, Ottawa, 88,436 ft lumber; Industry, Morris, 51,712 ft lumber.

The New Double-Deck Schooner Michigan. The New Double-Beck Schooner Michigan. The new double-deck schooner Michigan has been chartered to take a cargo of 110,000 bu of costs to Buffalo at 3 cents per bu. This is the largest cargo ever taken by a sailing vessel out of this port, and as no one elevator has such an amount of cats on hand, abe will have to take on her load from four or five. The shippers are Mossrs. W. T. Baker & Co., the same parties who loaded the Davidson. As but little has yet been published about this masterpiece of naval architecture, a reporter of The Tarnsure visited her yesterday morning for the purpose of getting all the facts concerning her. She is the first double-deck sailing vessel ever built on and is provided with all the lakes, and is provided with all the lakes, improvements. Her dimensions are as follows: sailing vessel ever built on the latest improvements. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on load line, 213 feet; over all, 224 feet; extreme beam, 37 feet; depth of bold, shallowest part, 17 feet; measures 1,029 92-100 Custom-House measure, 17 feet; measures 1,029 92-100 Custom-House measure, not 1,390 tons. She is full double-decked, 10 feet lower hold, and 7 feet between decks, her lower deck being in a straight line with her keel. The spar deck has a sheer forward of 6 feet and aft 3 feet; her frames are of white oak, moided, 18 inches at throats, 14 inches at the bilge, and 7 inches at top, heights spaced 22 inches from centres. The outside pinaking is also of white oak, 5-inch tops, 6-inch bilge, the rest being 4½-inch. Clamps of white oak 6 inches, bilge; stroke, 6 and 7 inches; and balance of celling white oak, 4 inches. The centre-board is 32x17 feet, and 18 inches thick. Har draft of water when light is 5 feet 9 inches; with 60,000 but of wheat (1,800 net tons), 14 feet.

She is rigged as a three-master, aquare-rigged forward the George and the part of the 10 feet 10 ne. 33 inches in

draft of water when light is 5 feet 9 inches; with 60,000 but of wheat (1,800 net tons), 14 feet.

She is rigged as a three-master, square-rigged forward, the foremast beful 92 feet long, 33 inches in partners; mainmast, 100 feet long, 33 inches in partners; mizzenmast, 92 feet, 30 inch in partners. The forotopmast and top-gallantmast, all in one stick, is 72 feet long, and 20 inches in cap; maintopmast, 64 feet long, 18 inches in cap; mizzen-topmast, 65 feet long, 14 inches in cap; foreyard, 72 feet long, 18 inches in cap; mizzen-topmast, 66 feet long, 16 inches in slings; lower topsail-yard, 64 feet long, 16 inches in slings; upper topsail-yard, 62 feet long, 14 inches in slings; upper topsail-yard, 62 feet long, 14 inches in the kingsithads. The jib-boom and dying-jib-boom, in one stick, is 63 feet long, 20 inches in the cap, 22 in jibboom, 20 in flying-jib-boom, and 3 feet pole. The foreboom is 62 feet long; gaff, 42 feet; mizzen-boom, 50 feet; gaff, 32 feet.

She has a splendid cabin, 174x10 feet, with six state-rooms, all of which are finely furnished and similar to those on first-class steamers. Her pflothouse is a model of beauty, and is provided with all the latest invantons of nautical instruments. The Detroit Dry Dock Company is the briffer, and she cost \$75,000. She was launched Aug. 22, and is now on the maiden trip. Mr. A. W. Kirby is the Master.

· Miscellaneaus.

CHICAGO.

There were but two lumber vesses in the market last evening. A large fleet, however, is expected to-day, the wind having shifted to the north.

—The tugs A. Miller and Little Giant went into win-

The tugs A. Miller and Little Giant want into winter quarter yesterday morning.

The schr Thomas L. Parsons, which was wrecked
on Lake Michigan, near the Manitous, a day or two
ago, is said to lay in a bad position, and may prove a
total loss. She was a stanch A 2 vessel of 350 tons;
capacity 24,000 bu of wheat, and is owned by Vosburgh & Baker, of Buffalo, and was valued at \$16,000.

The cargo, consisting of 23,500 bu of wheat, was owned
by Lyon, Lester & Co., of this city. Both hull and
cargo are fully insured.

The schr Hettie Taylor was at last accounts still The schr Hettle Taylor was at last accounts still eaground below Detroit.

The tug L. L. Lyon is searching for the water-logged barge Clifton on Lake Erie,

The brig Roscius, slihough 27 years old, is still a grain carrier.

Heavy snow squalls have occurred on this lake and Lake Huron at intervals since last week.

The schr Butcher Boy, loaded with paving-stone from Euffalo to Gleveland, had her foremast sprung Sunday, and ran into Erie for repairs.

The barge Warren had not been raised from her position ashere at White Rock at last advices, though the tug Champion and sumr Magnet were reported alongside.

alongside.

The schr B, W, Folger, Capt, Frazer, with barley
from Trenton for Oswego, ran ashore at South Bay
Point, Sunday night. Assistance has been sent from
Kingston. gston. -The Mate of the barge Inter-Ocean reports having —The Mate of the barge Inter-Ocean reports having seen, while on the passage up, when about 20 miles above Long Point, an unknown vessel sunk close in under the land with just her topmast out of water. She was a two-masted schooner.

—The following notice has been issued from the Lighthouse Board:

"Notice is hereby given that, on and after Oct. 21, 1874, a steam fog-whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, at the Manitou Island Light-Station, Like Superior. This signal will give alternate blasts of three and five seconds, with intervals of twenty-six seconds."

—A telegram from Washington announces that on and after Oct. 20 a light will be shown from the highthouse recently erected on the most northern point

ing the secontly erected on the most northern point of Outer Island, Apostic Group, Lake Superior. The illuminating apparatus will show a brilliant white fissh every ninety seconds, preceded and followed by short

-The schr ballou, Capt. Crampy, from Oswego, with The schr ballou, Capt. Crempt, from Oswego, with a cargo of coal for Oak Orchard, went ashore on the night of the 12th inst., on Summerville beach. The tug Manning went to her assistance, but, owing to the heavy sea, was unable to save her, and had to return to Charlotte. It is thought that the vessel will be hauled off not much damaged.

—The barge seen on Lake Eric in an abandoned condition last Saturday appears to be the Clifton, which, being water-logged, was cast adrift by the steamer which had her in tow. It is not supposed that any lives were lost.

—The effort to get off the barge M. R. Warner, ashore at Rock Fall, Lake Haron, have failed, and she will in all probability have to remain upon the beach until spring. The vessel is 18 inches out of water fore and aft, has no cargo on board, and without a rise

until spring. The vessel is 18 inches out of water fore and aft, has no cargo on board, and without a rise in water cannot be removed. The Warner came out new is 1873, is 700 tons burden, and is one of the finest modeled ships aftost. Thus far she has sustained no serious damage, yet should a heavy gale set in on the above coastehe would not be long in breaking up. She lies on a bed of rocks. The effort to release her was made by the Magnet and Champion.

—The tug Douglas took fire off Wyandotte Wednesday afternoon, and was beached at the foot of Grasy Island. James Cassidy, the fireman, fell overboard while endeavoring to launch the lifeboat, and was drowned. The survivors, Capt. Girard, Joseph Corcan, and four others, were picked up by the steam yacht Josephine, and transferred to the tug Urania, which brought them to Detroit. The tug was three years old, owned by Capt. Thomas, of Detroit, and some Buffalo parties, and was valued at \$10,000. Insured for \$5,000.

—The title of "Professor" cannot be lightly assumed in Germany. A writing-master, who had piaced the title on his prospectuses, was ordered to expunge it within eight days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side22 AND 94 ABERDREN-ST.—HALF BLOCK FROM
Madison-st. cars. Rear parlor, first story; and
front room, with large closet, third story. Rooms nicely
furnished. Cheap for married couples. Also very cosy
front single room. Strictly first-class table. Location
unexcelled. Young people will find this a most inviting
home for winter. 22 AND M ABEPDEEN-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM closets, nicely farnished; all modern conveniences; very cheap for married couples. The confer young gent or lady. Blob board equal to the best. Location unexcelled. Parties will find this a most inviting home.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK-Pleasant rooms, en suite or single, to rent, with board, at reasonable prices.

South Sine.

17 ELDRIDGE COURT, NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.

First-class board for ladies or gentlemen, \$5 to \$6
per week, with use of piano; day board, \$4. 265 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board from \$14 to \$21 per week for comples; also room for single gentleman. NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD TA-ble for married or single gontlemen, South Side, only one block from Illinois Central Railroad. Address X, care Carrier 7, South Side station.

Hotels.

Bishop-court Hotels. S. 507, 509, 511, 513
and Siz Wess Madison-six.—J. F. Pierson, Manager.
Southerner, and size become romaining in the city, a
low days or weeks. Street cars and stages pass the
door at conveniont intervals: every department of the
house conducted on first-class principles at prices to suit
the times.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV. BETWEEN
Madison and Monroe-sts.—First-class board for the
winter at very low rates; rooms, with or without board. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD—A LARGE ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, by with board for a lady; furnished, with water and gas. Contral location preferred. Address, with torms and le-cation. U 31, Tribune office. DOARD PARTIES HAVING ROOMS TO RENT, with or wichout board, will find it greatly to their ad-rentage to register with the Chicago Boarding-House Register, 125 LaSaliest., Room 12. BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE IN A private family. Terms must be reasonable. Address G St. Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

Domestic Sewing Machine—City Branch monthly pints. Seveng given if defined, 172 and 174 Chark, up-stairs. Machines sold on monthly pints. Seveng given if defined. All kinds of attachments, oil, etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. SINGER SEWING MACAINE PRINCIPAL OF See HI Statest. Machines sold on monthly payments; in par cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Belief etc. city agout. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

A CENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR STAPLE A goods and navoider; Dartionize from Co. 21. LIN-INGTON & BRO., 177 East Madison st., Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED TO TAKE THE AGENTS Under The who want agone and what for; 35 onc. 3 year; 3 months, 16 cents, nothing less. Januar P. SUOTT, 125 Clark-59.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-ON RASY TERMS, THE TWO-STORY and basemont marble-front house, 78 Park-av. Apply to G. M. WILSON, 135 South Clark-st. FOR SALE-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwellings, 9 rooms each, with modern improvements, located on Campbell-park, Congress-park, VanBurenst, and on Campbell-ark; prices low and terms to suit all. 133 Dearborn-st. CAMPBELL BROS. POR'SALE—ACRE PEOPERTY INSIDE THE CITY Formats, favorably located; cheap; easy terms. A good brick house near Union Park, helf cash balance in five years; cheap; loc washington-at. E. H. OASTLE & years; cheap; loc washington-at.

FOR SALE COTTAGE AND BARN; LOT 37100.
If feet, only \$1,500; No. 637 Hubbard-st. This is about half of its value; must be sold. E. C. COLE & CO., 132 Laxall-st. LASAIRS-St.

FOR SALE-FOR TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE
bouse and lots in southwest part of city; long time
Address G 58, Tribune office. FOR SALE-BLOCK OF 5 4-STORY STORES OF South Water-st. at a bargain; well rented. LARKIN JENKS & CO., 38 Washington-st. FOR SALE CHEAP COTTAGES NEAR STREET
Washington-st Washington-st.

FOR SALE-ON BASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—
Choice cottages, large lots, West Huron and West Superior size, near Robey; take Indiana-st. comibus, S.
T. KING, 146 Madinous, I., 12 02.

FOR SALE-THREE 5-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRty-fitth-st, opposite the new Catalogic Che-I ty-fifth-st., opposite the new Cathello Church and sem mary; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. Ing. northeast corner Mource and Laballe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ADJOIDing south city limits: beautifully situated, frontion Oakwood bouleard and figures. (Thirty-ninth-st. terns very easy; most liberal inducements of lard to all who desire to erect first-class buildings. (ESALAS WARKEN, IS Chamber of Commerce.) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE GOOD FARMing lands on favorable terms. 103 Washington-st. H. CASTLE & SONS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—8100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, 215 down and 25 a month until paid; one clock from depot; property chown froe. Cheapest prop-rty in market. IRA BROWN, 12 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE - HOUNES AND COTTAGES IN Englewood and Evenston at low prices and on easy terms. Monthly payments, TILLOTSON BROS., 22 TOR SALE-ON THE AVENUES, SOUTH OF CITY Hints, three extra good bargains. MATSON HILL 97 Washington at.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE (4 ACRES) AT HODOR, 25 miles on Ft. Wayne Railroad: price, \$575—\$100 down, balance \$8 monthly. Also, new cottage (5-acre grove lot), \$625—\$100 down, balance \$8 monthly. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Rooms, 138 Monros-st.

J38 Moarce-41.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LAKE POREST
Lacres, blocks, or lots; part grove property; well structed, near depot, close; for casal, Kansas lands, or good
Dimos farm. WM. ANDERWS, office?, 18 LaSalle-st. POR SALE-2 LOTS IN HYDE PARK, \$150 EACH just half price, if sold at once. LARKIN, JENKS to Co.. 98 Washington-st. d CO., 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS AT
Desplaines, 8501; only \$200 down; \$15 monthly.

Kranston, cottage and lot, \$1,000, \$200 down, \$15

Satory brick house and 4 lots at Park Ridge; \$2,000;

\$50 down, balance monthly payments of \$15.

\$10 lots (one block) in Thornton, subdivided into lots
\$25125, \$200. IRABROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-GOOD FARM OF 180 ACRES, THREE

ouses and wells, two orchards, evergreens in abund near Lee Centre, Lee County, III., price 340 pe Inquire of Rev. JAMES BREWER, Lee Centre. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A GOOD IMPROVED form of 188 acres, 85 miles from Chicago. Will sell on easy terms, or trade for stock of merchandise. Address E. G. FISH, Chebanse, III.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED-TO BUY FOR CASH, A LOT ON STATE st., between Harrison and Fourteenth: only bona fide owneys need answer. Address P. O. Box 385. TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-122 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.-HOUSE OF venient to business.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AT 1810
Prairie-av. TO RENT-HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS AT 90 WEST Jackson-st. Inquire at 21 West Madison-st. TO RENT-VERY CHEAP, UNTIL MAY 1, LARGE house and grounds 240 Lake-av., near Oakland Stamon. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st. O RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL IMully furnished barn, &c. Apply at 175 Warren-av. TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, WATER in kitchen, nice yard, paved street. 13 Depuyster-st. TO RENT-CHOICE COTTAGES IN DELIGHTFUL neighborhood, West Huron and West Superior-ste., near Hobey. Take Indian-st. omnibus. S. T. KINO, 146 Madison-st., 12 to 2.

146 Madison.st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT-ON STATE-ST., SECOND HOUSE I south of Thirteenth, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, just put in order. \$40 per month, or the best-offer of a good tenant. WM.D. PALMER, 146 LaSsile-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT 2-STORY OCTAGON BRICK and barn. Rorrest-av., near Thirty-first-st., very cheap till May; fine furnace. STORES & WARE, 94 Washington-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-LOW PRICE-HOUSE, Michigan and Prairie-avs., store and house, Went-worth-av. MEARS & CO., 190 Washington-st. TO BENT-HOUSE NO. 219 ILLINOIS-ST., 2 STO-ries and basement, 19 rooms, all modern improve-ments, good barn, all in good order. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Mad-

Suburbail.

TO RENT-IN EVANSTON-HOUSES AND COT tages having from \$10 to roome at low figures, to be paid in corpector work, paid in corpector work, paid in the paid in corpector work. Particles of the paid in t

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ONE SUIT AND ONE LARGE FRONT room furnished, with gas. Private family. References required. Inquire third floor, 45 South Clark-st., near Lakest. TO RENT-PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONS TO RENT-PARLOR FLOOR IN 690 WABASH-AV. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, B day, week, or month; best location in city. 71 Mor roe-st., near State, Room 18.

TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c. Stores.

TO RENT-THE LARGE STORE AND UPPER floors, with clevator, power, etc., at 186 Clark st., between Madison and Monroe-sts., very low.

TO RENT-STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAF Chicage av., rent low. Apply to R. H. FLEMING Room 14, 156 Washington st. Miscolianeous.
TO RENT-A GOOD BRICK BARN REAR OF 1222
Prairie-av. Inquire at Room 5, 145 South Clark-st. TO RENT\_FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, FIRST I floor suitable for heavy storage, machinery, &c., 4, t and 8 Monroest., near Palmer House and Exposition Building. C. B. BECKWITH.

WANTED .- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-AT ONCE, A HOUSE ON West or South Side; will pay \$40 to \$50 per month only four in my family; will give first-class references. Address HOWs, Tribune office. W ANTED TO RENT FOR A SMALL FAMILY with in children, a furrished house of 8 or 9 rooms, cast of Wabach-ev, and north of Twenty-sixth-st. SNY-DER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building. WANTED-TO RENT-IMMEDIATELY, BY AN dren, a floor of 4 or 5 rooms, wife, and two children, a floor of 4 or 5 rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping; desirable location; references exchanged, Address & S. Tribune office.

FINANCIAL. CAN MAKE TIME LOANS ON CHOICE CITY property, and buy prime mortgage or commercial paper. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. WILL LOAN \$500 OR MORE TO A PARTY WH will give me a good situation; references given and r quired. Address J 48, Tribune office. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Ran dolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. MONRY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURITY at a reasonable rate of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Doarborn-st. S TOOKS, BONDS, COMMERCIAL AND MORT.

S gage paper bought and sold. A few thousand dol-lars to loan on inside real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st. PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGE FOR \$1,20 wanted. TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st TO LOAN-\$100 TO \$500-SHORT TIME, ON FIRSTclass chattels; 1st or 2d mortgages on inside or subur-real estate. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av. TO LOAN -\$2.00, ON REAL ESTATE. APPLY TO R. H. FLEMING, Office 14, 156 Washington-st. WILL SUY \$10,000 OF REAL PETATE PURCHASE. money paper, secured on ontside property, South or West, where, on investigation, the makers are found to be good and prompt pays. G 34, Tribuns office.

WANTED-FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS, \$1,500; GOOD real estate, chattel, and collateral security. Address G 98, Tribune office. WANTED-310,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON UNIM proved city property. Will pay 10 per cent and to per cent commission. Address H 92, Tribune office. WANTED \$200 TO-DAY; MAN WITH ABOVE amount can secure good position. Address K 8, Tribune office.

\$10 TO \$1.00 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays \$50 per coats a month. Sona for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wallists, New York.

\$500 TO \$5.00 TO LOAN FROM 6 MONTHS TO \$500. EVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. \$700 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS, AT 16 PER 102 Washington-st. \$1.000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS, AT 10 Per cent, on city property. TURNER & MARSH, 103 Washington-st. \$1.200 TO LOAN FOR TRRES YEARS, AT 16 per cent, on real estate security. TURNER & MARSH, 163 Washington-81.

\$3.000 WANTED—ON MARBLE-FRONT house and lot near Lincolu Park. First lines, and title perfect. Property worth three times the amount. T.M. QUINLAN, Room 2, 183 Dearborn-81.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED-400,000 BRICK FOR CASH ON DE-Brory, to be delivered on Madison etc. near West-ere-ev. Apply to WM. ILETT, 642 West Adams-et.

WANTED -- MALE HELP.

Bookkeopers, Clorks, &c.

WANTED-A ROY TO WORK IN A GROCERY,
one who has had experience. Apply to F. D.
WALKER, southeast corner Thirty-first and Butternedd-ste. WANTED TO EMPLOY-A MAN TO SELL TAle sirups in the city; one accustomed to sellies preferred. Address J 98, Tribune office. WANTED—A CORRESPONDING AND TICKET
Velerk; must write a good hand. Also a young man
who understands cutting dry goods. Apply to MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO., 246 East Kinzis-st.

Traces.

WANTED-GOOD COATMAKERS AT ORDWAY
A NEWLAND'S, 200 West Madison-st. W ANTED-WR WAIT TO-DAY FIVE TINNERS:
W good wages and long job. E. D. &S. P. MURRAY.
GO and 89 Cottage Grove-av.
W ANTED-TAILORS-10 COAT AND 2 PANTS
makers: good prices and steady work. 374 East
Madison-st. BIDDLE & BOYD. WANTED-A TINNER FOR JOBBING AT VERI WANTED-PLUMBER. INQUIRE AT 256 SOUTH WANTED A GOOD BUSHELMAN AT ROOM 7. WANTED-SEWER BUILDER TO DO A SMALL job at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 First W job at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.
W ANTED-2 BOYS WHO CAN SOLDER WELL AT
67 South Caust-4. WANTED-PRINTER, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sta.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-50 RAILROAD LABORERS, FRRE
fare; 25 coal miners, 56 wood and tie choppers, 5 carponters, 2 farm hands. OHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South
Clark-st., Koom L. WANTED-25 LABORERS FOR GRAVEL PIT.
20 betck masons and laborers, 22 teams, 35 coaminors, steady work, at 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block, Room 4. C. V. SNELL & CO.

Wanted Man That Want a Good Bush ness for what can make \$70 to \$140 a week. We can show the best method of making money in the West, and guarantee double the profit. Samples to countries; \$20 to \$100 cash will pay any man \$40 per cent RAY & CO., Koom 18, 164 East kandolphete. Chicago. WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED Cauvasser and saleaman to sell a new and cloganty illustrated standard serial work. O. T. GRIFFITHS, 128 and 128 Dearbornest. work. U. T. GRIFFITHS, 188
W ANTED-TRAVELING MEN-\$25 WILL BUY
\$38 worth of stock and roceipt for the best selling
article in the trade. Agents wanted. GRO. WOLFE, WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES.
Pays immensely. Outsits, \$3 to \$35. AMERICAN
NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison.at., Room 23.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED - AN AMERICAN WOMEN THAT wishes to make herself generally useful to wash and do second work for a kindly of four that is boarding a miles from the city. Address G 12, Tribune odice.

WANTED - A CIRL-FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in the country, one hour's ride out: must be first-class cook and a tidy, pleasant girl; no washing, but expected to do dining-room work a few days in each week. Answor 64 West Washington-st., Saturday morning before 10 e'clock, basement door.

WANTED - PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL Housework in small family in suburious village for the winter. S. T. JOEW WOOD BILL FOR GENERAL

ousework in small family in suburban village r. S. T. LOCKWOOD, 241 East Madison-st WANTED-GOOD COOK, AND TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, on the corner of Michigan av. and Fortieth-st. WANTED A STRONG, CAPABLE, AND EXPE-reneed girl to do second-work in a private family, Apply, with references, at 34 Groveland Park, Cottage Grove. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEU work for family of three persons; references required.
Call at 563 South Dearborn st., below Twenty-ninth.
WANTED-GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL FOR
General housework in small family, at 242 Park-av.
WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good washer and ironer. Call at 167
North Circlis-st.
WANTED-A GIRL TO DU GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 1691 Indiana av.
WANTED-WOMAN COOK, CORNER CLINTON
WANTED-WOMAN COOK, CORNER CLINTON
ANTED-WOMAN COOK, CORNER CLINTON
ANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Good wages. Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred. Sto South Park av.
WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TO GO TO NEBRASka, One laundress and one kitchen girl, to whom YV ka, One laundress and one kitchen girl, to whot a good home and good wages will be given. For particulars call at the Home of the Friendless, 911 Wabash-av. between the hours of 1 and 3 to-day. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY GOOD CHAMBER maid, well recommended, who understands it perfectly. One who rooms at home preferred. TI East Monroo-st. Room is.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDER-stands dressmaking and childrens' clothes to go to South Englewood. Call between 4 and c, 218 State-st., South Englewood. Call between 4 and 5, 513 State-st., upratairs.

WANTED-SEAMSTRESS TO WORK IN PRIVATE thankly by the day or week. Must be fully competent to cut, fit, and make fadies' and chifdren's dresses and underclothing. References required. Address Post-Orice Rox 586. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER

W to take full control of a boarding house; one having furniture preferred. Address, stating where interview may be had. P. O. Box 338, City. Miscellancous.
WANTED-LADY AND GENTLEMEN CANVASSors for the Remington Sewing Machine. 287

TOUND-TWO HORSES-ONE IS A DARK BAY, TOUND—TWO HORSES—ONE IS A DARK BAY, short tail and mane, and the other is a cream color, and silver tail and mane, with three ringbones. The horses are now at austiville, ill. JOHN BASSO.

TOUND—ON MY PREMISES, ONE OLD EXpress wagon, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. W. E. ASTMAN, 1007 State-st.

L OST—IF THE PRISON WHO FOUND LADYS In old baselet on the corner of Wabashaw, and Fourteenthet, on Thursday moon, will return the same to 456 Miohigan-av, or Room 5, 123 Clark-st., he will be liberally rewarded. OST-TWO TIME CHECKS ON BALTIMORE & Ohio Railroad, for \$18.65 and \$4.45, in favor of John Nelson; signed, J. B. Brown, Contractor. The public associated not to negotiate for the same, as payment has been stopped. J OST-OCT. 12, A GRAY GELDING WITH HAR-J ness on; \$30 reward for return to 46 Harmon-court. MACDONALD & RUSSELL.

MACDONALD & RUSSELL.

I OST—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK MY WATCH and other traps from lois Wabash-av. Thursday night, will return the property, I will componsate liberally and no questions asked. G. D. BREBE.

I OST—ON WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN LA.
Salle and Hoyan-ats., a package of title papers: the finder will be rewarded by leaving same at my office, for last laballe-st., in basement. W. M. BROWN.

DEWARD—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE Lattices from 514 Michigan-av., corner of Stateenth-st, Tuesday evening, desires to nogotiate for the return of the same for a fair compensation, let him communicate with F. N. HAMLLIN, at office corner of Madison and Franklin-ats., or at house. Fracklin-sis, or at house.

CTRAYRD-OR STOLKN-A LIGHT BAY MARS,

2 white hind feet and white face, 7 years old, with
harness on, strayed or taken Oct. 13, between the hours
of 5 and 6 a. m., from the corner of Division and Paulinasis., Chicago, III. A reasonable reward will be paid by
giving information or bringing the mare to the owner,
JOSEPH MULLER, 24 Division-st. OSERT MULER, 23 DIVISIONS: TRAYED OR STOLEN-TWO MILER OWS, ONE black, one light-brown, both have ropes around the one-son Tuesday, Oct. 6. Whoever can give informa-ion will be rewarded at No. 225 West Eighteenth-4:. TAKEN UP ON THE 13TH OF OCTOBER-CAME to my barn a light bay mare, with light barness on. Owner can have property by paying charges. CHARLES DAY, 393 West Division-st. TAKEN UP-ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 15. ONE small bay horse, with bridle and halter on. L. GLYDE, 719 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTH A miscellauous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest prices. J. A. DRIELSMA, SO South Clarket. Orders by mail promotly attended to. CATARRH—A SURE CURE ON TRIAL, FREE, AT Log East Madison-st., Room 7. Nothing like it ever known. Every day this week and Sunday afteraom.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, Damphlets, rags, motals, bottles, &c., at PETFIBONE'S, \$28, \$28, and \$20 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free. any part of the city, rese.

I merson's CLIP AND FILE FOR OFFICE PADipers, and Emerson's binder for music and all periodicals—the former for business men, the latter for
everybody. Gold lettering, qualeting, etc., nearly done.
JNO. R. BARKETT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 Statest. WANTED-TO BUY-A GOOD SECOND-HAND furnace. Address G 22. Tribune office.
WANTED-TEA-CANISTERS, SCALES, COFFEE-mill, etc., for a tea store. Give description and price. G 2. Tribune office. price. G.2, Tribune omes.

WANTED—A WELL-LOCATED CARRIAGE PAINT ahop. Inquire Room 4, 79 Dearborn-at.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW—SINGLE rooms 50 cents per day, at Mason House, 85 Fifthav., and Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st.; also by week.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A LL KINDS OF FURNITURE, SPRING BEDS, mattresses, marble-top chamber sets, perior sets, seld on monthly payments at lowest each prices. D. CALHOUN, 406 West Madison st. CALEOUN, 406 West Madison-et.

ARPETS AND FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON Installments at bottom prices. Empire Parlor Bedread in seven strices. It is for your interest to examine ur stock and orders. Besy terms and square dealing, impire Parlor Bedstead Company, 33 West Madison-et.

TOR SALE STOVE FOR HALF TIS VALUE, A No. 7 Brilliant new parlor store, first-class. Can be sen at FRENCH & SMITH'S, 272 State-et. FOR SALE-CHEAP-A SMALL PARLOR STOVE with pipe, scuttle, etc. Inquire of BATES, 685 State-W HPPE'S MATTERS AND REDDING
Manufactory, 308 State-st., is the cheapest cash
house in the city. Gent inducements to desicrs. Old
mattresses and feathers renovated.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AN ADAMANTINE benchmarking and engine in good running order; also con of Hawley's patent kine for burning brick, with all the fixures, all in order, and a paying investment; terms reasonable for each or in payment, or will exchange for real estate. Inquire of R. B. CONDIT, Champaign, III. MUSICAL.

FOR SALE-AT A SACRIFICE, A NEW, MAC-nificent plane, ensurpassed in tone, latest improve-ments, warranced, at 351 Oakset, near the lake. PERSONAL-WILL GRORGE VANNAM, OR MR Clay, late of Secor, Ill., please and address GEORGE W. NOFFSINGER, City Post-Office?

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookheepers, Clarks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED
man, as bookkeeper or enabler for a first-class house,
where salary will be sufficient for support. Is fully conpetent to take charge of any set of books. Address 0.25.
Tribune callice. Fribune office.

CIFUATION WANTED BY A GROCERY SALES.

Han, who can command a good city and country order trade, in a good city and country order trade, in a good country or order trade, in a good city and cit Fruation Wanten By A Young Man ac customed to office work; salary not as meet an of ab office.

ITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOK keeper, city or country; if in a manufactory can intended action patent of articles made of iron or steel, that will pay. Address M S, Tribune office.

Conchinen. Taninstors. &c.
CITUTION WANTED BY WILLIAM ARMSTR
(colored) as coachman, man of all work, table SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

Domestics.

Ocol in a boarding-house. The boat of reference it required. Call for two days at 258 Calumeta\*. MISS

SITUATION WANTED-IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, to do general housework, or as second-girl. Call at 131 Haron-st. Seminstresses.

ITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
as seamstress in a private family, good reference
ddress 6 92, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS Samstress in a family or shop near home; understands dressmaking and children's clothes. Address J.W., somer Forty-fourth and Buttorfield-sts.

Truation wanted—AS wer nurse by a healthy, young woman who thoroughly understand the management of a beby. Call as DR LEONARD's, sooner of Market and Michigantan.

HOUSENCOURS.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN LADY
as housekeeper for some wide reference given. Please address or call in person, 28.
West Division of the control of the contr

o good Scandinavian and German help can at Mrs. DUSKE'S ollice, 80 Milwaukee-av. Miscealancous.

Situation Wanted—By A Young Lady ply to G. P. Bar, 38 South Clark st.

Cituation Wanted—By A Lady, Copying to G. P. Bar, 38 South Clark st.

Cituation Wanted—By A Lady, Copying to do the own home, or position as bookkeeper by double or single entry; references. Address K is, 7th-

GOOD AND WELL ESTABLISHED MEAT MAR ket for sale, with all of its fixtures and borse and new on and barness; reasons for selling, not understand the business. Apply at 436 West Madison-st. WHOLESALE BUSINESS, TRADING THROU the Northwest, for sale. Address J 23, Tribune of AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL in a legitimate business, can double money even 60 days or oftener. Apply at Room 85 Ashland Block. CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH it is doing a good trade; owner is obliged to sal through other business engagements. Call and examin invoice. 28d South Clark-st. DRUG STORE ON SOUTH SIDE FOR SALE L'LORIST WANTED TO BUY A CHOICE STOCK Plants, with or without small commercial greenhouse, to bargain, as owner cannot care for them. Address 6 2, Tilbane office.

72, Tibune effice.

CUR BOWLING ALLEYS COMPLETE FOR SALE, chasp; also billiard or new pool table. Inquire about Water-st.

CEBOERRY, CIGAR, AND OTHER STORES FOR sale: also, restaurants, saleoms, etc.: good openings requiring \$250 to \$10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 107 Clarkst., Rocan II. HOTRL FOR SALE AT A BARGIN-THE ST.

Charles Hotel, cheap, as the proprietor is going out of the business. The hotel is doing a good business, well located, and will be sold for one-ball its original cost. For terms apply to PHILIP CONLEY, Proprietor. JEWELRY STORE, HANDSOMELY FITTED UP, and in good location, for sale for \$750, worth twice that. Call at 140 South Helsted-st. RESTAURANT AND CYSTER HOUSE, 279 WES Madison-st., for sale. Will sell cheap for cash, i Laken at once.

SALOON FOR SALE: THE BEST LOCATION ON
the South Side: all first-class trade: this is the first
and only chance to get a good place; call soon before it is
gone. Inquire in rear of 326 Twenty-inst-set.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD COMMUNICATE with a capitalist of at loast \$50,000 cash on a legitant between that will show \$50,000 cash on a legitant between the will show \$50,000 cash on a legitant of the communication of the co THE SALOON, FIXTURES, AND FAVORABLE lease, corner Reiden-av, and Green Bay readside, for sale cheap. A tive mas can make money. Inquire of M. M. SMITH & CU., 12 State-at. M. SMITH & CO., 12 State-st.

WING AND LIQUOR STORE, WITH HANDSOME,
by-fitted sample room, for sale; best location in city,
or lark-st.; whole or half increast; satisfactory reasons
for selling. Address J & Iribane office. \$5,000 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN PROF. bild and most popular hair preparation made. Sale bild and most popular hair preparation made. Sale 1000 per year. Inquire of O. A. COOK & CO., Room 16 Kendall Building, corner Dearborn and Wasi

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE 48 MICHIGAN AV.

NO EXCHANUS briefs Indians av.

Two houses (use briefs) Indians av.

Kins home on Fark row.

Kins home on Fark row.

Several houses and vacant lots on Michigan av.

Several houses and vacant lots on Wabath av.

Several houses and vacant lots on Wabath av.

Several houses and vacant lots on Wabath av.

Several houses and vacant lots on Van Buren at.

A number of stores and business blocks.

Improved property on Despiaines at. Great bargain

Improved property on Eliston road. Want an offer.

Improved property on Eliston road. Want an offer.

LEVI WING & CO., 51 Dearbor
TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED OR UNIMPRI
property at Evanston. This property is centre cated, can be reached from two depots, and within moments' welk of the schools (male and female Evanston you have all the advantages of the city, and gas, and the educational advantages are passed. I will trade for city, town, suburban, or try property, at a fair valuation. H. C. MCNEIL La Salle-st., basement. TO EXCHANGE A FINE IMPROVED FARM IN

Macon County, Mo., value \$4,500, for improved property; might assume \$1,000 and pay a little cash. G 32,

Tribune office. Fribune office.

TO EXCHANGE A CHOICE SUBDIVISION AT A fine depot for an improved farm wastle \$12,000 to \$15,000. HANNA BROS., 94 Washington-st., Réom It.

TO EXCHANGE WABASHAV. AND SEVENTY—
intaltast, property, with from \$10,000 to \$20,000 cash, for good business or residence property. H. R. PAYNE, 132 LaSalle-st. TELEASILE-St.

10 EXCHANGE—FOR FARM LAND OR GOOD I lofs, a neat cottage on Loomis-st. S. B. LINGLE, Room 10, 123 Doarborn-st.

11 Doarborn-st.

12 LAND OR GOOD PARK—CHOICE Inigh blocks or lots for city, village, or country improved property, or will sell; low price; casy terms. S. K. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st. av. bridge, for residence, suburban, or country property, business interest, or will place it in a manufacturing on terprise; assume or pay a cash difference. Address DOCK, Room 21, 122 Laballe-st.

TO EXCHANGE-GOOD MARE, BUGGY, AND barness for plano. Address G, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—AUCTION AT WESTON & CO.'S, 196 EAST Washington-et., of horses, carriages, and harness, till a. m. Catalogue, Tuesdays and Fridays. Ample ime to test warrantees. BUSINESS FOR SALE-GOOD REASONS GIVEN for selling. Best of references furnished. 18 South trk-st, Room I. A SPAN OF CARRIAGE OR BUSINESS HORSE A (bright boy), warranted sound, quiet, and afraid on ching; good travelers. Also very small pony, to ride of drive; fastest in the city. Must be sold, having no me for them. Call Sunday. 179 Ashley-st., corner Leavitt A HORSE AND MONEY TO TRADE FOR A GOOD Agold watch. DR. PETRO, Room 3, 14I East Adamest.

A GOOD TEAM OF HORSES AND TWO CARrises for take or to exchange. 162 Washington-st.
E. H. CASTLE & SONS. E. H. CASTLE & SONS.

PUNE SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—HORSE, BUGGY,
and harness. HORFON, 10 South Clack-st.

POR SALE—OR TRADE—AT A BARGAIN—A
close-matched team; very smart travelers, and perfectly kind in any place. With carriago, or buggy, and
namess. Bacomont 10 Dearborn-st. DATES. Basement 110 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE-EXPRESS HORSE, TO PAY ADvances; will not pay another day's keeping; best offer to-day takes him. Apply at 106 Fifth-sv., basement.

TOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOUND, AND RELIABLE horse, with phaston and barness, very cheap for cash. Inquire at T. MAHON'S livery, northwest corner Wabah-av. and Twentieth-st., rear.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$25,000 OR \$20,000 TO take half-interest in a large and will established provision business. James a specialty. House all in good running order, and a large first-rate trade secured. Address C M. Corn Erchauge National Bank.

DARTNER WANTED IN NEWSPAPER AND printing business in a live city near Chicago: a fair chance for a printer, a bookkeeper, or a good office may: \$1.00 required. Address, for seven days, G 39, Tribane office. PARTNER WANTED-FOR THE DRUG BUSINESS
to join one experienced in the trade; state experience, age, and residence. Address, for interview, H.C.,
Tribune office. Pribane office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with a little cash, to take one-half internation opening a photograph gallery. I have all the necessary instruments and a plendid chance. Call at No. 15 South Haisted et., up-states. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$4,000 TO GO TO Windows to south wholestic nouse naving a large Southern trade. Address WX, P. O. Box 33.

FOR SALE-PATENT RICHT FOR STATES OF Particulars, apply to W. H. MOORE, Barrister, Peterborough, Frovince Ontario. FOR SALE-100 BRLS. SAUR KRAUT; ALSO CAB-bage by the car load. CHAS. KANZLER, & West Randolph-ts. FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ALL POINTS at less than regular fare; tickets bought or exchang-ed. CHATFIELD & OO., 77 Clarkest., basement. FOR SALE-ARMY OVERCOATS, PANTS, JACK, etc., and other Government goods, at Government Goods Dopot, 196 and 197 hast Labour., Chicago. BOOKS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IS ADVA

OOLEY'S THEATRE-Randown street, between and LaSalle. Afternoon, "The Sphinx." Rve. "Romes and Julier." M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Kellogg En-title Opera-Troupe. Afternoon, "Fra Diavolo." Even as, "The Behenmin Girl."

ADRITY OF MUSIC Halsted street, between Madand Mource. "Jamie Harebell; or. The Marris." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Morros street, between the and Dearborn. The Georgia Minstrels and variety

ORAND OPERA-HOUSE Clark street, opposit VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS-

EXPOSITION BUILDING-Lakeshore, foot of Adam

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

B. W. BIGELOW LODGE, No. 428, will held a regular communication this evening. American Expressibility, for work on the Third (3d) Degree.

HIRAM BARBER, Ja., W. M.

DE MCCHESNEY, CORNER OF CLARK AND THE OPERA-THE FINEST SELECTION OF great variety and at very low prices, at the popular jew iry store of RAMILTUN, ROWE & CO., 19 State-st. creer of Washington.

UPMETT'S COCOAINE WILL SURELY KILL androff, cleanse the scalp, stimulate the Bores, and ores the natural action, upon which the growth of the discounts. It has given relief in the worst cases, a scientific preparation, free from irritating matter converse of the growth of the hair; the best and cheap are Darssang in the world. CHICAGO, May 12, 1871. Mesors. Joseph Burnett & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Since the recent use of your "Coconing, my previously bald head has been covered by a luxurian growth of hair. I had always exteemed your preparation as a dreasing, knowing many persons who regarded very highly as such, but never before knew how rallush it mas as a restorative. Very truly. J. G. LEWIS.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturdey Morning, October 17, 1874.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT

The Court of Queen's Bench in Manitobs has clared Riel an outlaw, and thus quashed his title to a seat in the Canadian Parliament. The achusetts Courts may yet do something

Alexander H. Stephens has declared publicly that he sees no objection to a Third Term. It is not long since Mr. Stephens saw no insuperions to Secession. And then again be Ed. His principles are the little jokers of contemporary American politics.

The Union Parific Railroad has been pro ced complete by the Commission lately apcointed for that purpose. If the President shall rove this verdict, the Company will come into immediate possession of all its land-grants. There is yet time for any person who knows to speak and prevent the surrender.

Elder G. G. Cannon, the Mormon smoothbore, has ingeniously evaded a prosecution for polygamy by spiriting away his wives, who are witnesses competent to establish the fact. Docile creatures they must be. And fond of Cannon. The management of a half-dozen man wives would be mere recreation for a Presbyterian Elder.

A report that Thiers had been captured by Italian brigands was circulated yesterday afterand is denied this morning. It is probable that the Republican utterances of the ex-Presidant in Italy have provoked some figurative exions of disapproval in the French press rhich the Associated' Press man has miscon strued. Stranger blunders has that man made.

The Indiana Legislature is now conceded t the Democrats. Joseph E. McDonald will probably be elected United States Senator to succeed Pratt. We print this morning the names of the pers-elect of the new Legislature and their political standing. The list is as nearly correct as it can be made with the present imperfect data, and is the only one which has yet appeared in any newspaper.

The summary discharge of certain simple searted employes of the Patent Office in Wash ington, who united in a present of silverware to sioner Leggett, may be a disagreeable anty; still, it is a duty. The law is peremptory preover, the law is good. Its operation might be extended, with profit to the nation, and pres ent-taking as well as present-making be made

The fate of a recent expedition to the Black Hills abould be a warning to adventurous spirits in all parts of the country. The opinion that there is nothing but a Government interdict to prevent gold-hunting in that region is exceedmgly erroneous. A party of seven from Yanklearned as much, at some cost of life and himb. It was attacked by a band of Sionx Indians. One man was killed outright, another mortally wounded, and two more severely hurt. The Sioux had the right of it into the bargain.

The Synod of Illinois did not touch the Swing yesterday. It is evident, however, from the vote at the election of Moderator, that the Patton men have the game all in their hands. The contest, it will be observed, is between country and city ministers, the Presbytery of Chicago having no voice in the matter of the appeal. Prof. Patton's triumph, from any point of riew, will be a barren one. Prof. Swing has left the Church, and anything the Synod does in the way of punishment will be as idle and indecent as the scattering of a martyr's ashes by his in-

The Chicago produce markets were irregular Meas pork was quiet and weak, closing at \$18.75 per brl seller the month, and \$17.05 @17.10 seller the year. Lard was quiet and tirmer, closing at 18c for new, cash, and 11%c seller the year. Meats were quiet and weak, at Two for shoulders, 10%c for short ribs, and 11% 120 for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were aist and unchanged, closing at \$1.00 per gallon. ake freights were in light demand, at 4c for theat to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Theat was moderately active and stronger, g at 88% cash, and 88%c for November. was in fair demand and stronger, 78e cash, and 09%c for November. were less active and %@le lower, closing at

Rye was quiet and steady, at 82@821/c. Barley was in fair demand and unchanged, closing at \$1.0416 for October and \$1.0216 for November Hogs were active, and closed 5@16c higher. Sales at \$5.00@6.75. The cattle market was dull and heavy. Sheep were unchanged.

The British Government refused to recognize the Serrano establishment until its claims upon Spain, on account of the Virginius massacre and other outrages, had been satisfied. The amount paid is reported by the ocean-telegraph at \$75,000, but this is very likely an error for £75 000. The means by which the indemnity was obtained are not nice. The fact that it has been obtained, however, speaks well for the energy of the British Foreign Office, and ought to emind Secretary Fish that the American Government has never been paid for the lives lost at Santiago de Cuba

The certificate of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois has not yet been approved by the Episcopal Convention. Fourteen delegates have put down their names for speeches, and the end seems to be about the middle of next week, or thereabouts. All that the reporters have been able to do is to catch distant rumblings of thunder in the mysterious chamber of agony. The carnal world need never expect to know where the lightning struck. A test-vote on the confirmation of Dr. Seymour showed that only ten members out of forty were opposed to ap- of the stories were of unknown antiquity, whereas proving his credentials.

Robert Collver has decided to remain in Chirago. His obligations to his Church Society, to the Boston people who contributed money for City of Chicago, which cannot afford to lose him, to God, and to himself -all mite to keep him where he is. There is something inexpressibly touching in the expression of love which the prospect of Mr. Collyer's departure has evoked; and there is something almost comical in his plaintive, deprecatory excuse for thinking of going, -that he was not sure his people loved him,

Mr. John B. Rice has positively declined a renomination to Congress in the First District, as will be seen by a letter over his own signature, which we print in another column. His family and physicians have concurred in advising him not to undergo the fatigue of a cenvass. The candidates prominently before the Republican Convention, which meets on Monday next, are the Hon. J. C. Dore, Mr. Sidney Smith, and Ald. Dixon. It is by no means certain that Mr. Smith has authorized the use of his name. In case of his withdrawal, Mr. Dore will receive the full vote of Mr. Smith's friends. Mr. Dixon is confident of a large vote on the first ballot.

New York politicians are in a sad state of un-

certainty and perplexity. Gov. Dix's chances of election, immediately after his nomination, were supposed to be about 100 to 1. Now, the stanchest Republican of them all admits that New York is a mighty doubtful State in offyears. 1 The trouble is not with Gov. Dix's Administration, which has confessedly been above reproach, but with President Grant's, The stout hearts of oak in the rural districts have never throbbed tumultuously for the party since | delinquency of any sort, or manifests a tendency the Credit-Mobilier people and Boss Shepherd to indulge in small carnal delights. It relieves and Sanborn were dragged into the light and a certain conventional grimness and primness their rottenness exposed. The change in the which are habits rather than necessities of the situation is wonderful. In 1872, Grant pulled cloth. The white choker does not seem so Dix through; in 1874, Dix will pull through rigidly en regie, the buttons do not appear to be through. Then Dix was elected because of lines, and the general fashion of the man doos Grant; now he will be elected, if at all, in spite | not suggest contribution-boxes and long-metr of Grant.

A canon of divorce was submitted vesterday to the Lower House of the Episcopal Convention by the House of Bishops. It strikes straight at the root of loose marriage relations by withholding the sanction of the Church from divorces obtained for any other reason than adultery. Ministers are forbidden by this canon to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person whose spouse is still living, excent the innocent party to a divorce on account of adultery, or persons who have been divorced and wish to be remarried. The Convention, we believe, has taken a good stand for the right, and at a good time. If this canon should be adopted, the Episcopal Church, at least, will have done all in her power to fix the principles of her children. The example may well be imitated by other churches of every

Special attention is again directed to the proceedings of the Woman's Congress in this city which are being fully reported in THE TRIBUNE. It is not every day or every year that a large number of intelligent and respectable women meet to discuss matters of interest to the sex Such an event, when it does occur, ought to be given proper dimensions; and thoughtful men and women should be the first to recognize its importance. The papers read in the Congress yesterday are typical, and a mere glance at the titles will show the high tone of the discussions Miss Ella Mitchell's subject was "Faller Women"; Dr. Mary Safford Blake's, "Our Inheritance with Reference to Prenatal Influ ences": Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's, "Influence and Literature of Crime," and Dr. Mary Lee's, "The Relation of Women Physicians to Society." Dr. Blake's paper will be found as entertaining reading as a novel, and all of them are meritorious. It is an obvious reflection on the day's proceedings that the writers and speakers were too much disposed to reason by induction, collecting an imposing array of facts, and not making the best possible use of them. Whether this circumstance is confirmatory of the popular belief that woman's perceptive faculties are developed at the expense of the reflective, may be left for doctors to do-

The session of the Episcopal Convention in New York on Monday last was characterized by a very creditable display of patriotism in the discussion of a resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, in relation to the acceptance of an invitation to attend a General Conference of the English-speaking Church, in England, in 1875. The debate which ensued showed very clearly that they looked upon this invitation as being of the same character as that which the epider made to the fly when he sought to induce him to enter his parlor. Nearly all the speakers expressed the fear that the English Church was only laying a trap to enten the American Church and make it a dependent branch, under the Archbishop of Canterbury as Primate. The resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, In the address by the Lord Bish WHENEAS, in the statement by the Lord Signop or Lichfield made to this House, on the occasion of his formal presentation oh the 9th inst., so well as in the addresses of the Metropolitan of Canada, and the Signops of Kingston and Quebec on the same occasthe were less active and MGIc lower, closing at cisu, reference was made to the probable reasonning of a Lamboth Conference at an early date, inclu

the subject might possibly facilitate the calling of the second session of the Conference, therefore, Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Dep-

The result of the debate, which was very spirited, was the defeat of this resolution, and the passage of the following non-committal one:

Resolved, That all exchanges of friendly greeting ill evidences of the existence of the unity of the spin n the bond of peace between the Church of Engli specially welcome to the Church.

#### OUTRAGES TO ORDER.

The Chattanoogs Convention has said its little say and adjourned. It had three objects. The Northern heart was to be fired "until after the election" with stories of Southern wrongs. The President, so dear to carpet-baggers, was to be renominated for a third term. A definite stand vas to be taken on the Civil-Rights bill. A message from Washington cut away two of the three. Civil rights were ignored, lest the whole South should be lost to the Republican party. The third term was cautiously avoided, lest the whole North should be tikewise lost. This left only the outrage business. The delegates did what they could in the way of furnishing horrors, but the supply fell short of the demand. Most comething fresh was needed. A day-old murder for political reasons would have been worth ten legends about the killing of a negro "somewhere in Louisiana" in 1867. Then, again, none of the delegates had seen any outrages themselves. rebuilding Unity Church after the fire, to the Most of them had been told by somebody that he heard that somebody else had a friend who was told that a masked man had murdered 4,000 pegroes in South Carolina since 1872. The slaughter of a single piccapinny before the even of a delegate would have made a better story. However, albeit the outrages were somewhat cold comfort, the Convention warmed itself up to proper pitch of borror, and implored its dear Federal Government to keep on sending soldiers. Mr. Kennedy, the representative of North Carolina, was wicked enough to say that there had been no outrages in his State for a year, and that life was as safe there as in Massachusetts. He was promptly snubbed and made aware that he was out of place in a Convention called to manufacture murders. Mr. Davis, o Georgia, offered a resolution indorsing Civil Rights. The delegates sat upon Mr. Davis and his resolution. Nothing more was beard of either of them. The hat two acts of the Convention were the appointment of a permanent Committee on Outrages, charged with the duty of providing outrages in sufficient numbers to justify Federal interference as soon as the South repudistes Republicanism, and the election of an Executive Committee of ten. The majority of the ten are up known, but we recognize the familiar names o Dorsey, of Arksusas; Pinchback, of Louisiana, and Spencer, of Alabama. With this trio of patriots controlling Southern affairs, the country is safe.

TOBACCO AND SANCTITY. It is always a matter for congratulation when a teacher of morals and a spiritual guide shows a Grant's Congressmen, or such of them as get in such mathemathically-orthodox straight pealms, at first sight. The peccadillo marks the connecting link between the shepherd and the sheep; it gives him a flavor, at least, of humanity; dispels the suspicion that wings may aiready pin-feather the clerical shoulders, and tween sinner and saint. A man without failings cannot successfully attract or arouse men with failings any more than a person who has never had the small-pox can be a thoroughly-success ful nurse in a hospital devoted to the treat ment of that dire disease. The more eminent the preacher who has the peccadillo, the more room is there for congratulation.

For these and other reasons, we read in the English papers with a feeling of delight that Spurgeon has a peccadillo-a weakness in com non with the larger part of human beinge-that he has been publicly assailed for it, and that he has publicly defended himself. His weakness is a cigar. The publicity of his weakness came about in the following manner: Spurgeon had been preaching to his flock upon the theme of habitual indulgence in small sins, and the danger that they might lead to the commission of larger ones. Au' American clergyman who was present, and who was aware of Spurgeon's devotion to tobacco, arose and violently denounced the practice of smoking as one of the small ains and delivered himself of a blast against the production of the weed which created quite a commotion. Mr. Sourgeon however was somel to the occasion, for he arose and made a brief but having triumphantly established the fact that it was not a sin at all, little or big, he boldly announced, for the edification of his American brother, that by the grace of God he hoped to enjoy a good cigar before going to bed that night. This was gall and bitterness to the

American brother; but worse was to come, for he shortly after informed him that he smoked to the glory of God. This sentiment, uttered by a worldling or seathen, would appear very shocking to a Christion, but, uttered by a Christian, it does not appear very shocking to a worldling. When sifted down, it will be found full of good sense and truthful application. We once knew a preacher, who was a most exemplary Christian and lover of good things, to preach a Thanksgiving sermon, in which he advised his flock to go home to their turkeys and plum-puddings, and praise God with their stomsons. The good man did not state an absurd or irreverent proposition. It is possible to serve both God and the Devil through the medium of the stomach. A well-cooked dinner, served at a reasonable time and eaten in healthy moderation, shows an appreciation of the bounties supplied by Providence, strengthens the eater for divine work, and makes him at peace with all the world and kindly disposed champagne and fried oysters after midnight, and he will arise in the morning with bitter feelings towards that power which planted the oyster in its bed, and the cook who enveloped it is batter; that power which hid the juice in the grape, and that man who corked its thousand devils in glass. He will be full of the gall of bitterness, and may even wish he were dead. The cigar is a paralle, case. We have no doubt that its nes helps Mr.

nties respectfully submit for the consideration of the House of Bishops its cordial approbation in any measures that may be proposed by the Church of England then sits down with his feet on the fonder and then sits down with his feet on the fender and smokes his cigar. Its grateful aroma promotes digestion, relieves his nerves, calms and soothes the whole man, stimulates his energies, rests his tired head, and superinduces reflection and meditation, and he retires to his couch and morning refreshed for his day's labor, instead freams. His eigar has tended to the glory of do God's work. It is possible, however, even for Mr. Spurgeon to serve the Devil with his cigar. If his cigar makes him sick to the stomach, or deranges his system in any manner; if he smokes cigars; if he smokes in omnibuses and cars; if he leaves Mrs. Spurgeon's upholsteries full of the horrible odor gentle soul of Mrs. Spurgeon, he is serving the Devil more than he is serving God, and the result will be sooner or later that he will find himself

and religious grounds upon which he has placed

the cigar. They will continue to smoke in the

goodly company of Hooker, Baxter, Milton.

Hobbes, Parr, Spurgeon, Gen, Grant, and other

good Christians, with more satisfaction than

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAYS. The Railway Monitor recently contained a condensed report of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, including returns from all railroads that traverse any portion of that State. One hundred and forty-five companies are represanted in the report. The New York Tribune has submitted it to a very searching analysis. and reached the conclusion that, unless there is a radical change of policy m the management of railroads, the companies will find "Grangers" in the East as determined as in the West, and more to be feared." The following is the summary given of the 145 companies :

BOAD AND EQUIPMENT	STOCK AND	DEBT.
	1873.	18
Length of main line of road		-171-00
laid, miles	6,655	6,0
Length of main line of road		
in Pennspivania, miles	4,257	4.1
Length of double track,	-,	
miles	1.819	1,6
Length of sidings, miles	2,218	1,7
Length of branch roads		-,
owned, miles,	1,597	1,1
Miles of road hid with steel		
rails	- 1,976	1.4
Capital stock paid in	\$478,701,873	\$439,864,5
Funded debt	378,590,370	308,631.0
Floating dept	37,601,157	83,452,2
Cost of road and equipment.	621,312,048	524,395,1
Value of real estate held by		
companies, exclusive of		
roadway	25,821,727	22,257,8
Number of engines	4,054	3,7
First-class passenger cars	1,778	1,5
Second-class passenger cars.	257	1,5
Baggage, mail, and express		
Cars	757	1

Freight care.... From this table it appears that \$39,000,000 of stock were paid in in 1873, and a bonded debt of \$70,000,000 incurred. What has been gained by this increase or paid-in stock and funded debt? If the means realized from these two sources have been expended in the construction of the 104 miles of main line and 408 miles of branch roads, which are all the table tates any account of, the cost of a mile of road is the enormous amount of \$212,000. It is said that \$45,000 is a liberal allowance for the building and equipping of a mile of road. What has become of the odd \$85,000,000? The Tribune intimates that to answer this question it might be necessary to look farther than the figures of the reports, possibly nto the pockets of the several Boards of Directors. There are, at least, the Tribune thinks, but this is what it says: When Morton, in his \$60,000,000 of the \$85,000,000 which cannot be

The \$60,000,000 are charged to "construction ecounts." Here is the root of the whole evil. These "construction accounts" are the cover under which the railroads have been plundered. The bonds by which the above immense sum was obtained were issued not to meet construction expenses, but to pay the operating expenses and a dividend to the stockholders. Such management of railroad property is not conducive to prosperity. If persevered in it will most certainly end in financial ruin, and throw discredit on all railway bonds.

THE LABOR OFFSTION There is scarcely a country in which labor does not stand organized and arrayed against capital. It is so especially in Germany, in France, and in England. In this struggie of Labor and Capital it is interesting, and occasionally amusing, to observe how the material characteristics of these hree peoples crop out. The French workman is mpractical, dreamy, outre, revolutionary; the German, metaphysical and full of system-building; the Englishman, cool, practical, and rational. The Frenchman would improve the condition of the laboring class by proclaiming a new and radical gospel of the rights very thorough defense of smoking. After of men and the rights of property. The differences between employers and employes he would reconcile by abolishing at one stroke the rights of capital. To the French reformer capital is "accumulated shame." or theft," or "assassination;" and the man who gaves his earnings and so becomes an incinient capitalist is a "traitor to his brethren." . This is the most dangerous kind of warfare that can be waged against capital. It is destined to end in temporary anarchy and eventual despotism, the natural reaction from sourchy. The German reformers, as represented by the Democratic Socialists, find their national exponent in Ferdinand Lassalle. Assuming that 96 per cent of the community have no capital at all, they assert that the State must enter into competition with the 4 per cent of the population which represents the capitalists, and must support labor associations. Of course the State can in the long run obtain the capital it needs to support these labor associations only from the owners of property; and thus it is called upon to despoil these for the sake of the non-propertied classes In the end, the system of the German reformer is no better than that of the French. It does that indirectly which the French does directly. The propertied classes are deprived of their possessions in the one case as in the other for the benefit of the non-propertied classes. In Entowards all men. Let the same man partake of gland the case is different. There no such mad social theores prevail as in France. No such impracticable schemes are advocated as in Germany by the Socialist Democrats. Englishmen may not be always wise. They are seldom or never wholly impractical. They have for a great many years been estly endeavoring to solve the difficulties that arise between employers and employee by the instrumentality of Tendes-Unione, of co-opera-tion, and by teleponery Sourie or course of con-

ciliation. It is a very serious question whether night wearied with the labors of the Trades-Unions have accomplished, or can acday, and the mental and physical strain complish, any good in promoting the interests of the working classes. But, then, as Mr. Brassey says, they at least do but little harm. It is a compliment to the intelligence and good sense of the English people that they resort to their agency to improve their condition rather than to revolutionary doctrines or revolutionary acts. Co-operation, another measure resorted to for the same purpose by the English workmen, puts sleeps the sleep of the just, and rises the next | them in a very favorable light, as contrasted with the French and Germans. Still, even co-operaof being tired out with restless tossing and bad tion has not yet produced the beneficial results which were expected from it. Workingmen do God, because it has given him fresh strength to not seem overanxious to enter into co-operative societies; and those who do enter them begin immediately to feet that they have all the rights of workmen capitalists, and that they are not workmen pure and simple. The co-operative principle, in its latest form,

may prove more successful than it has been hitherto. Mr. Brand, its originator, offers to of stale smoke; if he knocks the askes off into allow the laborers who work on his farm to inthe plane and spits on the floor; or in any man- vest in the farm any money which they may ner conducts his fumigation so as to yex the save : and he pays them the same interest that he obtains on his own capital.

Besides these means of encouraging amicable

relations between Capital and Labor, to which in a cave of gloom. But Spurgeon is no such | we are indebted to England, there is one other, man. He knows the gentle uses of the cigar too and a very efficient one. It has been put in well to abuse them, and the thanks of all lovers | successful operation by the Messrs. Akroyd, of of the weed are due to him for the high moral | Halifax, England. That firm made it a rule to receive deputations of their working people with the utmost courtesy whenever they brought demands for an increase in wages, and to continue deliberations with them until a solution satisfactory to both was reached. If this course were pursued by all employers it is likely that there would be fewer strikes than there are. Mr. W. E. Forster testified before a committee of the House of Commons that his workmen had never struck, and gave as the reason that he invariably gave careful attention to the complaints they might have to bring before him. Undoubtedly other employers might prevent the occurrence of strikes by similar course of procedure. It has been used on only a small scale thus far. There is no reason why it should not be more extensively applied. It would be more efficient and less wasteful of wealth in its operation than strikes or Trades-Unions.

What other forms the effort to reconcile the differences of Capital and Labor may assume in the future, it is useless to speculate. Reviewa ing the labore of the different nationalities nowever, to solve the problem, we feel justified in concluding that in England first it shall find its solution.

THE ARTS OF AYER. The connection between patent medicines and

politics is not apparent on the surface. It may e that a man who has humbugged his fellows by means of the first thinks he can do so by means of the second. However this re, the two most noted inventors and vendors of patent nostrums in this country-Dr. Javne and Dr. Aver -have both striven for political honors. Javne competed with Simon Cameron once or twice for he United States Senate. Cameron's superior knowledge of the wave and means of bnying men gave him the victory. Ayer has been striving to find some Massachusetts community which was willing to nominate him for Congress. He has at last succeeded. The Seventh District, if the Republicans carry it will be represented in the next Congress by Dr. J. C. Aver. In the event of his election, he will doubtless shower upon his admiring constituent. Patent-Office Reports and patent medicines together. The Cincinnati Gazette vouches for the truth of a little story about Ayer, which is worth telling. It illustrates the man and the conditi of the country at the same time. We do not know whence the Gazette gets its information. capacity as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections, was keeping Cald. well, of Kansas, on the anxious seat by investigating the bribery that is alleged to have given him his position, Dr. Ayer interviewed a prominent Congressman from Massachusetts. He wanted to know whether Morton really meant to punish bribery, and whether the Senate would follow his lead and expel Caldwell if the latter's guilt was proved. Both questions were answered in the affirmative. With engaging frankness. Aver went on to say that a friend had written him that the Florids Legislature had a Senatorial seat for sale at the upset price of \$200,-000, and that he had been thinking of closing the bargain, but had decided to find out first whether there was any danger of losing his seat and his money together. The astonished Con ressman strongly advised against the investnent. Ayer thanked him and took the advice The result was that Mr. Conover, of New Jersey, instead of Dr. Aver, of Massachusetts, repesented Florida in the Sanate.

One of the most deliberate and atrocious murders ever perpetrated on American soil was enacted a few weeks ago in Holt County, Mo. lad of 17 years, who had been arrested on th charge of horse-stealing, and had by the advice of his attorney pleaded guilty, was lynched by a party of disguised men. He was in charge of a Constable at the time, and was being conveyed rom Bigelow to the county seat at Oregon. The party gave him a mock trial and hanged him. Next day a Coroner's jury, before whom Rice, the Constable, testified, found that he had come to his death at the hands of persons noknown. The Sheriff of Holt Count as procured indictments against eight of the eading citizens of that county. Their chief apparently, was Mr. Barnes, the attorney who appeared for the poor lad's defense, and urged im to plead guilty; a second was the son of th Justice before whom the preliminary trial was ad; a third was one Catron, who was foreman of the Coroner's jury : a fourth, the Constable who aided in the murder and testified before the jury; a fifth, the officer who made the original rrest. These men actually met together nd hanged the lad for wanton sport. They are now in jail, deny the charge, and threaten tha every witness who appears to testify against hem shall share the fate of the murdered lad. Barnes claims to have served on Robert E. Lee's staff, and H. H. Simpians, another of the gang save he was a member of Gen. John A. Logan's than this pastime of hanging a boy for fun, forming a Coroner's jury of his murderers, and exercising a complete terrorism over the entire neighborhood, to avert the panalty of their bru-

County officials in the mild and Edenlike State Missouri must have great difficulty in coming to a satisfactory understanding with life-in surance agents. Every arrest, apparently, is made under cover of a double-barreled shot-gun charged to the muzzle with that wholesale perorating apparatus known as buckshot, the cer usually being compelled in turn to dodge a with a whole skip, but usually dies with a loss of lead in him, which must increase his fighting or less to man, which must absent pleasant spinode comes from Morgan County. Last August, Constable Duff, of Versailles, and savored to amost a home-third, and was that very dood by

two men, Marsh and Voss. Marsh was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary for a year or two. Voss escaped and hung round low saloons. A tious bartender laid a trap for him. placing a Sheriff and his deputy behind some harrels while in their hands they had barrels which were not empty. Voss having been invited by the conscientious bartender to partake of the hospitalities of the house, the Sheriff and his assistant rose, pointed their guns, and called on him to surrender. Voss was ot that kind of a man. He replied from one of his many pieces of artillery, and the next mo-ment found himself possessed of sixteen buckshot more than he wished. On making a thor ough inspection, the Sheriff found that he had escaped slaughter by a hairbreadth. Voss hadn't. Does carburetted hydrogen possess any mys

terious properties concealed from the searching eye of Science that it should narrow and petrify is it that makes gas companies incapable of com-mon decency, and avaricious beyond the common conduct of mortal men? It is not confined to any one country or race of men. The gas company is the tyrant of civilization. Being necessary, it presumes, and with threats and advan-tages lords it over the consumer. The strong hand of the law aches with the effort to hold it in restraint. The Pall Mall Gazette narrates an incident which occurred in London, but might have been narrated as characteristic of gas com-panies in New York, Chicago, Hyde Park, or any other city or town. A gas consumer who had been a customer of the Phonix Gas Company for seventeen years, and paid his gas bills regularly, applied to the Company for a new meter, which was given him. His subsequent bills were very large, and he had the meter tested. The Government Inspector condemned it, and the consumer, a restaurateur, called on the Company to give h another. The second request was complied with, when the consumer was told that if he did not pay the full amount indicated by the defective meter his gas would be cut off. He applied at once to a Magistrate, when a reduction was gladly made by the Company, and a fair sum agreed upon. The Company now announced that if the bill was not paid in three days he would be deprived of light, and the threat was fulfilled. The Secretary of the Company was summoned by the restaurateur, and fined by the Magistrate, who, under the law, threatened to impose a fine of £2 and 23 shillings costs for every day that the restaurateur was deprived of thizars in the world, for if there is anything hos tile to human happiness it is a gas company. The great Philadelphia Centennial is yet afar

off; but suggestions are probably in order, and the sooner made the more likely are they to be carefully weighed. We have a suggestion to make which may possibly be interesting. As the event is to be thoroughly American, we would suggest the representation of a characteristic drama, or, if time permits, of a series of them. or less good, as, for instance, Mark Twain's new "Gilded Age," Murdoch's "Davy Crockett." and even the much-abused and highly-sensati al "Arkansas Traveler," played by Mr. Chanfrau. But there are not any truly American pieces in which the greatest of living American actors can shine to advantage. This want can be supplied by the greatest of all dramatic authors— Shaskspeare. No play could be selected for the occasion more appropriate than the lofty tragedy of "Julius Cosar," and certainly none other would give the three great tragedians of the day equal opportunity than this would. Each of the three would play his best character—Edwin Booth, Mare Antony; John McCullough, Brutus : and Lawrence Barrett, Cassius, Such a events of dramatic history, and no occasion but that of a great national festival could call these three artists together. The remainder of the cast could be supplied by other great artists; but the adaptability to the roles named of the three we have mentioned should give weight to the

suggestion. In this country we are gradually coming to look upon physical punishment as the relic of an age of barbarism long since gone by. Delaware is the only State which retains the whipping-post as one of the terrors of the law, and en this has been regarded of late years as a scandal upon the present state of society and the enlightenment of the age. In Great Britain, however, a popular feeling is gaining ground there as here, was the only proper remedy for certain phases of crime, and the only mode of appealing to certain degraded natures. In the garroting excitement which occurred in Lonlon ten years ago, the use of the "cat" was suddenly revived for the benefit of arrested for robbery with violence. The effect was magical. In one fortnight after the introduction of the rope's-end garroting in London ceased. The "cat" has still been retained for crimes of this kind. The Town-Council of Glasgow has at last seen the admirable effect produced by flogging hardened criminals, and, by a decisive vote of 83 to 3, has agreed to memorialize the Government to extend to Scotland the power of punishing with the beating, and all offenses in which the knife is assd. The memorialists include as fit subjects for the lash professional thieves who have been three times convicted. The last clause is not renerally looked upon with favor, but the principle that deeds of violence and cruelty should neet with a punishment of the same kind appears to be accepted with marvelous unanimity

Recently in London a gentleman was attacked at an early hour in the evening by a number of women, one of whom felled him to the ground by a skillful blow under the ear. While in this rostrate condition, the remainder of the vicims of the Tyrant Man went through him as speedily and completely as any of Mike McDon-ald's gang could have done it, and got away before the public arrived. As it is one of the cardinal principles of the woman's movement that could do as well as a man, and that the Tyrant Man has no right to monopolize business of any kind, we presume it is out of order to offer any objections to this particular effort of the weaker ex to enfranchise themselves.

The Rev. Joseph Bradford Cleaver, who was ormerly an Illinois lawyer, but now is a preacher n Brooklyn, stepped down and out of the pulpit of the Sixth Avonue Baptist Church a few even ings since, because the deacons made so much fuss about his driving a fast horse. The minister has the good fortune to own the half-brothe of Dexter. This led to sixty-one charges against him, the worst of which was that he had been seen speeding his horse on the race-track. It is nderstood, however, that he is going to ecupy another pulpit in Brooklyn, the occupant of which stepped down and out some time since for some other reason.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of "Trovatore" was given last evening to one of the largest off-night sudences of the sesson, with Mrs. Van Zandt in the cole of Leonora. The opera is so familiar here, and so many of the artists who appeared in it have appeared here before, that we need say but little concerning its representation. Its princi-pal interest contered in Mrs. Seguin's representation of the Gypsy, which was as forcible and dramatic as ever, and Mrs. Van Zaodt's Leonora, which she gave in admira-ble style. He representation of this role and that of Donna Anna indicate very conclusively that her force as in the heavy dramatic lines calling for volume of voice, power, and vigor of delineation and dramatic intensity, rather in the lighter roles. Her Leonora was a thoroughly artistic effort, and its excellence covered up many snortcoming in other discretions.

This evening cast as follows: It will be a pleasant ar opera-going public that the troupe has kindly consented wednesday evening as a befortbeoming Habnemann Habnemann the troupe which occasion the troupe the troupe nificent performance of "I Further details will be given in but this mere aunouncement should fashionable world of the city upon the for Wednesday evening. Nearly all t

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The votes of several counties in Ohio, report ed in full, furnish a suggestive contact year's vote, as follows:

| Ashtabula | A.775 | A.80 | A -The pri -The principal cities of Iowa voted, last and thus, as follows:

Opp. 1,829 1,269 478 610 751 595 626 -The Davenport Gazette (Republ the Democrate would have accomplish under their own flag, in lows, and says:

minder their own flag, in lows, and says:

They would have made a better ticket, and a better fight for it, besides enjoying the self-raspet with comes of square work. They would have avoid the humiliation of calling themsetyers anti-Mouse and of consorting with Republicans who were guarant of consorting with Republicans who were guarant of their indivence.

Let the Democray of leve come out of their holes, and give us a south of their old quality hereafter.

—A disgusted old line-back voter at Otumwa, let my the state of their their at the consorting with the said of their lines. Is., put in a ticket which read :

For general principals
Gen. Jackson
For Congress
Don't care a dam—they will all steel sayt m.
—Salary-grabbers, take notice: Of thirty-ir nembers of the House, in the Forty-second Con gress, who refunded back-pay, nine have been elected to the next Congress. Of 207 members who pocketed back-pay and laughed at the chirty six, only one has been elected to the next Che gress. And the storm has not ver blown over.

The Albany Evening Journal and the Buffali

—The Albany Evening Journal and the Burnlo Express (Republican papers) insist that, in the Occober elections, "The Republicans has docted as well or better than they expected." The Philadelphia Press goes even further, and, win charming self-complacency, says:

The chief value of the October elections has been as an indication of the drift of public sentiment and a foreshadowing of furire political event, This use has been entirely destroyed or greatly waltened by the change of the date of election in or own State. Yesterday's straws were moved by a very feeled wind, and a tide which could move no larger limbers will soon run out. The shadow of the coming winds not visible.

The Utica Herold (Conkiling organs chief

win som run out. The shadow of the coming what s not visible.

—The Utics Herald (Conking orgas, edited by Ellis H. Roberts, M. C.) cries out to the Republicans of New York, "Danger Ahead, and tells them that the election in New York, the year, is "the key to political supremary in 13%." More, and worse: "The Democrats are making a more thorough canvass of the State than has been undertaken before in years."

—Perhaps it is safe to say that the result of the elections on Tuesday has not strengthead a third-term movement. —Cinciunati Gazett.

—It occurs to us that the Republicans must but into future campaigns something more stimulating than recollections of the war.—Cinciunation of the w

nati Commercial.

—The Republican party is in the last days of its decadence. It has fulfilled its mission. I has outlived its usefulness. The best thing it

can do—the thing most in accordance with its own dignity—is to fold its robes gracefull shout it and die.—Cincinnati Enginer.

—The good work will not cease till so hare a people's Longress and a people's Administration. people's Congress and a people's Administration, that shall purify the public service from the recality which has eaten into it.—Cleveland Plain-

dealer.
—Senstor Morton's Presidential stake was cast upon this contest, and it is lost, and we trust havill no longer ver the Republican party with a desire for a Presidential numination.—Atherena Wisconsin.
—The Republicans have lost because they defied the voice of the people and renominated men whose acts the independent press condemned and the people would not tolerate.—New York Tribune.
—The news of this magnificent Democratic triumph, presaging the wider and still more complete victories of the Democracy in November, will send joy to the hearts of millions in every part of our land.—New York World.
—The apologists of official corruption and gigantic schemes to oppress the people have been overthrown in their own strongholds.—Albany Argus.
—It was the people who triumphed. The lines of the officeholders were broken, and their plunder-bastioned strongholds were carried by storm. Nothing remains but to follow up the magnificent successes in the West with equal efforts in the East.—Utica Observer.
—For the people in Michigan the example afforded by Indiana and Ohio is an inspiring ona. In the light of the triumphs in those State the Republican majority of two years ago, large as twas, no longer seems insurmountable.—Defield Free Press.
—The great victorice of the season, thus far, have been achieved by the straight-ont Democratic parts of the season, thus far, have been achieved by the straight-ont Democratic parts of the season, thus far, have been achieved by the straight-ont Democratic parts.

Free Press.

The great victories of the season, thus far, have been achieved by the straight-out Demoracy. Wherever any makeshitt mongrel ostolie movement has been undertaken it has resulted disastrously. Fortunate would it have been for lowe and Nebriseks had their Democratic organization never been disbanded.—St. Louis Traes.

The slaughter of Congressional candidates has in these two States (Onio and Indiana) learnsylvable: nor can we say that in most cases has in these two States [Onio and Indians] level remarkable; nor can we say that in most cases it was undescribed. The Republicans generally renominated men who had participated in the wild legislation and the wilder neglect of legislation which characterized the last session; and if unlimited inflationists, advocates of the new Civil-Rights bill, and defenders of corrupt jobs, have been beaten out of sight in some distincts, the party has reason to region thereat.—No the party has reason to rejoice Louis Democrat. Ouis Democrat.

The result of the election is dependent in

The result of the election is dependent as people towards the leaders of the people towards the leaders of the party inpoter. These leaders had become imperious, dictaorial tyraunical, corrupt, and dishonorable. To endure their corruption longer threatened the very life of the Republic itself, and the time arrived for their overthrow.—Terre Houte (Ind.) journal. We are tired of Mortonism, and Grantist

—We are tired of Mortonism, and the Credit-Mobilierism, and salary-grate. We sidisgusted with the course the Administration has taken in regard to the people of the Seattlern States.—Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentines.

—The revolution in Louisiana threw this new this new things. The revolution in Louisians threw this reconstruction question into prominence, and under the leadership of Morton the Republicars
rushed into the flagging canvass with the expectation of carrying everything before them in
the cause of tyranny. The Democracy of luiana did not flinch, but met them square
ly on their favorite issue, and trimphed.
It is to be hoped that success mark
the dawn of a new era in wheat
such a reconstruction shall be schieved as shall
bring peace, prosperity, and reunion. Gas
Brady wanted the partisan press to keep the coudition of the South before the public until sites
the election. The Sentined will try to keep the
people from ever losing sight of it until it is
more worthy of States in the American Union.
Indianapotic Sentinet.

more worthy of States in the American Indianapotis Sentinel.

—There is great significance in these victori. The people of Indians and Ohio kaow what there about. They are protesting against the gent corruption and extravegance of the Administration, against its prodigeoy and its tyrain. They protest against any more Cradis Modificance and the statement of the control of the con no third-term precedents. They will have no me tourisns tyrancies made in the South; will have no me tourisns tyrancies made in the South; will have no Givii-Rights till put in open and they will have a Democratic description of the south; will have a Democratic description of the south; and Precident in 1876. That's what the Democratic visitory mobile im-Lafting that;

FORE England Extracts from Sp

The Cariist Forces ratin

by Briga

A Baseless Rumor of

A Progressionist Elec in the German GREAT BR

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A 1 "The componsation paid Madrid Government amoun of which was paid on accombutchery, and the remainde claims. England would me the covernment until all h ocean com

Capt. Symonds, of the which sunk in the British ing in collision with the si wife and daughter, were THE CABLE EX

SPAI THE CAPLIST ARMY FA MADRID, Oct. 16 .- Don Tolosa. Reports continue defeat of the Carlists, and sargents in the Government SANTANDER, Oct. 16 .the negotiations for the sur ITALY

BUNGRED CAPTURE OF M. PARIS, Oct. 16.—A report credited, that Italian brig Thiers. FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—Th report that the Italian Gove ed M. Thiers to quit Italy. Pasis, Oct. 16.—The repo been captured by Italian br

GERMAI PARLIAMENTARY BERLIN, Oct. 16.-The of the German Parliam mund, Westphalia, yesterd between the Progressionist and resulted in the success. BERLIN, Col. 16.—The res Armin was again searched and agents of the Governm

CUBA NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A le of a defsication to the amo

FIJI. BRITISH PROTI LONDON. Oct. 16.-The South Wates has hoisted t

THE BROOKLY!

Our readers will bear us seldom alluded to this pair that has defiled too many from the first had a growl stronger than we wish it we cannot extricate himself fro entangled him, hand and equally certain that, if he do cause he is guilty. It seems a world whose laws are con Justice, for any innocent especially such a man as Be submitted his limbs to the prejudge the case, and we had so little that we might not bears against him, and we how, only in order to say the will soon be had, and then

may be escripe, but our mor The Tilton-Beech to-day on the connect of He the Tilton libol suit. The

know all that can be known selves advised of the progre

THE NORTHWEST News Items Telegrap cago Trib

the November calendar

ILLINO The Jersey County Fair c although the weather was Thursday and yesterday, the INDIANA

The Anti-Slavery reunion ground Railroad station, No den, Ind., in s closed a very meetings. The Hon. George sided. Letters were read Charles Fraucis Adams, Oaritt Smith, and others. Spec George W. Julian, Levi Jes bins, Sojourner Truth, the Samuel Mitchel, Ebenezer Many coloval members. sames Mitchel, Ebenezer
Many colorad people were
whom had been passed or
five years ago, whea Levi C
—Seventeen hundred bar
been adjudylated in the l
since the passage of the law J. A. Hellman, over who oblinan, over who colors are declarated requisition was lohio, was control of the complete of the Little Min complete in the Little Min committed by its absconding man he President of the Works.

-?leChimis Workman, ay fata', injuries. S. Wood & Co., caught fire on poloves were at dinner, and pround, including a large Loss \$15,000. No insurance.

At Lancaster, Monday after wisconsin At Lancaster, Monday after croitenest was caused by the aslocation was caused by the aslocation of the salocation of th anse it was too late at night in typhoid fever, is dead.

fine setion of the mem ymouth Church in accept its law. J. L. Dudley we contract the contract of the

tep.

deasant amouncement to the c that the management to the c that the management of the consected to set apart next aing as a benefit night for the lahnemann Hospital Fair, upon the troupe will repeat its magnance of "Don Giovann," all be given in our next issue, aunouncement should set the id of the city upon the qui vive svening. Nearly all the grown ppear, and a memorable passagement.

OF THE ELECTIONS.

several counties in Obio, reports has suggestive comparison with as follows:

OF STATE, 1874

Dem. Pvolid. Rep. Dem. Pvol.

1,168 227 2,944 94 376

5,019 201 1,292 2,39 80

12,917 315 8,245 6,441 567

1,744 789 1,711 60

1,432 1,417 789 15

1,685 1,417 789 15

1,685 1,992 16,021 16,734

1,221 28 5,947 6,3-0 110

3,064 182 2,590 3,1-2 18

1,998 3,200 1,6-5 20

1 1,998 1,998 1,617 11

1,222 28 5,947 6,3-0 110

3,064 182 2,590 3,1-2 18

1,998 3,200 1,6-5 20

1 cities of Iowa voted, last verse

751 640 963 1,073 505 751 929 733 538 555 509 573 775 625 699 674 orr Gazette (Republican) thicks alu have accomplished

e made a better ticket, and a better ies enjoying the self-respect which ook. They would have swided the lime themselves Anti-Monoys, and Republicans who were generally in proportion to the provity of Let the Democracy of lown holes, and give us a touch of their lat.

old line-back voter at Ottumwa at which read :

general principals
Gen. Jackson
For Congress
m-they will all steal anyl 19,
% take notice: Of the rty-six

ouse, in the Forty-second Con-

ded back-pay, nine have been

at Congress. Of 207 me mbers, bepay and laughed at the shirty.

orm has not yet blown over.

meening Journal and the Buffelo lean papers) insist that, in the "The Republicans have done or than they expected." These goes even further, and, with manufacture, saw.

of the decisions he defore eation of the drift of public senti-dowing of future political events, satirely destroyed or great? real-of, the date of election in our own straws were moved by a very feeled siech could move no larger tembers The shadow of the coming events.

an party is in the last days of thas fulfilled its mission. It sefulness. The best thing it g most in accordance with its to rold its robes gracefully about

madi Enquirer.
is will not cease till we have a
and a people's Administration,
the public service from the rasaten into it.—Cleveland Plain-

and it is lost, and we trust he the Republican party with a ential nomination.—Militaria

the people and renominated the independent press con-cople would not tolerate.—New

this magnificent Democratic g the wider and still more com-the Democracy in November, e hearts of millions in every New York World. ts of official corruption and to oppress the people have in their own strongholds.—

ople who triumphed. The lines iers were broken, and their strongholds were carried by remains but to follow up the sases in the West with equal .—Utea observer.

In Michigan the example afand Ohio is an inspiring one. In triumphs in those States the ity of two years ago, large as it sems insurmountable.—Detroit

tonice of the season, thus far, ad by the straight-out Democany makeshift mongrel outside an undertaken it has resulted tunate would it have been for a had their Democratic organdishanded.—St. Louis Times, of Congressional candidates tates [Ohio and Indiana] been can we say that in most cases.

The Republicans generally who had participated in the of the wilder neglect of legislaterated the last session; and lomists, advocates of the new and defenders of corrupt jobs, out of sight in some distincts, cases to rejoice therest.—St.

the election is dependent in a
the general distrust of the
leaders of the party in power,
become imperious, dictaoxial,
t, and dishonorable. To enion longer threatened the very
is itself, and the time arrived
ow.—Terre Haute (Ind.) Jour-

of Mortonism, and Grantism, , and salary-grass. We are he course the Administration d to the people of the Soath-Wayne (Ind.) Sentines. a in Louisiana threw this re-tion into prominence, and un-

m in Louisians threw this retion into prominence, and unof Morton the Republicans
lagging canvass with the coing everything before them has
new. The Democracy of ludch, but met them square
rorite issue, and triumpired,
hoped that success marka new era in which
loon shall be achieved as shall
sperity, and rounion. Geapartisan press to keep the couaction of the public until after
Sensinel will try to keep the
looning night of it until it is
states in the American Union
set.

ency, says:

uag, in lows, and says :

New York, Oct. 16.—A London dispatch says:

"The compensation paid to England by the
Madrid Govarnment amounts to \$75,000, \$40,000
of which was paid on account of the Virginius
butchery, and the remainder covers outstanding
claims. England would not recognize the present Government until all her claims were admitted."

OCEAN COLLISION.

Capt. Symonds, of the ship Kingsbridge, which sunt in the British Chaunel after coming in collision with the ship Caudainer, and his wife and daughter, were drowned. They were THE CABLE EXPEDITION.

London, Oct. 16.—Steamers engaged in laying the direct cable have coaled, and wait only for repairs to the Faraday, which will soon be com-

FOREIGN.

England Extracts an Indemnity

from Spain.

The Carlist Forces Rapidly Disinteg.

rating.

A Baseless Rumor of Thiers' Capture

A Progressionist Elected to a Vacancy

in the German Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPANISH INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A London dispatch says

by Brigands.

SPAIN.

THE CAPLIST ARMY FALLING TO PIECES. MADRID. Oct. 16.—Don Carlos has returned to Tolosa. Reports continue to be received of the defeat of the Carlists, and of the arrival of insurgents in the Government camps.

SANTANDER, Oct. 16.—Important dispatches have been received from Madrid in relation to the negotiations for the surrender of certain bat-talions of Don Carlos' army.

ITALY. BUNGRED CAPTURE OF M. THIERS BY ERIGANDS. Panis, Oct. 16 .- A report is current, but discredited, that Italian brigands have captured

Thiers.
FLORENCE, Oct. 16.—There is no truth in the hat the Italian Government has request report that the Italian Government has request and M. Thiers to quit Italy.

Pages, Oct. 16.—The report that M. Theirs had been captured by Italian brigands is falso.

GERMANY. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

BERLIN, Oct. 16 .- The election for membe of the German Parliament was held in Dortmund, Westphalfa, yesterday. The contest was between the Progressionist and Ultramontaine, and resulted in the success of the former.

Bellin, Out. 16.—The residence of Count Von Armin was again searched to-day by the police and agents of the Government.

CUBA. ALLEGED CUSTOM-HOUSE DEPALCATION. NEW YORK. Oct. 16.—A letter from Havana, atted Oct. 10, says: "There is a report affort of a defrication to the amount of \$1,000,000 in the Havana Custom-House."

BRITISH PROTECTORATE. London, Oct. 16.-The Governor of New South Wates has hoisted the British flag on Fift

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Beecher Business.

From the Cideago New Covenant (Universalist). Dur readers will bear us witness that we have seldom alludal to this painful subject, and have kept our colurms clean of the scandalous matter that has defiled too many journals. We have from the first had a growing conviction-now stronger than we wish it were—that the accused munot extricase himself from the net that has entangled him, band and foot; and we are equally certain that, if he does not, it will be besuse he is guilty. It seems to us impossible, in a world whose laws are controlled by Almighty Justice, for any innocent man to be so bound, especially such a man as Beecher, unless he has submitted his limbs to the toils. We will not submitted his limbs to the toils. We will not prejudge the case, and we have heretofore said so little that we might not add to the weight that bears against him, and we indite this paragraph, now, only in order to say that the legal inquiry will soon be had, and then we shall probably know all that has be known. We shall keep ourselves advised of the progress and result of that isquiry, and hope-we fear against hope-that the great prescher may extricate himself. If immocent, we are certain he will; but, if guilty, let the ax fall. A far greater mischief will be wrought if he shall be condemned. Our heart says, may he escape, but our moral sense prays that justice may be done.

The Tilton-Beecher Libel Suit. New York, Oct. 16.—A writ of issue was served to-day on the counsel of Henry Ward Bescher in the Tilton libel suit. The case will be placed on

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chi-cago Tribune.

ILINOIS.

The Jersey County Fair closed yesterday, and, although the weather was very unfavorable both flursday and yesterday, the attendance was very large.

The Anti-Slavery reunion at the old Underground Railtoad station, Newport, or New Garden, Ind., has closed a very successful series of meetings. The Hon. George W. Julian has presided. Lettars were read from Z. Eastman, Charles Fruccis Adama, Cassius M. Clay, Gerritt Smith, and others. Speeches were made by George W. Julian, Levi Jessup, Ebenezer Stebbins, Sojourner Truth, the Hon. S. S. Harding, Samuel Mitchel, Ebenezer Tucker, and others. Many colorad people were present, some of whom had been passed over the line twenty-ive years ago, when Levi Coffin was conductor.—Seventoru hundred bankruptcy eases have been adjuditated in the Indianapolis district since the passage of the law.—J. A. Hellman, over whose arrest arose the celetrated requisition war between Indiana and Ohio, was vesterday discharged from arrest in Chemaris by Judge Stout. He was charged with complicity in the Little Misma Bailroad fraud, committed by its absected Treasurer. Helinan 18 President of the Indianapolis Coffice.

his President of the Indianapolis Coffin

Jechimis Workman, a young man 25 years of felt from the third story of the new Court-ing in indianapolis, yesterday, and sustained

the fell from the third story of the new Court-House in Indianapolis, yesterday, and sustained first, injuries.

The stave-factory at Marion, belonging to a wood a Co., caught fire vesterday while the molecular stave-factory at Marion, belonging to a wood a Co., caught fire vesterday while the molecular stave-factory at Marion, belonging to a wood a Co., caught fire vesterday while the molecular stave-factory at Marion, or staves.

At Lancaster, Monday afternoon, considerable recitement was caused by the Marshal shooting a shoot-keeper named John Wright. The Marshal had a writ for Wright, who had been complained of for selling intoxicating drains schoot a ligence. Wright refused to allow the ondeer to serve the writ, and tried formity to steet the Marshal from the premises. The officer ned twice,—one whot passing between whigh a legs; the other taking effect in the left side, I slow the nipple. The ball, striking a rib, slane storf, and was found under the skin below the left shoulder. The Marshal was arrested, asten before Justice Baldwin, and the case continued until the 26th inst., with \$500 bonds.

I ken O'Connor, the woman who was refused at mission to the County Houpital, at Milwankse, because it was too late at night, whilst suffering the section of the members of Milwankse, because it was too late at night, whilst suffering the section of the members of Milwankse, because it was too late at night, whilst suffering the section of the members of Milwankse, because it was too late at night, whilst suffering the section of the members of Milwankse, because it was too late at night, whilst suffering the section of the accepting the resignation to the county Houseth county from the pholecular frefused to accept the resignation by a feat of 11 to 10. Under the circumstances, there are proposed that the pastor will reconsider his table.

shippers to-day to view the improvement at Pig's Eye Bar, near St. Paul, being wing-doors of piles and brush, the latter anchored with stone, calculated to form perfect dams by the paceretion of sand at Pig's Eye. The effect has been this season to deepen the water in the channel about 20 inches. The experiment was long recommended by steamboatmen, but was here first thoroughly tested, and believed to be a durable

Luccess.

—In place of Capt. William Smith, deceased, Truman M. Smith, of St. Paul, has been appointed Secretary of the State Grange, and S. M. Spaulding, of St. Paul, has been appointed Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

—Dominick Ock, of St. Cloud, while digging a well, at Fair Haven, on Friday last, was buried, by the sides caving, 20 feet deep. The body was precovered on Sunday. The earth was so closely packed about him that death must have been immediate.

-The census returns to the Secretary of The census returns to the Secretary of State are all in, except eight counties. When the returns are all footed, it will show a gain in population since 1870 of nearly 130,000. Kent County returns the greatest number of acres devoted to apples, 9.972 acres: Berrien the greatest number to vineyards, 243 75-100 acres, and Ottawa next, 116 4-100 acres: Berrien stands highest for garden-vegetables, 800 acres: while Jackson excels in raising horses, having 14,136.

—Russell N. Arnold, a son of Dr. S. R. Arnold, Monroe, was crushed by a train upon the Lake -Russell N. Arnold, a son of Dr. S. R. Arnold, Monroe, was crushed by a train upon the Lake Shore Railroad near Toledo yestorday.

-Yestorday morning, Els Metty, a Frenchman, residing near Monroe, was struck by a train on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, while he was walking on the track, and instantly killed. The usual signals were made by the engineer, but not heeded by the unfortunate man.

-Yestorday morning, S. C. Nawyonb, of Grand

but not heeded by the unfortunate man.

—Yestenday morning, S. C. Newcomb, of Grand
Rapids, a brakeman on the Grand River Valley
Road, was instantly killed while his train was on
its way from Jackson. He was walking on the
top of the train when he fell beneath the cars
and was literally cut in two. The Company
brought his remains to Grand Rapids and bore
the expense of his burial.

Dr. S. H. Craig, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary, received orders yesterday from the War Department at Washington to forward to the barracks at Fort Leavenworth about eighty of the soldiers confined there, whose names were designated, where they will serve the remainder of their sentence.

OHIO.

Mrs. Mary Goff, aged 70, while attempting to cross the track to the depot at Frazeesburg, yesterday, was struck by the fast line west, and instantly killed.

NEW YORK.

Excitement in Commercial Circles ner"-Suspension of Two Firms Connected with the Venture-Other Suspended Business Houses and

Their Creditors.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Commercial circles were excited to-day by the announcement of the failure of the combination which had been formed for the purpose of controlling the market for oate, and for speculating in other grains. The head and front of the combination was a firm in Burlington, Ia., named Edger & Co., who made reputation last summer by a successfu operation in oats, which gave them control of th market and enabled them to dietate the price The firm were connected with several New York houses, only two of which, however, have suc cumbed to the demands made upon them t reason of their relations. They are, respectively J. Lathrop & Co., of No. 3 Front street, and Lathrop & Enga, of No. 109 Broad street. Edger & Co. are young men of great shrewdness and considerable mercantile ability, but are extremely speculative in their tendencies. Emboldened by their success, the firm continued their operation in corn, oats, and other cereals, but the good fortune which they expected did not come, and they were forced to expected did not come, and they were forced to suspend. This was the means of involving the firms of J. Lathrop & Co., and Lathrop & Engs. These gentlemen, as before stated, had been agents of Edger & Co., and to assist them had agents of Edger & Co., and to assist them had become liable by their indorsement for a quantity of "accommodation" paper put out by Edger & Co. When this paper was presented, payment was refused, and the usual protest followed. The New York merchants involved are gentiemen well known in the Produce Exchange.

Among pork-dealers a great deal of excitement prevailed yesterday, in consequence of heavy fluctuations. Early in the week the price

heavy fluctuations. Early in the week the price of pork was \$22.75 per brl. The price has steadily declined, to the great slarm of heavy holders. The price opened this morning at \$20.00 per brl. and declined to \$19.25, amid much excitement. But, subsequently, nearly all the lost ground was recovered. At the close a more cheerful feeling prevailed. The decline was attributed to an anticipated early marketing of

the new crops. NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Bulletin says: "The New York, Oct. 10.—The Butteria Says: The committee of the creditors of Peake, Opdyke & Co., who suspended some time ago, make a report that the firm have paid 80 per cent of their indebtedness, with interest; that there was not a surplus to pay the additional 20 per cent, and that the amount which would be realized from the remaining assets would depend greatly wound. the remaining sesets would depend greatly upon the formation of a strong firm to succeed to the the formation of a strong firm to succeed to the business. The proposition from Mr. Peake for a final adjustment of the affairs of the firm has been adopted. The basis is that all debts incurred in 1874 be paid promptly; that William J. Peake place the entire sesets of the firm in a new partnership beyond \$50,000 applied to secure the release of the special and general partners, and that the entire estate of William J. Peake, real and personal, should at his death, after the payment of \$50,000 to his widow, be devoted to the payment of the remaining 20 per cent and interest, with the privilege of cauceling the whole indebtedness at 90 cents and interest at any time during his lifetime, or at \$7½ cents and interest

during his lifetime, or at 871/2 cents and interest at any time before 1880. at any time before 1880.

Mr. Mygatt, of the firm of Mygatt, Haviland & Co., states that they are making arrangements for a settlement with their creditors, and would be prepared to offer a proposition soon. Mr. Mygatt is of opinion that their embarrasyment has been, in a great measure, precipitated by

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and southward to Misouri, slightly higher pressure, gentle northwest to southwest winds, cooler, clear, and partly LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

		-	CHICAGO, Oct	16, 1874
Barometer	Thermometer.	Humidity	Direction and force of wind.	Weather
30.12	57	72	S., gentle	
30.09	59			
30,03	57	69	N. E., fresh	Fair.
30.00	57			
30,00	56	80	Calm	Fair.
30.00	53	79	Culm	Fair.
therm	ome	ter.	50. SERVATIONS.	7_1 · m
	-	-	Caronio, Con, 1	
	30.09 30.03 30.00 30.00 30.00 therm	30.12 57 30.09 59 30.03 57 30.00 57 30.00 56 30.00 53 thermome	30.12 57 72 30.09 59 57 69 30.00 57 74 30.00 56 80 30.00 53 79 thermometer, thermometer,	

Maximum	thern	nome	ter, 50.		7-1 a. m
Station.	Bar.	The	Wind.	Hann	Weather
Brockenr'ge	30.06	41	N. W., freeb.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.23	44	W., fresh		Clear.
Chicago	30.00	53	Calo		
Cairo	30.63		N. W., fresb.		Cloudy,
Cincinnati	29,98	58	N. fresh		Clondy.
Cieveland	29,90	49	S. E., fresh.	6	Clear.
Davancort	30.08	50	N., gentie		Clear.
Detroit	29.97		W., gentle		Clear,
Duluth	29,87	51	S. W., fresh.		
Daluth Esocuaba	29.83	1 48	S. W., fresh.		neur.
Pt. Gurry			N.W., gentle		
Ft. Gibson.			Calm		
Keckuk	20.05		N. W		Clear.
LeCrosse			S., fresh		Beur.
Leavenw 'th			Oalm		Bear.
Marquette			W., fresh		Clear.
Milwuukse .			W., fresh		Clear.
Omshe			W., light		lear.
Perubina			S. W., fresh.		Bear.
Toledo			S., gentie		
Yaukton			8., light		Cienr.

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMBINATION. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Stanford says that he cannot dieclose business secrets relative to the reported line of screw steamers between here and China and Japan. He saye: "The Central Pacific does not desire a combination of any kind with the Pacific Mail, but adds that the direct route from China and Japan is overland. We intend to control it."

FRENCH REGISTRATION.

MRW YORK, Oct. 18.—The French Consul-General at this note is calling on all tasle persons of his nationality under 90 years of age to register at the General Gensulate, in conformity with the siroular of the French Ministry to regard to military for the call the first tasks.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Bostons Ahead in the Contest for the Base Ball Championship.

The Turf --- Billiards.

THE BOSTONS DEFEAT THE ATULETICS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16 .- As the 1st rember draws nigh, the games between the principal contestants possess unusual interest. The Mutuals, until recently, had the lead, but the success of the Bostons with the Philadelphias on Thursday and the Athletics to-day, gives the former now a decided advantage, which they are not likely to lose in the few days remaining before the close of the season.

To-day a large assemblage was gathered on the grounds, it having been announced that the Blue Stockings would be materially strengthened, as Miller, of the Easton, had been secured for catcher, thus enabling McGeary to resume his old position; but the former did not reach tue city in time to par tectpate. The batting of the Bostons was a strong feature of their play, they giving Reach several chances, which he did not fail to imseveral chances, which he did not fail to improve, in one instance securing a double-play by taking O'Rourke on the fly, and returning the ball to Gedney at first, thereby cutting oif Leonard, who had started for second and endeavored to return after Reach had nipped the bail. In the third inning, Barnes scored the first run for the Bestons, which was the only run made on either side until the fifth inning, when McMullen secured first by blocking the ball, and afterwards stealing second, at the ball, and afterwards stealing second, at which point, in endeavoring to cut him off, White threw too high for Barnes, which McMullen

threw too high for Barnes, which McMullen quickly took advantage of, thereby saving the Athletics a whitewash.

In the fourth inning McVey, of the Bostons, had secured first, and on a ball which Leonard sent down to first, and which the umpire decided foul, a dispute arose. McVey, thinking it fair, had secured second, but when foul was called endeavored to return, when McBride cut him off, and claimed that he was out. After considerable time spent in discussion as to whether Leonard was out at first or McVey on the return, the unmire reversed his decision by retiring Leonard and giving McVev second. It was evident to all that the Bostons would lose was evident to all that the Bostons would lose a hand, taking either born of the dilemma. But they were apparently unwilling for some time to admit that a player could not run on a foul. In the sixth inning, after two nen were out, and lievey and Leonard on bases, a rattling hit to right sield, which Reach could not get near enough to stop, brought in two men, and enabled O'Rouke to score a home run given the Bostons a lead of these to which m, giving the Bostoms a lead of three, to which eorge Wright added another in the seventh, osing their run-getting for the day. The play of the Athletics was not equal to their ability, those who have been unfortunate heretofore leading the fielding score to-day. A mag nificent line-catch by George Wright, off Buttin's bat, was a feature of the game. The fo

ATHLETTOS,	1	R	į		DC	ST	SKC			10	I
McMullen, l. f		1	Ge	org	e W	rig	ht,	8.	ú.,	4	1
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Sutton, 3 b	1	4 C	Me	/e	Y. E	. f.				0	1
Gedney, 1 b		6 0	Le	RUC	rd,	4.1					1
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Battin, 2 b	1	1 0	Ha	11, 6	. f.					1 4	-
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Totals	2	1	1	T	otal	S				27	-
Innings-		1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	9	-
Athletics		(	U	0	U	1	0		0	0-	-1
Boston							0			0-	
Fannire-Mr. Ni	chols	14 3	Com	10.	CF	ins	CPO	R	400	13	m)

Huss hils—Athletics, 7; Bostons, 10. Errors—Athletics, 9; Bostons, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes Home run—O'Rourke.

CLOSE OF THE JOLIET PALL MEETING Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 16.—The fall races closed today with a slight attendance. The weather was fine, and the day bid fair for a splendid time at the grounds. The races were only of the average class. The probabilities are that the manager, Mr. W. E. Henry, will hardly come out whole in the enterprise, he not having received the support from the citizens that was due him for his efforts in establishing a first-class annual turf-exhibition at this place. The following is a summary of the races to-day.

The three-minute horses, best three in five, purse of 1200. Four horses started. Holbrook took the race in three straight heats, Little Joe second, Carr mare third, Quarry Boy fourth. Time, 2:50%, 2:50%. third, quarry Boy Fourth. Thire, 2:004, 2:50, 2:50%.

SECOND RACE.

Trotting—Will Colouty horses, purse \$75. Three entries. Bay Billy book the race, Bay Maggie being second, and Billy Clyde third. Time not recorded.

THIRD RACE.

Running—Mile heats, best two in three; two entries.

McFadden took the race in two straight heats. Time, 1:52% and 1:55%.

At the close of the races the Hon. Mr. Henry

At the close of the races the Hon. Mr. Honry bid the horsemen present "good-bye" forever as a manager of Joliet races.

THE CEDAR RAPIOS HORSE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Canagar Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIOS, Iz., Oct. 16.—There was a fair attendance at the Horse Fair here to-day, the races attracting considerable attention. In the ranning race for a purse of \$150, Alice Ward, owned by Entcher, won. Time 1:51 and 1:50. owned by Butcher, won. Time, 1:51 and 1:50.

The purse of \$150 in the stallion race was taken by Rifleman, owned by Thoru. Time, 2:41%, 2:40%, and 2:43.

In the race for a purse of \$500, best three in five free to all, Whalebone, owned by Gallagher, won the race. Time, 2:31%, 2:30%, and

Special Departs to The Change Tribune.

Fond Du Lac. Wis., Oct. 16.—The races advertised to take place to-day between Gen. Howard send Badger Girl came off according to programme, and were witnessed by a large number of people. The race was three in five, and was won by Gen. Howard, who came in shead every heat, though the second was ruled against him on account of running. The following is the score: RACE AT FOND DU LAC.

Time-2:32%; 2:30; 2:30%.

BILLIARDS. A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 16.—Tuo billiard tournament which opens the first Monday in November in this city, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, promises to be a grand affair. A large num ber of Eastern and Western celebrities, as well as some noted foreign ones, have signified their

as some noted foreign ones, have signified their intention of being present. The affair lasts one week, and valuable prizes will be offered.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—From present indications, the billiard tournament, opening at the Fifth Avenus Theatre, Nov. 2, and continuing one week, promises to be a grand success. Many celebrated players of this and other countries are expected to be present, and several valuable premiums will be awarded to successful competitors. Among the awarded to successful competitors. Among the list of prizes worthy of special mention is a magnificent billiard-table valued at \$1,500.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16. - The wheat market opened very quiet, though firm. Shippers refused to meet the views of sellers, and values were uncertain. Choice white was in fair demand, in part tain. Choice white was in Tair demand, in part for export. The market closes lower and very weak, with limited local and export demand. Winter heavy, and prices irregular. Sales are 120,000 bu; at \$1.00@1.06 for ungarded lowe and Minnesott, \$1.03 for No. 2 Chicago spring. \$1.02@1.04 for No. 3 do, \$1.10@1.10% for No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.17@1.19 for red Western, \$1.22@1.23 for emperied & \$1.25@1.25 for miles Obs. 1.23 for amber do, \$1.25@1.26 for white Ohio, \$1.30@1.35\% for white Michigan, \$1.23 for amber do, \$1.28@1.27 for white Indiana.

Barrey dull and tame. Sales of 16,400 bn at \$1.12@1.20 for two-rowed State, \$1.29@1.30 for four-rowed and six-rowed do, and \$1.38 for Canada West

Canada West.
Barley mait dull and heavy. Sales 2,000 bu
Western at \$1.20, time; 6,500 bu Western
at \$1.35, part new, and 5,000 bu do on private Oats tamer and more active. The demand is Oats tamer and more active. The demand is chiefly for the trade. The sales are 137,000 but new Obio mixed at 57@59c, white at 60@62c. Western mixed at 60c, white at 61@63c, State mixed at 55@60c, and white at 60@62½c.

Bye is quies. Sales of 2,500 bu choice Jersey and State at 51.00.

Corn opened lower, but soon recovered, and closed from, with a brisk demand for the trade and export, and we note some speculative demand. The sales are \$25,000 ba; Westers

mixed at 89@91c in store, and 90@92c affont, closing with 91c bid.

The pork market opened decidedly lower, out ere the close of business it was resuscitated. Sales of 300 bils mess at \$22.50@24.00; 80 bris extra prime at \$18.00; 500 bris mess seller October, at at \$18.00; 600 bris mess, seller October, at \$19.25; 750 bris do at \$19.50, and 1,000 bris do

at \$20.00.

Land better and scarce. Sales of 350 tes at 135,@l4e for Western steam; 50 tes city at 13%c; 50 tes refined at 14%c. For future delivery we near of 250 tes, seller October, at 13%c; 1,250 tes, seller ax months, at 12c; 500 18%c; 1.250 tes, seller six months, at 12c; 500 tes, seller the year, at 12c.

The treight movement is more active, the demand being chiefly for grain, oil-cake, and cotton room. Rates as a whole were steady, excepting for grain accommodation by Liverpool lines of steamers, which at the close ruled higher. By London steamer there was also good inquiry for crain-room, and a fair business was closed at grain-room, and a fair business was closed at steady rates. In the chartering way there was only a small business. The inquiry was mainly for vessels adapted to petroleum and grain trade.

Tor vessels acaped to perfore an air grain trace.

Rates as last published.

Whisty—the market is easier and a trifle more active. Sales of 50 bris at \$1.05, 300 bris at \$1.04½, closing steady at the latter figure.

CRIME.

Unsuccessful Plot to Release a Pris-Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribu ne.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 16.—A desperate attemp was made last night to release from jail T. S. Egglesht, the noted forger, by two men from Cincinnati. The facts in the case are as follows Several weeks ago Albert Clandieux was put in jail for drunkenness. On his release, Egglesht gave him \$5 and told him not to say a word; that there would be two gentlemen here in a shor time who would want his services, and for which he would be well paid. This Clandieux told to some of his friends, which deeply impresse them to watch the movements of the mon In an hour or so Albert was seen conversing with a man on Third street, who afterwards gav his name as C. G. Palmer. Shortly after this Albert was drunk, and those who were watching him sent a man to follow him around to see he had anything unusual about him. The ma returned after a time, and said he had two small returned after a time, and said he had two small saws and two large keys of peculiar shace. This aroused the suspiction of the gentlemen still more, and they at once sent for police officers, and told them to watch this man; that he had keys and everything to open the jail and release Egglesht, and that there were also two other men helping him who gave their names as C. G. Palmer and John Long. About an hour from this time Albert was ar-rested and searched, and the saws and keys found on his person. Palmer was the next, and in his pocket the following was found, in the handwriting of a lady:

handwriting of a lady:

Curcaco, Oct., 14, 1874.

Go to the Harper House, at Bock Island, and register as C. G. Feimer, and at about 9 o'clock in the morating go over to Davenport and see Albert Clandieux, who is working in a livery-stable on Third street, between Mine and Harrison. He will help you. Paimer is a slim young man, wearing a sandy moustache, and had on when arrested a light overcost. Long escaped. It was a well-laid plot to free Egglesht, concoched with Clandieux while in jast. Were it not for the shrewdness and watchfulness of the officers, he would have and watchfulness of the officers, he would have escaped. To-day he was placed in irons, and escape is impossible.

A Double Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 16 .- A double murder was committed at Bramley's Hotel at Pine Grove, a station 20 miles west of here on the South Haven Railroad. George Shaw, a saloon-keeper from Kendall, got into an altercation with a local ruffian named Thomas Doyle. It appears that the latter had the former down upon the floor and was stabbing him with a knife, when Frank E. Mooney, who had been attending a meeting of the Masonic Lodge, hear the disturbance and rushed into the hotel, made his way to where the combatante were, and, taking hold of nerely turned his head, saw who it was, and with a backward blow struck Mooney with the knife, already wet with the blood of Shaw, and opened mediately ran out doors, saying, "Oh, God! I'm killed!" and fell to the ground. He was taken to Camaeld's and died soon after. Shaw was stabbed six times in the breast and abdonien, and cannot possibly hve. After Doyle had atabled Mooney he became frightened and ram away, but was sunsecentiv found in the woods north of Canfield's. He was secured and tied to a tree until this morning, when he was taken to the County Jail at Paw Paw. Mooney was formerly a resident of Kasamazoo, and a highly respected citizen, and promising young man. He was citizen, and promising young man. He was Station Agent at Kendall, and was the only sup-port of his widowed mother. The tragedy causes universal sorrow here.

Reward Offered for a Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.-Information was received here to-day that McWatere, a well-known desperado from Southern Nebraska, who has killed two men in this State and escaped, shot a man at Sparts, a mining town in Oregon, on the 3d inst. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for his ar-

Held for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16.-The two colored men, the Graveses, who were recently arrested for the murder of Ellen Barrett, had a preliminary examination to-day, and were bound over to appear before the next Grand Jury. An effort was made by a few colored men, after the examination to-day, to lyuon the accused, but the officers prevented interference.

Murder Trial. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—The evidence in the trial of James Powers for the murder of Capt.

James Sinnott was concluded this evening, and the District-Attorney completed his summir up. The case will be resumed in the mornin The Anti-Polygamy Crusade in Utah SALT LAKE, Oct. 16 .-- There were two indict ments brought in by the Grand Jury yesterday for lascivioueness and cohabitation, and it is generally believed they were sgainet Brigham Young

and George Q. Cannon, late Delegate to Congress. No suits have been made, however, and the Clerk of the Court states that no person is anchorized to give any information in regard to them. It is known, however, that the evidence u regard to these parties was being taken by the Grand Jury.
SALT LAKE, Oct. 16.—The Grand Jury were lectured this morning as to their duty of secrecy, and threatened with punishment by the Judge if discovered in disclosing their proceedings. This was no doubt called forth by the fact that

the officers had been hunting for the wires of George Q. Camon as witnesses, but found his residence locked and every one absent. It is said that George has also absented himself to escape the United States Marshal.

RIEL GUTLAWED.

Tonoxto, Ont. Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Fort Garry announces that a declaration of outlawry has been issued by the Count of Queen's Bench in Manitoba against Louis Riel. This action disposes of the question whether Riel is or is not a fugitive from justice, or of any claim he might make to sit unmolested in the House of Commons.

Washington, Oct. 16.—A dispatch received at the Attorney General's office this morning, from the United States Marshal at Monigomery, Ala., states that forty-two more arrests of persons guilty of outrages upon Republicans, and of stopping the United States mails, have been made.

ARRESTS IN ALABAMA.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 46.—Steamships Lessing, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived out. New YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Steamer Uto-

CANADIAN SUSPENSION. MONTERAL, Oct. 16.—H. Emanuel & Co., the largest importers of cigars in the Dominion, have suspended. Their liabilities are \$400,000.

SUICIDE. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16 .- E. B. Williams, aged 22 years, a merble-culter by trade, cut his throat with a razor at noon to-day, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremous. He can hardly survive. Williams has been finely educated, being a graduate of a prominent Western College, but has for several years wean saddeted

What is Being Done with the Pen-New Yoax, Oct. 18.—The Tribune says that at ne meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a letter was read from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board, dated Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 1. Dr. Sears General Agent of the Board, presented a volum-General Agent of the Board, presented a voluminous report of the work of the past fifteen months. He spoke of the signal success of the Southern school system of the Board. Mixed schools have been tried with remarkable success. The plan of the General Agent has been to co-operate with the School Commissioners in each State, and only upon his recommendation is money given from the fund. Certain conditions have been made necessary, and non-compliance at the end of the year causes forfeiture by the school of the money to have been awarded it. These conditions are that the school must contain so many pupils, that the school must contain so many pupils, and must have one teacher to lifty pupils, &c. The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Sears commended for the able management of

The next meeting of the Board will probably be in June, 1875.

Vineland. N. J., having prated of its virtues a little too loudly, is now resping the natural result. It was widely promulgated that the people of that place were so good as not to need any policemen, and that therefore the force had been abolished. Now, having observed the fact, a gang of thieves has descended upon the place and is meeting with great success.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Consumption Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SERUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Con-

fact, they dog the action of the very organs that caused the congit.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsis are the causes of twothirds the cases of Consumption. Many persons compiain of a durl pain in the side, constipation, contectongue, pain in the shoulder-blace, toelings of drowsh
ness, and restlessobse, the food lying heavily on the atom
act, accompanted with acidity and beleding up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered
condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds,
and if the congit in these cases he suddenly checked, will
find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and
inactive, and almost before they are aware the longs are a
mass of sores, and dicerated, the result of which is death.
Schenck's Purmonio Sirup is an expectorant which does
not contain colum or anything calculated to check a
cough suddenly. Scoenck's Sea-Wood Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric inices of the stomach, aids digestion, and with the gastric juices of the stomach, and with the gastric juices of the stomach, and the creatives a ravenous appetite. When the bowels are coative, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency, Schenck's Man

oms otherwise of a binized length of trake Pills are required.

These modicines are propared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON.

N. E. corner Sixth and Archests., Philadelphi

And are for sale by all druggists and dealers. NOVELTIES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Novelties!

In English and French Zephyr Goods. Crochet and Embroidered Breakfast Shawls, Nubia Scarfs, Infants' Snow Flake Scarfs, Children's Alaska Shields, Gents' Cardigan Scarfs, Heavy Woolen Scaris, Ladies' Jackets in all sizes. Misses' Sleeveless Jackets, Infants' Crochet Jackets, Infants' Zephyr Shirts, Infants' Knit Socks, Infants' Carriage Boots, English Bootees, Fine Eng. Gaiters, Balmoral and Paris Gaiters, Misses' Knee Gauntlets, Mittens, Men's Cardigans in all colors, with full lines of Plain and Fancy Hosiery, and Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at lowest prices current, with fresh and changing styles constantly arriving.

106, 108 & 110 State-st., 60 & 62 Washington-st.

FALL AND WINTER. We shall offer on Saturday, Oct. 17, New

and Desirable styles of

LADIES' GLOVES

French Dogskin and Castor Gaun'flets. English Calt and Cloth. A great bargain in 3-Buttons French Castor at \$1.00, late \$2.00. at \$1.00, late \$2.00.
Full lines Children's Cassimere Gloves.
Scarlet, Blue, and mode colors, lined and unlined.

FOR WALKING AND DRIVING, in

lined Calf Gloves and Mits. Men's Driving Gloves A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

A specialty for Boys and Children in Fleece

English Buck. Fownes Bros.' English Calf. Red Cape.
Castor, 1, 2 and 3-Buttons. Cloth, Buck, and Calf, Tribury'd. Light and Heavy-Weight Plymouth Buck, 1 and 2-Buttons, and A large variety Cloth, Lamb, and Fleece lined, which have been marked at

LOWEST PRICES. FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.

MEDICAL. SAVORY & MOORE'S Best Food for Infants

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. HUNTER

Deaths from Diseases

THROAT, LUNGS, AND HEART.

The report of the Board of Health of Chicago for the past four years has just been published, and furnishes much valuable information im portant to all. Health is the great problem of life. To preserve it ought to be the constant study of mankind, for without it wealth and worldly honors are slike valueless, and happi ness unknown. Disease threatens us on every side, and it is well for people to sometimes stop and inquire whence it comes, and what is to be

The chief point, in the tables of this report of the Board of Health, to which I wish to direct public attention, is the fearful number of deaths caused by diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart There were in the past year 3,510 deaths in this city, above he age of 5 years. More than two undred distinct maladies were concerned in causing this sacrifice of life, and yet within : fraction one-half of the destis were caused by diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

The exact figures are as follows : Deaths by diseases of the Throat, Lungs,

and Heart.....
Deaths by all other Diseases...... Will the reader stop and reflect on this fact, and try to understand what it means? It means that nearly one-half of the people of this great city are destroyed by throat and chest complaints. It means that every second person we meet in the thoroughfares of business and pleasure is doomed to a premature death by one other of these maladies,—some falling this year, and some next, and so on,—
the majority dying between the ages of
fifteen and forty-fice. Such is the lesson taught;
by the experience of the past. Can you doubt of the same treatment in the future? The cases treated. Under the course pursued by general physicians, there is hardly a chance of recovery-cod liver oil to fatten, anotheres to stop cough, tonics to increase digestion, and opiates to produce sleep. Such is the routing What is it but a mere system of palliation which masks the disease, hides the danger, and misleads the patient to his own destruction? The disease itself is never reached .- nothing is done to remove its cause or stop its progress in the lungs. Under this treatment Catarrh passes into Bronchitis and Bronchitis into Consumption with a certainty which leaves no ground for

I speak with the experience of nearly twenty five years' special practice in this branch of my profession, and with a thorough knowledge of all that has been written on these diseases, and of all that has been accomplished in the great hospitals of Europe—when I say that no treat-ment of the stomach—Allopathic or Homeopathic—has ever accomplished the cure of either Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, or Catarri of thelungs, or ever demonstrated any curative influence in such cases. Every educated physi cian knows that such treatment never has cure in the past, and consequently expnot believest will are in the future. Its continuance is unquestion ably the real cause of the falality of these dis-

What, then, is the remedy? The prompt adoption of a thorough, direct, and curation treatment by inhalation in every case. The discase must be attacked at its seat. The remedies must be applied by inhalation or they cannot be got into the lungs. Every hope of life to the patient depends on preventing congestion and inflammation within the chest, and on cleansing and keeping the air-tubes free from obstruc tions of mueus, and pus. Do this, and from that moment the patient begins to improve. Fail to do this, and he goes sleadily downward, and soon reaches a stage of hopeless disorgani zation. Congestion of the lungs feeds the disease and hastens its progrets. It increases the secretions of mneus and put, which, by blocking up the tubes, shortens the breath and prevents Gaiters, Infants' Fine Eng. Mittens, the purification of the blood. As inhusiation is the only means by which this can be prevented, Boys' Heavy Mittens, Fine Knit it is the only treatment which is curative in

With inhalation to restore the lungs must be combined strict attention to the general health, proper ciothing, diet, and outdoor exercise to the extent the strength with permit. Under this treatment consumption is perfectly curable. It gives to the sick a reasonable chance of life. Fully three-fourths of those who each year perish miserably could be saved by it if adopted sufficiently early and faithfully carried out. The whole history of medicine furnishes no event of greater importance to mankind than the introduction of this improvement in the treatment of Lung diseases. It has not only established their entire curability—which previously was doubted —but has rescued thousands from the very brink of the grave, who otherwise must have died. In the City of New York, where I introduced it first, it was the means of saving more than a thousand lives in a single year. The improvement began with its introduction and steadily increased as it rose in public favor until, as the end of three years the City Inspector's books showed as the result, a reduction in the deaths from consump-tion of more than 32 per cent from the average

No publicity possible to give to such facts as these can equal their importance to the public. It is my duty, and the duty of every person acquainted with them, to make them known for the benefit of the afflicted. Many who are now sick and despairing of recovery may yet be saved by knowing the truth. What was done in Ner York can be done in Chicago, if the people will give up the folly of trusting to what has alwavs failed, and cease to wasie weeks and pronths of precious time on useless medication Inhalation should be resorted to in the early Inhaistion should be resorted to in the early stage, before the lungs are senously injured, and not put off until the last stage, as is now too generally the case. When consumption has become firmly seated, and alteration begun its destructive work in the lungs, it is extremely difficult to arrest its progress, and the issue must always be doubtful. But even under the most described a converted converted are supported to the last of t cult to arrest its progress, and the issue must always be doubtful. But even under the most desperate circumostances never give up in despair. I have seen so many of such cases saved by inhalation that I cannot doubt its curative powers or regard any case as necessarily hopeless unless both luogs are extensively involved.

The great value of inhalations in the treatment of all throat and lung complaints has recently been strongly indersed by the London Lancet and other leading medical journals. One of my books on this subject has passed through six editions in England, and been translated into French and German. I am constantly receiving letters from physicians in all parts of the Union, asking my advice and assistance for cases under their care. These facts show the honest appreciation of my labors by the best minds in the profession. Physicians in general practice have not adopted this treatment, simply became having no knowledge of the specific action of inhaled remedies, and no experience in their application to particular cases they cannot do so scientifically. They continue to treat Lung cases by the stomach, not because they have any confidence in such treatment, or in their own ability to successfully cope with these diseases; but became on such treatment, or in their own ability to successfully cope with these diseases; but became on such treatment, or in their own ability to successfully cope with these diseases; but became on such treatment, or in their own ability to successfully cope with these diseases; but became of or the best, according to the knowledge they possess. In this way most patients go to the grave without ever having been under any curative course of treatment what-

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Physician for Diseases of the Throat, Lunga, and Heart, Lakeside Building, Clark street, corer Adams. Chicago, Oct. 16, 1874.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. LADIES' GOODS.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.,

GREAT WEST SIDE

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Attractions To-Day & Evening

Madison and Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY. The most stylish Millinery in the city, including rich said singant pattern Hats and Bonnets at popular prisms.

RIBBONS. Job Lot, 2,000 pieces, all-silk imported Gros Grain Rib-boyas, 1%, 2%, and 3 inches wide, at 16, 15, and 25 ets vd. et actly had price.
Watered Plaid and Roman Sash Ribbons at 50 ets vd. Biargains in Ladius' Ties, embracing the Latest and Elichett Nevellins.
Lacest and Richest assortment Sashes and Sash Rib-bons in the city.

GLOVES.

Ladiet desizing to match their Dress Goods in the deep both chades of Plum, Martes Sine, Browns and Steels, vill and the choiceat association at our Glore Dept. Riegant new French Kid Embroidered Gamilea. Firest imported Real Custor Ladies' 3-button Glores, worth \$2.50, for \$1.50 per. Re quare \$1.75 quality best Paris Kid Gloves, 1-button or \$1.00.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

CORSETS & UNDERCLOTHING

1,600 pairs 500-bone French Carnots at \$1.00, former price, \$2.50.
Madam Foy's Corset, with Skird Supporter, at 75c.
Other Corsets in same proportion. Our slock is the largest, and prices lowest, in the city.
Barrains in Ladies' Chemises from 45 ota. up.
Ladies' Night Dresses, tecked fromt and book, for \$1.00, worth \$2.50.
Largest steek of Ladies' Underwear, carefully made of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Large assortment of Ladies' Fall and Winter Clock legantly trimmed, very obeap. French, Scotch, and English Shawls, latest styles. IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE

GROCERIES

GROCERIES.

Buy your Groceries at Headquarters for Cash, and save

10 TO 30 PER CENT. Best St. Louis White Winter Wheat Flour. \$8.00 Choice Missouri White Winter, - - 7.50 The Calebrated Minnesota Patent, 8.00 to 10.00 Chaice Minnesota Spring. - - - 6.50

Just received, 1,000 boxes New Valencia Raisins, 15c per pound; New Zante Currants, 8c per pound; Proctor & Gamble's German Mottied Soap, \$4.00 a box.

Price's Baking Powder, in 51b Cans. 40c per lb. Royal Baking Powder, in 51b Cans. 40c per lb. Royal Baking Powder, in Bulk. 35c per lb.

Depot for Imported and Clear Havana Cigara H. SLACK.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

109 East Madison-st. Orders from the country will re-

HATS AND FURS. FURS!

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF FINE

HATS AND FURS,

STRYKER'S

Hat and Fur Manufactory. 231 West Madison-st.

Investment Department

OF THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', AND MECHANICS'

SAVINGS BANK.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

Secured on Improved Real Estate, bearing interest at the rate of 7.8-10 per cent per annum. Interest payable in quarterly installments. Certificates for \$100 to \$5,000 registered, or transferable by delivery. For particulars apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, at the M., F. & M. Savings Bank, 75 South Clark-st. SYDNEY MYERS,

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH CHICAGO

Taylor's Addition is situated in this rapidly growing manufacutring city, being just south of the harbor and between the Calumet River and Lake Michigan. Three drawbridges are now being built serves river opposite this Addition, and the Saltimore & Ohio Depot is located in the centre of it. See this preparty and make a recollable investment. Office at flouth Chicage at One Hundredthes. Station.

For particular, maps, See, inquires at the office of D. S. TAYLOR.

There & Xeing Steel. Franco Chart and Kinsteens.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16. Money was in fair demand at most of the rake to-day, and rates were firmer with the he rate of discount is 10 per cent; other bor

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Netter & Co. (N. Y.), have negotiated a loan of \$1,600,000 of 7-30 bonds of the City of Cincinnati, issued in aid of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK-GAMBLING.

The San Francisco STOCK-GAMBLING.

The San Francisco Daily Bulletin states that within the last few days \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 have dropped out of the stock market. This collapse it thinks due to the system of gambling which prevails under a thin disguise, and to which no human sagacity is equal.

After the stock "deals" of 1872, a paralysis fell on the community from which it has only

After the stock "deals" of 1872, a pararysh fell on the community from which it has only just recovered. We do not, says the Bulletin man, depressing to a want another two years' moan, depressing to all kinds of business. If there was less of this stock-gamiling there would be more manufac-turing and commercial enterprise. The men who have large capital would be forced to find some method of employing it, which would give support to hundreds and thousands of workers in this city. Great palaces of industry would be in course of erection, and homesteads, the main-stay and strength of a community, would be

nultiplying around us.

Gold Quotations.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote gold:

12:00 O'CIOCK 109 %	110
1:40 o'clock	110
2:30 o'clock	110
3:00 o'clock	110
GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BOND	)R.
Preston, Kean & Co. quote :	
Buynng,	Selling.
United States 6s of '81 117%	1181
United States 5-20s of '62	113%
United States 5-20s of 764	115%
United States 5-20s of %5	116%
5-20s of %5-Jan. and July 115%	116%
5-90s of '67-Jan, and July 117)	1173
5-20s of '68-Jan. and July 117%	11172
10-408 111 %	
United States new 5s of '81,ex, int, 110%	1111%
Charles new os of 81,ex, int. 110	111
Ouited States currency 6s 117%	117%
Gold (full weight) 1093/	110
The excusping and the second s	110
Sterling	484 % @ 488

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. - Customs receipts. \$416,-O. Treasury disbursements, \$21,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,708,811.

Money advanced to 4 per cent, and closed a

Sterling strong at 4841/4@484% for sixty days.

Stering strong at 481½@484½ for sixty days, and 488@488½ for sight.

Gold dull, 110 the only one rate to-day. Bornowing rate flat to 1 per cent. Carrying rate, 2.

Clearings, \$15,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroads firm. Governments active and strong.

Stocks—Fluctuatious unimportant until the last hour, when the market became strong and closed at the highest prices of the day. The advance from the lowest point of the day was ½@2 per cent, and was most marked in Eric, Western

GOVERNME	INT BONDS,
Coupons, %2 113% Coupons, %2 113 Coupons, %4 115% Coupons, %5 116% Coupons, new 116%	Coupons, '67. 1171/ Coupons, '68. 1174/ New 5s. 1123/ 10-40s. 111 % Currency 6s. 1173/ BONDS.
Tennessees, old67 Tennessees, new67 Vinginias, new33	N. Carolinas, old21 N. Carolinas, new123
STO	OKS,
Canton. 53 Western Union Tel., 80% Quickeliver. 50%	Wabash pfd

		8
U. S. Express. 654 Pacific Mail. 479 New York Central 1014 Erie 3004 Erie pfd. 50 Harlem 128 Michigan Central. 733 Michigan Central. 738 Northwestern pfd. 644 Northwestern pfd. 644 New Jersey Central. 104 St. Paul. 333 New Jersey Central. 104 St. Paul. 3334	Chicago & Alton. 98 Chicago & Alton pfd. 103 Chicago & Chicag	a restricted

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPME	NTS.
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	7,016	8,160	3,015	8,927
Wheat, bu	121,295	95,120	51.585	131,487
Corn, bu	61,295	163,740	\$55,017	205,860
Onts, bu	58,200	83,130	29,163	115,528
Bye, bu	4,184	4,191	4,000	2,800
Barley, bu	20,490	55,400	13,706	20,246
Grass seed, ibs	183,2941	29,256	8,438	85,480
Flax seed, bs	290,700	181,110	167,600	21,850
Broom-corn. lbs.	196,130	87,700+	62,646	20,000
Curedmeats, ibs.	103,200	112,090	126,095	468,390
Beef, bris		2001	2 400	
Pork, bris		70	1,679	330
Lard, 188		19,020	356,500	277,740
Tallow, lbs	16,138	22,620		67,500
Butter, hs	126,523	83,916	149,360	30,630
Dress'd hogs, No		2		*******
Live hoge, No	13,148	11.086	11,432	7,154
Cattle, No	4,506	1,336	1,505	302
Sheep, No	1,779	979	626	200
Hides, fbs	283,670	121,160	129,050	31,480
Highwines, brb.	280	160(	219	185
Wool, its	35,501	71.899	71.110	156,128
Potatoes, bu!	7,567	6,065	1,785	2,120
Lamber, ft	1,587,000	6,656,000	3,288,200 1	.640,000
Shingles, No	2,030,000	LGC0,000	1,491,600 1	.803,000
Lath, No		100,000	68,600	278,000
Salt, bris	75	1.075	2,816	1,570

Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale, Dry goods continue to move on a fiberal scale, and remain steady in prices. The grocery mar-Total, 96,800 bu. ket was unchanged in its general features. Trade was reported good, so far as the leading staple articles were concerned, and the amount of side-goods distributed was probably as large as in past seasons at a corresponding period. Butter was fairly active, and prices were susinquiry at firm rules. The fish market was ac-tive and strong. Dried fruits ruled quiet, with foreign varieties a trille firmer. No changes worthy of note were apparent in the coal, wood,

bagging, and leather markets. Oils remain about steady.

Lumber was firm and fairly active at the refuser was firm and tarry serve at the yeards, while the wholesale market was quiet, owing to the light supply. Hardware, including metals, iron, and nails, was steady, trade being up to the average in volume. Woodenware was in moderate demand at irregular prices. Brooms in moderate demand at irregular prices. Brooms were firm, owing to the recent advance in broom-corn. Seeds were quiet. There was a good order demand for prime timethy, but buyers were limited to prices below those asked, hence little trading. Potatoes were in fair demand and steady. The poultry market was dull and weak, under heavy offerings.

Highwines were quiet and easier. A sale of 190 bels was reported at \$61.00 per callon which

100 bils was reported at \$1.00 per gallon, which was the price of yesterday; but, when New York was quoted lower, the feeling here became weak, and there were no buyers at the close. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. There was nothing done till near the close of Change, shippers holding off for the purpose of preventing a rise in the grain markets. Bates were steady at 4c for wheat, 3%c for corn, and 3c for oats, by sail to Buffaio. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 65,000 bu wheat, 59,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

charters was reported, which will carry out 65,000 bu wheat, 59,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu costs.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was weak all round, declining 25c per bri for present delivery, and 10@15c on futures. Holders of option pork were very auxious to sell, while cash lots were relatively firm, under a fair demand for shipment. New York was quoted lower. Meats were inactive, and nominally easier, under the persistent holding back of buyers for European markets. The greatest interest of the day was in lard, which was stronger, though 6d per 112 lbs lower in Liverpool. Options for the delivery of new next season were a shade higher, with a moderate demand. Old lard is practically out of the market, there being barely 300 tes here, while there are shorts out for about 4,000 tes for this month's delivery. It is understood that the shorts are chiefly New York parties, who have heid off in the expectation of being able to fill with lard shipped from that eity. But it was stated to-day that all the lard in New York is now controlled so effectually as to be out of their reach, the interests of the holders being opposed to permitting it to be used to fill shorts in Chicago. October lard has hitherto been held at 15c per fb, except when it was wanted for shipment. To-day a straight bid of 19c was made, without a response. It is not generally supposed, however, that the long party will insist on so high a figure as that for settlement; but the possibilities and probabilities of the case formed the subject of much discussion on 'Change. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$19,25@19.50; do seller January and February, \$17.50@17.40; do, seller February, \$11.474@11.50; do, seller February, \$11.479.201.50; for short ribs, 10% of for Cumberlands. The

same boxed, 14@%c above those prices. Bacon meate nominal. Bacon hams, 15@16c. Mess beef, \$9.50; extra mess do, \$10.50; beef hams, \$21.50@22.00. City tallow, \$14@8%c; grease nominal at 6@8c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (new, in car loads) at \$20.00; \$5 brls do at \$19.50; 500 brls do, seller the month, at \$19.00; 1,000 brls do at \$18.75; 500 brls do, seller the year, at \$17.25; 250 brls do, seller February, at \$17.75; 250 brls do at \$17.6234; 500 ts lard, seller the year, at \$11.775; 250 brls do at \$17.6234; 500 ts lard, seller the year, at \$11.62; 29 brls brown grease at 5%c.

A sale of 7 dressed hogs was made to-day at \$7.25 per 100 bs,—the first of the season.

Flour was very dull, and a shade easier Thero was little demand from any quarter Holders asked former prices, but some of them were undoubtedly willing to shade quotations if strongly pressed to do so. Bran was in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales were reported of 250 brls white winter extras on private terms; 26 brls rye at \$6.50; 100 brls spring extras at \$5.00; 1.400 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye at \$6.525. Total, 1,815 brls. Also 20 tons bran at \$16.25; 20 tons do at \$16.00, on track; 10 tons at \$16.50, free on board. The market closed at the following range of prices: Fair to good winters.

\$5.40 & 6.90 & 7.90 Choice spring extras.

\$6.00 & 7.90 Choice spring extras.

\$6.00 & 6.

The state of the s

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, but chiefly in a speculative way, the shipping movement being very glow. There was an easier feeling in many departments, and some were very weak. There was much more of the spasmodic feature in trading than usual.

Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale,

bu do at 46%c; 600 bu do at 46c, all on track. Total, 95,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the same range as vesterday. Both demand and supply were light, but holders were firm, in view of the fact that other markets are higher than our own. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 82½c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 200 bu by sample at 85c on track; and 800 bu do at 82c. Total, 3,000 bu.

Barley was in fair demand for cash lots, and ruled firm at yesterday's range of quotations. Options were not much wanted, but were steady. Seller the month sold at \$1.04@1.04%; closing at the outside. Seller November sold at \$1.01½ @1.03, closing at \$1.02½. Cash No. 2 closed at \$1.04½ in ordinary houses, and \$1.08 for A, D. & Co.'s receipts. No. 3 closed firm at 96c for favorite receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.08; 1,600 bu do at \$1.07½; 1,200 bu do at \$1.04%; 15.000 bu do at \$1.05; 5,000 bu do at \$1.04%; 1,500 bu do at \$1.04%; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 96c; 1,600 bu do at \$1.05; 5,000 bu do at \$1.04%; 1,600 bu do at 93%c; 1,600 bu do at 92%c; 800 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at \$2.10; 800 bu do at \$1.12%; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 800 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.00; 800 ab at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 400 bu by sample at \$1.12; 400 bu do at \$1.12; 800 bu do at \$1.00; 1,600 bu do at \$1.09; 800 bu do at \$1.06; 400 bu do at 98c; 800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 90c; 410 bu do at 90c

MOVING THE ORAIN EASTWARD.

The New York Tribuae says:
When the canals and lakes close and ocean navigation becomes more difficult and dangerous, and ships and steamers are needed to carry cotton, the Western producer will lose most of this advantage, not to mention that the effect of any persistent withholding of the grain from market will only serve to make a better price for our competitors in Russia, Germany, and other parts of the world who raise wheat to sell and not to speculate with. But it is already apparent that the wheat will not be held back. The daily receipts at Chicago and Milwadose are now steadily increasing, and might perhaps be considered as large as it is desirable they should its, did not the ruinously low lake and canal freights prove the contrary. The water routes will close in about six weeks, at the outside, and it is desirable on every account that the facilities they offer should be made the most of. The farmers cannot expect that men will continue to build steamers and canal-books to run at a loss, and they may be sure that at smother time freights will be as much above the line of profit as they are now below it.

The Popular of New York.

The import entries at this port of dry goods and decrease interpretating and constants of foreign ampetic, for MOVING THE GRAIN EASTWARD.

The import entries at this port of dry goods and general merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie), for the facal year ended June 30, amounted to \$39,280,-275, of which \$160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year: 

Total since 1	Jan. 1 \$	105 001 0
In corresponding	g period, 1873	829,045,3
In corresponding	g period, 1872	370,654.7
The exports	of domestic produce,	includia
foreign goods	reshipped from the por	t of ! Ne
Yerk, but excl	uding specie, during th	e curren
	are as follows:	
January	\$26,116,023 August	\$30,654.7
February	23,096,973 Sept. 5	5,588.0
March		5,907,9
		4.591.5
April	BE Cat as a series of	
May	. 35,661,012 Sept, 27	4.354,7
May June	. 35,661,012 Sept, 27	5.274.7
May June July	. 35,661,012 Sept, 27	5,278,7 6,866,2
May	35,681,012 Sept, 27 36,466,582 Oct, 3 29,959,116 Oct, 10	5,278,7 6,866,2
MayJuneJuly  Total since J	. 35,661,012 Sept, 27	5,276,7 6,866,2 265,856,5

extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirun, 65@70c; extra do, 75@80c; New Orleans mblasses, choice, 88@ 95c; do prime, 80@85c; ido common, 70@72c; Porto Bico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 38 @42c

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@9%c. Saleratus—Common to best, \$@9\%c.
SPICES—Allspice, 170.818\%c; cjoves, 556\%0c; cassia, 3i\%35c; pepper, 27\%28c; nutmege, No. 1. \$1.45\%0.
1.50; ginger, African, 25\%28c; do Calcutta, 18\%20c.
Soars—German mottled, 6\%\%6\%c; cidden West,
4\%\%6\%c; Savon imperial, 6\%\%6\%c; \%6\%c;
sin imperial, 6\%\%6\%c; Savon imperial, 6\%\%6\%c.

STABER-Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c;

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10c; common, 8@10c; pure, 5%@8c.

HAY—The market was quiet and easy. We quote: Timothy, prime, \$18.00@16.50; No. 1, \$15.00@15.50; No. 2 do, \$12.50@13.00; mixed, \$11.50@12.00; choice upland prairie, \$12.00; No. 1 do, \$11.00; No. 2, or slough, \$8.50@9.50. Loose New on Wagons—Timothy, \$14.00 @16.90; prime, \$8.00@12.00.

HIDES—The street market was somewhat unsettled. Owing to competition between buyers, prices are irregular. Sellers are asking 10c, and claim to have received this price for select lots; Green dry butchers, 7%c; green cured, light, 9%@9%c; heavy do, 8%@8%c; part cured, Tight, 9%@9%c; heavy do, 8%@8%c; part cured. Tight@8c; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry flint, 18@10c; dry kip, 18c; dry salted, kip, 14@15c; deacon skins, 46c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off.

ed, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet, but firm. Brewers are still buying in small way. Wisconsins range from 38@40c. IRON AND STEEL—Trade keeps up to the average, and the given rates were adhered to, the only deviation from them being for car-lots. 

City harness. \$ 35@ 37
Country harness. \$ 35@ 37
Country harness. \$ 35@ 37
Line, city, @ ib. \$ 38@ 49
Kip, city, @ ib. \$ 60@ 90
Kip, city, @ ib. \$ 70@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, @ ft. 25@ 28
Country upper \$ 22@ 25
Coulfar, @ it. 14@ 18
Calf, city 1.15@ 1.30
Calf, country tandard. \$ 30@ 33
Buffalo shaughter sole \$ 35.6 37
"B. A." sole \$ 28@ 30
Calf. \$ 0AK. \$ 1.20@ 1.35 City harness .....

dide. Corn was frequilis but closed frome; seller for the control of the corn was frequilis but closed frome; seller for the corn was frequilis but closed frome; seller for the corn was frequilis but closed from the month. Heat for the corn was for the corn was frequility of the corn was frequently and the corn was

Chicago to	Foroth class per	Flour, per bri in lots of 50 bris and upward	per 100 lbs	Cured meats in
Boston	\$ 45	90	45	50
New York. Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and	40	80	40	45
Baltimore	35	70	35	40
Albany	50	1,60	55	55
Washington, D. C	35	70	35	45
Pittsburg, Steubenville, Bel-	1000			252
laire, and Bridgeport, O	25	50		30
Wilmington, Del	36	70		45
Wilmington, N. C	57	1.04		
Savannab, Ga	62	1.24		
Wheeling	30	60		- 35
Cleveland	20	40		25
Buffalo and SuspensionBrid'e	25	50		30
Akron, O	30	60		35
Norfolk, Va	43	85		
Petersburg and Richmond	47	94		
Charleston	62	1.24		

	FRIDAY E	VENING, O	ct. 16.
The receipts of live stoc			
s follows:			
	Cattle.	Hoga,	Sheep.
Monday		11,746	99
Tuesday	4,715	22,498	1,473
Wednesday		18,989	731
Thursday		13,148	1,779
riday		13,148	950
Total	91.496	79,881	5,032
Same time last week		48,963	8,036
Week before last		70,052	5,272
Shipments were as follo		10,002	0,212
Disputer was in Italia	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1.092	5,807	****
Cuesday	2.195	10,507	618
Wednesday		11,622	
Chursday	1,505	11,842	626
Total	5.892	39,278	1.244
CATTLE_It was a profi			

Co. soils 107 choice corn-fed Texas steers at \$4.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs.

2. Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 650 to 1,050 lbs.

2. Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.

Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed.

Cattle—Texas, through droves.

1. Cattle—Texas, through droves. 4,25@5,00

190 Texas steers.
16 choice steers.
67 good steers.
44 medium steers.
29 good steers.
15 rough fleshy
17 fair steers.
190 Texas steers.
17 Texas steers.

21 stockers. 1,009 3.20
11 stockers. 1,000 3.00
19 stockers. 1,000 3.00
19 stockers. 200 2,75
66 good steers. 200 2,75
66 good steers. 1,179 4.50
HOOS.—The market opened active and strong this morning, weakened toward noon, but again became active later in the day, and closed up firm at 5@10c advance. A goodly number of buyers were present, and sales to a large aggregate were effected at an extreme range of \$5.00@6.75. Only one or two bunches changed hands at the latter figure, however. H. E. Mallory & Bro. sold Morgan, a Canada buyer, 47 head, averaging 310 hs, at \$6.75, and a few car-loads were taken at \$6.30@6.65, but the bulk sold within a range of \$5.60@6.10. The following are noted: 1.65@ 2.25 taken at \$6.50@6.65, but the bulk sold w 1.60@ 1.50 of \$5.60@6.10. The following are noted:

95 ns. \$1.10ga.00; good. oct of 5 ns. \$3.00gl
3.25.

BUFFALO.

Contains through consignments. The yards are bare of stock, save a few odds and ends.

SHEFF AND LAMIS—Receipts. 1,000; total for the week, 21,200. The market closed flat, heavy, and lower; about 18 cars held over; Canada lambs, \$5.756.

6.75; Canada sheep, \$4.5065.00; Western sheep, \$3.75.

6.76; Canada sheep, \$4.5065.00; Western sheep, \$3.75.

6.48.87%; but few sales made; no inquiry.

Hoos—Receipts. 2,000; total for the week, 30,000. Market dull and slow; yards full of stock; Yorkers, \$5.2566.00; heavy hoge, \$4.5067.00.

ALBANY.

AL

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

FRIDAT EVENING, Oct. 16, LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, \$1.75@1.87½; Muskegon and Grand Haven, \$1.50@1.62½; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, \$1.62½@1.75; Coonto, \$2.25; Menominee, \$2.00. The market was bare of lumber to-day, and prices were nominally unchanged. Joists and scantlings quotable at \$1.00; boards and strips, \$9.00@15.00; lath, \$1.70; shingles, \$2.50@2.70. The market is fairly active and firm. Fencing is now sold at \$11,00@12.00, the outside for dry. Sales of other common stuff are made at \$10.50, but the

majority of the dealers are asking \$11.00, firm, being in light supply.  QUOTATIONS.	Lath are
First clear	@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch 46.00	@48.09
Third clear, I inch	(40,00
	@45.00
Third clear, thick	G 20,00
rough	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together 20,00	@21.00
First common siding 18.00	@19.00
Second common siding	@15.00
Flooring, first common dressed 31.00	@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed 25.00	@26.00
Flooring, third common, dressed 17.00	@18.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14	
inches and upward	@40,00
B wagon-box boards	(230.00
A stock boards	@38.00
B stock boards 26.00	@28.00
C stock boards 14,00	@16,00
Common boards, outside for dry 10,50	@12,00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet	
and under	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet 12.00	@18.00
Pickets, square 12.00	@13.00
Pickets, flat 11.00	@
Cedar posts, split	@15.00
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches 17.00	@35.00
Lath 2.00	@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed shingles 1.50	@ 2,50
A or Star 3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A) 2.75	@ 2.8736
-	100

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 23s 6d@24s 6d, Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@s 4d; spring, 8s@8s 4d; white, 9s 11d@10s 3d; ciub, 10s 4d@10s 9d. Corn, 36s. Fork, 77s 6d. Lard, 63s 6d. Heceipts of wheat last three days, 13,000 grs, 9,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Spring wheat, 8s@9s 6d; winter, 8s 10d@9s 6d. Corn, 35s 6d. Lard, 63s. Rest unchanged.

PARTS, Oct. 16.—Rentes, 61f 90c.
FHANKFORT, Oct. 16.—63s, 97%.
LONDON, Oct. 16.—Bate for money at Stock-Exchange on Government securities, 2½ per cent. Amount of buillon withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, 255,000. Consols for money, 924/6924 ; account, 92%/6924 ; 65s, 105, ex coupons; 67s, 109; 10-40s, 1034; new 5s, 1034/6 ex coupons. New York Central, 99; Ede, 25%; preferred, 46.

Tallow, 43s 6d/648 9d.

Sperm oil, 104s. White, 20s 10d/23ls.

Sparits of turpentine, 26s@26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Cotten quiet; middling uplands, 84; Orleans, 87/2; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 5,300 bales American; sales for the week, 72,000 bales; 8,000 for export and 6,000 for speculation; stock, 646,000 beles, including 175,000 bales American; shipments for the week, 21,000 bales; actual ex-Fereign Markets.

export and 6,000 for speculation; stock, 643,000 beles, including 175,000 bales American, 14,000 bales; actual export, 7,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; actual export, 7,000 bales; stock afloat, 243,000 bales; 56,000 bales american cotion, to arrive, cheaper by 1-16d, Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 13,000 qurs, including 9,000 American. Red Western spring, 8s@9s 6d; do winter, 9s@10s@9a 6d. Mixed Western corn, 33s 6d,

Lard-American, 63s.
Cheese—American, 69s.

New York Dry-Goods Market. New York Drv-Goods Market.

New York, Oct. 16.—There was a steady but moderate package movement, and a fair jobbing trade was effected. Cotion goods in steady demand at unchanged prices. Cotton fiancels selling well, and firm. Facey prints in fair demand, especially 8½ makes, which are scarce. Dress goods and printed reps doing well. Blankets in improved request, and closely sold up. Foreign goods dull.

Philadelphia Wool Market. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Wool quiet and arm. New York, Michigan, Indiada, and Western fine, 47@50c. Other grades unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firmer; common to prime, 12%@16%c.
WHISKT—Lower at \$1.05.
CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Com steady, but lower for old; high mixed, shelied, Sic; do low mixed, Sc; cars on track, fee; new ears, nominally 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Price: new cars, nominally 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

\$6.35
\$5.35
\$5.35
\$5.35
\$6.00
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
GRAIN—Wheat dul and a shade lower; extra, \$1.16\frac{1}{2}\$; No. 1. \$1.12\frac{1}{2}\$; amber, \$1.05\frac{1}{2}\$. Cornidnia and declined; \$48\frac{1}{2}\$c.

RECRIPTS—Flour, \$4,000 bris; wheat, \$3,000 bu;
STOLEDO, Oct. 16.—Floure—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade better. Wheat and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade better. Yes a first conditions of the shade better.

TOLEDO, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

3.17; No. 3 do, \$1412; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.13\%; sorta do, \$1.18; amber Michigan, \$1.06\%; No. 1 red, \$1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.03\%; No. 3 do, \$1.01; No. 2 amber Hilmons, \$1.10\%. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, 76c; seller October, 76\%c; new do, 72c; do, seller Nowber, 46c; December, 63c; low mixed, 78c; new, 61c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 43\%c; seller Nowber, 46c; white, 51c.

FRECHTYS—Flour, 70 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; SHIFMINTS—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; Corn, 13,000 bu; cata, 28.00° bu.

SHIFMINTS—Flour, 600 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; Corn, 13,000 bu; cata, 28.00° bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 14\%cil4\

white, \$1.10@1.15. Corn fair and firm; old There; new, 52c. Oats dull and declined; 50035c. Briesdey; moderate demand at 95c. Barloy dull and management.

EGGS—Fair and firm at 20g210:
BUTTER—Steady and in moderate demand.
ORESS—Fair and firm at 10g210:
BUTTER—Steady and in moderate demand.
ORESS—Fair and firm at 10g210:
PROVISIONS—FOR nominal. Lard steady and a moderate demand; summer, 13a, Bacon quist and at 14; cal44; c.
WHISKY—Firm; all offerings sold at 97c.
PITTSBURG.
PITTSB

FAROLECCH COURT OF THE ACT OF THE

medium grades; unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat, Western, steady and unchanged.
Cern dull; infred Western, See; while do, veat at 98c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 603dit; shis Western, 61662c. Res firm at \$2.0021.05.
PROVISIONS—Dull and Weak. Mess poor unchanged.
Bacon—shoulders, \$6,409c; clear in, 1356134; sugar-cured hams, 14645c. Lard—refined, lie for Western. Western.
BUTTER—In good demand and casy; choice to fine,
34@36c; fair to good, 30@33c.
PETROLEUM—Dull at 5, 265%c.

COFFEE—Quiet at 17@ Mc.
WHISKY—Quiet, at \$1.06.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—FLOUE—Quiet and modus.

MILWAUKER, Oct. 16.—FLOUR—Quest and median-ed. Grain—Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukes, The: No. 2, 90% o; October, 90c; November, 69%. Out quiet and lower; No. 2, 45c. Corniower and had demand; No. 2, 75% c. Bye quiet and lower No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 82c. Barley wask declined; No. 2, 62c. Barley wask declined; No. 2, 60cober, \$1.07%; November, \$1.04; No. 3, 94c. Phovisyons—Dull, Mess pork, \$22.50. Prime land, keg, 14% c. Sweet-pickled harms, 15c. Fautherts—To Buffalo, 4c; Oswego, 7% c. Fautherts—To Buffalo, 4c; Oswego, 7% c. 111.000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; cats, 900 bu; what, \$5,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Corron—Steady; midding.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—COTON—Steady; madm. 144c.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red. #1.19
GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red. #1.19
GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red. #1.19
GRAIN—No. 2 new, 63c; did. 776/78c, on track; 786/7 he
elevator. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 485/426
in elevator; 494/c seller November, Rye unchange.
Barley dull and Lower.
Provestons—Pork quiet; mess, \$22,00. Bult made
dull and a shade lower; shoulders, 75/c clear fl.
12%c: clear, 13/cc; obbing and order lots. Baca
firmer; shoulders, 75/68c; clear rib, 18413/c;
clear, 14/c 14/2. Lard easier for buyers; 13/c for
butchers. WHIRKY-Lower at 98c.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rys, 1,000 bu; bs-ley, 400 bu.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRADS

Explanation of Reference Marks. - ? Saindayst cepted. \* Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Aprive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Tremiysecond.
Ticket ofice, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Bandolph,
and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROND.

Chicage, Kanena City and Denver Short Line, via Louistana, No., and Chicago, deringlish, Alton and S. Louist Through Line. Union Depot, Wast Side, new Sadisson at, bridge, Zickel Offices: Al Depot, and Wil Randolph-si Kansas City and Denver Fast Er. 1100p. m. 220 p. m. 7.50 p. m. 7.50 p. m. 17.50 p. m. 17.5

Kansas City and Donver Fast Et. 1809, in. 120 a. 8
Kansas City Express. 9 100 a. m. 120 a. m. 12 CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & Sr. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Macison and Canal-sis. Best 63 South Clarkest., opposite Sherman House, and a l Milwankes, Madison & Prairie du Chiem, Mail.

Point, St. Paul & Minnaupolis, Day Express.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens'
Point, Prairie du Chien, &
Northern Iowa, Mail.

Milwankee, St. Paul & Minnaupolis,
olis, Nicht Express.

1920 p.m. 155 m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HAILROAD Depot fort of Lake-t. and foot of Transpersands. The after, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Lears. Array. 

(a) Runs to Unampaign on Saturdays. CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & DUINCY RAILROSS. Pepots-toct of Lakest. Indiana-ae., and Sistenfield, and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 21 Class st., Grand Facific Hotel, and at depots. Lours. | Arriva.

Mail and Express. 7,50 a. m. 156 p. 7:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m 1:50 a. m. 1:50 p. m 9:55 1. m. 1:50 p. m 10:50 a. m. 3:55 p. m dendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass 8 3.30 p. m. 100 p. m. 1 \*Ex. Sunda s. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

LITERAT

Admiral F.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

FIN, Professor in Yale Codes,
Illustrations, 8vo., pp. 411.

Registers. Admiral Foote was a mai tian gentleman; a brave, r officer; and, in every posit; placed, performed his whole with a strict sense of hono was not distinguished by iant parts, but by a nobility

iant parts, but by a nobility
of character, that gave his
in the estimation of all w
capable of judging him an
The valuable services he re
in her hour of supreme pe
and deadly foe, lifted him is
mode the history of his camade the history of his a complete account of her or perience. But the biograp not more useful than the bio the moral lessons evolved fr important for the 'instruction the example of heroic valo hibited in the other.

Andrew Hull Foote was

Andrew Holl Foote, was come, sept. 12, 1806. He wan honorable line of ancest had been reckoned among, of New England. His fath Foote, had been Govern and United States Sous tained some consideration as of the Republican party in of the Republican party in between 1827 and 1833. I marked chiefly, in his your spirit and a stubborn will, once to remark that "He hould in controlling all his tion of Andrew; him alone ed to quide." But the sterring in Furitan households he on Andrew's unyielding natimanhood with principles in probity, and with manners the ness, gentleness, and amiabidote, called from the remindays, is worth relating, as in acter of the future man:

While but a wee bit of a lad, his younger brother Augustus, red frost, across a meadow when the same than the buck, excitenared furiously upon the beavely threw himself in the sanck; and this he did several reached the fence in safety. O tags of the occurrence, that Admira's fest ram fath.

At an early age, Andrew termination to follow the seif prevented by parental authon the months, to the schooner Gracommander Gregory, he tood in the future of a Midshipm was among the West India I pirates, and was attended hardships. The search for ducted in open bats, and daring of men and officers, was transferred to the Penty w

daring of men and officers, was transferred to the Pen longing to the Pacafe Squair by William Carter, Master Co end of three years' service of can coast, he returned to cessfully underwent his exa Midshipman. He was imme a second cruise in the Weship Natchez.

It was during this voyage tachange of feeling on religions to the resolution, as he Henceforth, under all circu act for God." This resolution to through the remainder of land or sea, on duty or off, he actue Christian hero. The between this event and the oin 1861, present few striking the rather monotonous caree in times of peace. In 1828, ried to Miss Caroline Flagg, In 1838 he buried his wife, we two children, and left him about a year old. In 1831, he mission as Lieutenant; and for his second wife his second wife his second wire the result of this union survive their parents.

The most notable service we performed, prior to the War, pression of the slave-trade or rica. He was assigned to the hirg Perry, in 1849, and for than the clonge River with sur ty that the slave-trade on the into a languishing state, and vessels bearing the Sardmian turn from this expedition Lieuted to remain four years as be occupied in literary labors.

mitted to remain four year mitted to remain four years as he occupied in literary labors lectures, and composing a wrice and the American Flag."

It was not until he had beet charge of the naval operatio waters, on the breaking out liebellion, that Lieut., no Rebelhon, that Lieut., no qualities as a naval commande to the country at large. Propportunities in his career for the third that the country at large. Propportunities in his career for the were few, and not of us fine energy and solity he displace to figure and skill with manded it, in co-operation army, secured him the gratef of the Government and brilliant exploits in the capt and the storming of Fort Dodeeds of which he was caps been forgotten by his admirru A wound in the foot, which buggagement before Fort Dodeeds of well-and the sur like veteran, and in the sur veteran, and in the was appointed to the comman as appointed to the communicatic squadron in June, 1865 characteristic zeal upon his in but for New York to embark of for the scene of his intended of Bat his ficatious strength, a stement and sustained by all undically gave way, and on after a short, sharp illness of suddenly gave way, and on after a short, sharp illness of into that dreamless sleep which of every human being.

Frof. Hoppin has narrated the foote in a caim, judicial way, with the short of the foote in a caim, judicial way, with the short of the ment of his value of his deeds. He has no yarts of rhetoric, to heights of either, but has confined he deavor to convey a true idea of nan he was who suddenly ach any campaign of 1861-2. a in his renown. Much interesting havel operations of the Westermy in those years is necess.

pecimen of the craft of print George Sand's Las

EY SISTER JEANNIE: A Not
SARD, J Translated from the
CROCKER, 16mo.; pp. 248. Madame Dudevant's 70 yes bg from the freshness and ect. Had "My Sister Jeans ectly after "Andre," or "Co es would have noted no falling elous powers of its author. To or invention, insight, and ar as scarcely had a peer in the self equally strong and unrive f endurance. It is not the hal of the many wonders are distinguished the leorge Sand, that the nagination has borne the drain action for upward of forty y taying any signs of weakness med, as long as she lives, to ly in nature, exempt from the ist of mankind; free to follow aperious rule of her own bein st, without let or hinderance, teeptional deatiny. This last novel by George Sar hwe gone before it, is a study the in one of its mystad phase

army in those years is necessite biography of Admiral Foods private and official corresponds upon the transactions of the private and official corresponds to the private and official corresponds to the private and private

#### LITERATURE.

declared as the barrey during a declared as the moderate demand, and unchanged and run at 206 21c.

advand in moderate demand, and unchanged and in moderate demand, and firm at 15631c.

Pork nominal. Lard steady and in at a summer, 13c. Bason quiet and 5,7%c; clear rib, 13%c; clear, ccars.

; all offerings sold at 97c.

and 2 foundry, \$26.00; Gray forge, quiet; prices unchanged. Corn dull: se; old shelled, 88c. Critical quiet at 90c, at Parker's; reindelpina delivery.

NEW ORLEANS.
1.a., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Demand ferrills understate; prices generally easier; ob strice good or dinary, 136.13%c; low ct low middling, 146.14%c; middling to strice good or dinary, 136.13%c; low ct low middling, 145.16%c; good middling to 48.612%c; receipts, 7,003; exports.

Cat. 1, 2008; stock, 48,707 unced; good; on shipboard, 32,000; unced accepts net, 20,009; gross, 30,12; ere; 1, 5,35; coastwise, 9,186; Great Brit.

ght par; sterling, 53%, superime, \$4.25; double, \$4.50; 0; clivice, \$6.25@C.50, caree and duit; white, \$1.10, Oats

ne. \$28.00; choice, \$27.00(428.00)

me, sand; enorse, services and secon—Shoulders in demand at 7c; 144c. Hans dull at 12c14c. Iard derce, 15%c; heg, 15%c. Iard lerce, 15%c; heg, 15%c. common 8c.

Ands received and sold; common, 82, in new, 75c.

ly light; Louisiana, \$1.0261.01;

1.00. i ordinary to prime, 16@26%c. ill at \$4.12% 64.25.
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct. 16.—Ptous—Dull; superfina,
8. \$4.62%; Northwastern family exState, Indiana, and Ohio do, \$5.003

State, 1500an, a., \$7.00an, 50.1801.21.

Strm at \$1.03. Corn unsettled, and Western, 93c. Oats dull; white,

### 000. leid at 11 % @11 % c for refined; crude, ge in bulk, y at \$1,05. Western prime, 32@340; choice

Western prime, 15 %(\$18c; fine

16.—COPPON—Quiet and west; ceceints, 1,500 bales; exports, 900 allo tales; receipts for the week, 11,400 is 24.00964.75.

t \$4.00;64.75.
minal; fillinois, \$4.00.
miet at 13c. Oats quiet at 63c.
liv \$21.50.
rd firm at 15%@16%c. Bacon up.
a firm; shoulders, 8@3%c; aldea,

western, steady and unchanged.
Western, steady and unchanged.
Western, set; white do, weak, at
Western mixed, 600,51c; white
Bye firm at \$1.0061.05,
all and weak. Mess pork unchanged,
61,69c; clear rib, 135,61354c;
14,615c. Lard—refined, 15c for

od demand and easy; choice to fine

weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 27%c; ober, 90c; November, 88%c. Osta; No. 2, 45c. Corn lower and light; No. 20 tall over; No. 4, 45c. Rye quiet and lower; No. 20 tober, r, \$1.04; No. 3, 94c.
II. Mess pork, \$22,50. Prime lard, spickled hams, 15c.
Suffaio, 4c; Oswego, 7%c.
r, 5,000 bris; oats, 700 bu; whest,

ur, 2,000 bris; oats, 900 bn; wheat,

uged,
ull and drooping; No. 2 red, \$1.10
c. Corn dull, lower, and unsettied;
dd, 776478c, on track; 78670e in
and a shade lower; No. 2 48%,0490
c soller November. Rye unchanged.
ower.
k quiet; mess, \$22.00. Bulk mests
lower; shoulders, 7 c; clear rh,
2 jobbing and order lots. Bacon
7 7(085; clear rh, 18613%c;
Lard easier for buyers; 12%c for

at 98c. r, 6,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; bats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; bar-

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

HEFFERINCE MARKS. - † Saturdayst excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Art. m. & Daily.

AL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS he et., and foot of Treehty-second-st. ork st., southeast corner of Randolph, wener of Mudicon.

n & alton RAILROAD.

by and Dewer Short Line, via Louise case, Springheld, Alton and St. Louise Depot, Heat Side, near Madisons: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-si

Léaue. Arrive.

19:30 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 18:30 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 18:30 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 19:30 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 19:30 a. m. 19:3

Madison and Canai-sis. Trate Offer provide Sherman House, and at Depot

Prairie du 8:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m.

Aftimesapalis, 9:30 a. m. 4:00 p. m.

Say, Stevens' a Chien, & 5:00 p, m. 7:10p. m.

d Minneap + 9:30 p. m. 2 6:45 a. m.

and fost of Treenty-second-st. Rebut

9 (145 a. m. - 8180 p. m. - 9170 s. m. - 917

INGTON & OUNCY RAILROLD.

INGTON & OUNCY RAILROLD.

est. Indiam.es., and Sixteenin.es,
esti.est. Ticks offices, No. 10 Clark
lord, and at depote.

Passenger. 7.20 a. m. 47.40 p. m. 17.25 a. m. 47.60 p. m. 27.50 p. m. 27.55 a. m. 27.55 a.

. Saturday. 1Ex. Monday

ORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Sec. (Sherman-House), and 15 Canaltedison-st.. and at the depot.

Leave. Arrive.

SLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CENTRAL MAILROAD.

Leave. Arrive.

9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. † 9:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m.

Léave. | Arrive.

DAD TIME TABLE.

FLOUR-Quiet and unchang

4(35)6C

Western, 28@29c, MEMPHIS. 16.—Corros—Quis

Admiral Poote.

Int of andrew Hull Foote, Rear-admiral United States Navy. By James Mason Hopers, Professor in Yale Coilege. With a Portrait and libertraines, 8vo., pp. 411. New York: Harper & Brothers.

eral Foote was a manly, courteous, Chris-Admiral Foote was a manly, courteous, Christian gentleman; a brave, resolute, and efficient efficer; and, in every position in which he was placed, performed his whole duty, in accordance with a strict sense of honor and integrity. He was not distinguished by any particularly brilliant parts, but by a nobility, purity, and force of character, that gave him an elevated rank of character, that gave him an elevated rank in the estimation of all who knew and were sapable of judging him and his achievements. The valuable services he rendered his country, in her hour of supreme peril from a domestic and deadly foe, lifted him into prominence, and the history of his causes assential. made the history of his career essential to the complete account of her own sufferings and excomplete account of the soldier is perience. But the biography of the soldier is not more useful than the biography of the man, the moral lessons evolved from the one being as important for the instruction of mankind as is the example of heroic valor and gallantry ex-

hibited in the other.

Andrew Hull Foote was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12, 1806. He was the descendant of an honorable line of ancestors, who, since 1630, had been reckoned among the staunch citizens of New England. His father, Samuel Augustus Foote, had been Governor of Connecticut and United States Scuator, and had oband United States believer, and had resident tained some consideration as one of the leaders of the Republican party in the memorable years between 1827 and 1832. The boy Andrew was marked chiefly, in his youth, for a resolute spirit and a stubborn will, which led his father once to remark that "He had succeeded pretty well in controlling all his boys, with the excaption of Andrew; him alone he had only attempted to quide." But the stern discipline prevailing in Puritan households had its influence even on Andrew's unyielding nature, and he grew to manhood with principles nurtured on truth and probity, and with manners functured with frankness, gentleness, and amiability. A single anecdote, called from the reminiscences of his early days, is worth relating, as it indicates the character of the future man:

While but a wee bit of a lad, he was one day leading his younger brother Augustus, who was dressed in a red frock, across a meadow where there was a large Merino ram. The buck, excited by the red dress, charged furiously upon the little fellow. Andrew browly three himself in the way, and received the success and this he did several times, until they had resched the fence in safety. His brother (the Hon. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, O., who tells the story) and red from high.

At an early age, Andrew had expressed a designation of fellow the sea, and doc ared that, tained some consideration as one of the leaders

John A Foote, a Coertaine, that it was undoubtedly the Admirat's first rain 19th.

At an early age, Andrew had expressed a determination to follow the sea, and dec ared that, if prevented by parental authority from doing so sconer, he would enter upon the life imagediately upon attaining the period of his majority. His intention was not thwarted, and in the winter of 1822, at the age of 16, he passed from West Font, where he had been at school a few months to the schooner Grampus, where, under Commander Gregory, he took his notial lessons in the duties of a Midshipman. His first cruise was among the West India Islands, in pursuit of pirates, and was attended by some perils and hardships. The seatch for buccaneers was conducted in open basts, and tested the skill and daring of men and officers. In 1823 young Foote was transferred to the Pensacola, a vessel belonging to the Pacific Squairon, and commanded by William Carter, Master Commandant. At the end of three years' service on the South American coast, he returned to New York, and successfully underwent his examination as Passed Midshipman. He was immediately sent off for a second cruise in the West India seas, in the slip Natchez.

It was during this voyage that he experienced a change of feeling on religious subjects, and came to the resolution, as he expressed it, that

It was during this voyage that he experienced a change of feeling on religious subjects, and came to the resolution, as he expressed it, that "Henceforth, under all circumstances, he would act for God." This resolution he firmly adhered to through the remainder of his life, and on ladd or sea, on duty or off, he bore himself like a true Christian hero. The years intervening between this event and the opening of the War, in 1861, present few striking incacents to relieve the rather monotonous career of a naval officer in times of peace. In 1823, Mr. Foote was married to Miss Caroline Flagg, of Cheshire, Conn. In 1835 he buried his wife, who had boine him two children, and left him an infant daughter, about a year old. In 1831, he received a commission as Lieutenant; and, in 1842, he took for his second wife his second cousin, Miss Caroline Angeweng Street of heat Harray. mission as Lieutenant; and, in 1842, he took for his second wife his second cousin, hiss Caro-line Augustus Street, of New Haven, a lady of fine mind and lovely character. Five children were the result of this union, of whom two sons

were the result of this union, of whom two sons survive their parents.

The most notable service which Lieut. Foote performed, prior to the War, was in the suppression of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa. He was assigned to the command of the brig Perry, in 1849, and for two years thereafter hanted slavers in the projecthod of Ambrig hunted slavers in the neighborhood of Ambrig and the Congo River with such zeal and activiand the Congo River with such zeal and activity that the slave-trade on this coast was thrown into a languishing state, and confined to a few vessels bearing the Sardinian flag. On his return from this expedition Lieut. Foote was perturn from this expedition that the slave was a standard with the slave trade of the standard was a standard with the slave trade of the standard was a standard with the slave trade of the standard was a s

weesels bearing the Sardnian flag. On his return from this expedition Lieut. Foote was permitted to remain four years ashore, which period be occupied in literary labors, giving occasional becures and composing a work entitled "Africa and the American Flag."

It was not until be had been appointed to the charge of the naval operations in the Western waters, on the breaking out of the War of the Eebelion, that Lieut., now Capt., Foote's qualities as a naval-gommander were made known to the country at large. Previous to this, the opportunities in his career for obtaining distinction were lev, and not of national importance. The enerry and skill with which he commanded it, in co-operation with the Western army, secured him the grateful commendations of the Government and the people. His billiant exploits in the capture of Fort Henry and the storming of Fort Donelson showed the decks of which he was capable, and have not been forgoten by his admiring countrymen. A wound in the foot, which he was capable, and have not been forgoten by his admiring countrymen. A wound in the foot, which he was capable, and have not been forgoten by his admiring countrymen. A wound in the foot, which he was capable, and have not been forgoten by his admiring countrymen. A wound in the foot, which he was capable, and have not been forgoten by his admiring countrymen. A wound in the foot, which he received in the biggement before Fort Donelson, disabled the veteran, and in the summer of 1862 cornal for the simpler draws, and one the summer of 1862 cornal for the simpler draws, and one the some of the sound of the South Atlance and the people. His his health ceevied him into the belief that he blond be able to give still further aid to the flowerment in quelling the Rebellion, and he was appointed to the command of the South Atlance and the people where the sound of the summer of 1862 cornal for the summer of 1862 corna

Frof. Hoppin has narrated the life of Admiral Foote in a calm, judicial way, with a clear understanding of the merit of his character and the same of his deeds. He has made no attempt, by arts of rhetoric, to heighten the impression is either, but has confined himself to the enteror to convey a true idea of what manner of nam he was who suddenly achieved, in the military campaign of 1861-2, a lasting and honorable renown. Much interesting history of the man operations of the Vestern branch of our may in those years is necessarily involved in as thography of Admiral Foote; and much of a private and official correspondence, throwing that upon the transactions of both army and farty, is here published. The volume is a neat pecumen of the craft of printer, engraver, and inder.

George Sand's Last Novel. I SISTER JEANNIE: A NOVEL. By GRORGE LAKO, Translated from the French by S. R. CACKER. 16mo.; pp. 248.

Madame Dudevant's 70 years have taken nother from the from th

trom the freshness and vigor of her intelecily after "Andre," or "Consuelo," the critlous powers of its author. The genius which, or invention, insight, and artistic expression, as scarcely had a peer in this century, shows and equally strong and unrivaled in the faculty f endurance. It is not the least wonderal of the many wonderful events that distinguished the career of leaves Sand, that the fertility of her manualize has been attacked as a constant proaguation has borne the drain of constant protaying any signs of weakness or exhaustion. d, as long as she lives, to continue an anom-

on which it is brought to her are deep and intense in their nature, taking their strength and fire from the hot, volcanic heart of their creator. The chief personages in Madame Sand's novels are veritable reproductions of her body and brain. They are stamped with her likeness, and repeat her experience. They are what she has been, and think and act as she has done. Each illustrate but single side of her complex character,—but a separate scene out of her erratic life-drams. All the romance and passion in all their lines is but a a transcript from her own; and still we may believe there are depths of feeling and transports of ardor, within the range of her knowledge and intuition, but are beyond even her ability to portray on the written page.

The story of "My bister Jeannie" is in the form of an autobiography, being told by Laurent and his sister Jeannie are children of a mountaineer who has turned smuggler, but pursues his illegal business secretly and without detection. His gains are sufficient to enable him to support his amiable wife comfortably, and to educate his children thoroughly. Laurent ceveres the training of a physician, and Jeannie develops support his amiable wife comfortably, and to educate his children thoroughly. Laurent receives the training of a physician, and Jeannie develops extraordinary tatent as a musician. Both are possessed of uncommon personal charms and of fine intelligence. When Laurent has finished his medical studies, and is on the point of choosing a field for practice, he meets an English nobleman in declining age and illhealth, who is leading a sort of nomadic life, with his wife and an extensive retinue. Sir Richard Brudnel has just lost the services of his family physician, and, pleased with the appearance and attainments of Laurent, offers him the easy and lucrative position. It is accepted, and Sir Richard and Laurent soon become attached companions. Madam Brudnel is as secluded in her habits as an odalisque, and never is visible without her husband. She is young and beautifut, but untutored and unsephisticated. Her accent declares her a Parisian, yet her look and bearing are those of a Spaniard. Laurent is a man of pure principles, and honor, as well as institute for the proposition of the services of a spaniard.

yet her look and bearing are those of a Spannard.

Laurent is a man of pure principles, and honor, as well as instinct, forbid any especial interest in Helene, the wife of his patron. But Sir Richard is suddenly called to the bedside of a dying sister, and leaves Helene to his care and protection. Laurent keeps rigidly to his role as physician and guardian; but Helene, in an hour of effusion, insists on confiding to him her unbappy history. She is not the wife of Sir Richard, but his adopted daughter. Her villainous father sold her in her girlhood to Sir Richard, who had chivalrously defended her when she sought his protection from a vile wretch into whose power she had from a vile wretch into whose power she had been betrayed. Sir Richard had thenceforth bebeen betrayed. Sir Richard had thenceforth be-stowed upon her the name and respect due his wife, but an insuperable obstacle prevented his marrying her. He had given her a partial promise, that should the impediment to their union ever be removed, she should assume le-gally the title and privileges which she now used by sufferance. Heleue loved Sir Richard with ander, and given where the remainstrates. with ardor, and pined under the unnatural re-striction of her life. She now became ill through separation from him, and Laurent was compelled to attend her closely. The result need not be indicated. When Sir Richard unexpectedly returned at nightfall, he surprised Laurent making a mad declaration of his love, and He-

making a mad declaration of his love, and Helene as madly responding to him.

Sir Richard generously gave the couple his blessing; but Helene continued affing, and grew increasingly restless. Medical council was called in, who decided that the vehement emotions which the presence of Laurent excited were killing her, and that the lovers must be separated temporarily. Laurent returned to his nome, where he found his sister Jeannie astonishingly improved with hearty and committee the control of the committee of the country and with hearty and committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the country and the committee of the committee of the committee of the country and the committee of the country and th where he found his sister Jeannie astonishingly improved, with beauty and accomplishments that dazzled him. In her society the feverish excitements of his love for Helene were subdued and dissipated, and, reason returning to its throne, ne felt a desire to be rid of his engagement to felt a desire to be rid of his engagement to her and to remain permanently with his family. Helene recovered from her fleeting infatuation as quickly, and resumed her relations with Sir Richard. With the death of Sir Richard's sister, the obstacle to his marriage was removed, and arrangements were made for his speedy union with Helene. Laurent's mother and sister were bidden to the wedding. When they returned, they brought Laurent the strange tidings, that Helene had eloped, on the eve of her wedding, with the physician who had succeeded Laurent in the Baronet's household; and that Jeannie was the daughter of Sir Richard,—the fruit of a youthful liaison. Jeannie had been the fruit of a youthful lisison. Jeannie had been aware from childhood of the absence of relationship between nerself and Laurent, and had regalded him for years as her beau-ideal. His brotherly affection is soon transformed into that of a lover, and a blassful destiny is secured for the two.

The story reads calmly in this brief abstract. Rounded out and wrought up in Madame Sands' impassioned narrative, it glows and palpitates with burning and pervading emotions. The veil is withdrawn from every heat, and its immost secret and sacred movements are ruthlessly re-vealed. English and American readers shrink from this open exposure, but the spectacle is one in which the Frenchman revels.

Education of Girls.

THE EUILDING OF A BRAIN. By EDWARD H CLARKE, M. D., Author of "Sex in Education." 12mo., pp. 153. Boston: James B. Osgood & Co.

Dr. Clarke has done the women of America a great and timely service in creating a wide-spread agitation upon a question vitally concerning them. They will gradually cease to destroy their health and lives by tasking their brains as hard as the boys do, while, at the same time, they abuse their physical frames, as the boys do not do, by unhealthful modes of dress, neglect of exercise, and by social excitements. It is a wrong way of living, and not too much studying, that is killing American girls, and they are slowly coming to a knowledge of the truth. Meantime, discussion of the matter by sagacious persons, whichever side they advocate, tends to clear the general understanding, and hasten the time when women will have as sound minds and as strong bodies as the men, and an equal chance strong bodies as the men, and an equal chan

Teaching Languages. CAUSERIES AVEC MES ELERES, Par LAMBERT LAUREUR, Principal of the French Department of the School of Modern Languages. Boston: Lee &

The publication of this book by Lee & Shepard is in answer to the real needs of both teachers and students of the French language. In our modern methods of study, there is no more pathetic waste of time, and strength, and monev. then in the usual routine of acquiring foreign languages. There are too few even liberally-educated people whose study has given them what Hamnerton rightly calls "the only true culture, which ought to strengthen the faculty of thinking, and to provide the material upon

which that noble faculty may operate." French and German are taught to children and to adults in the same parrot-like manner. The little girl who would gladly learn to say, " My wax dolly has blue eyes like me "; and the pretty woman of society who would enjoy the sentence, "The beauty of large black eyes like mine have been the subject of song for centuries," are both taught with stupid pain to conquer a book full of sentences like this: " Have you the bread of the baker?" and so through

you the bread of the baker?" and so through many pages, ad nauseam.

The system of M. Laureur does away entirely with the tedious methods too generally in use in our schools. He modestly declines the honor of its invention, saying, "I have not that glory; it is very old, for it dates back perhaps to Socrates, and, very surely, at least to Rabelais and Montaigne." The description given in the "Introduction to the Teaching of the Living Languages" is very striking, and well worth the to makine, exempt from the mental, physital and social laws which are binding on the sof maskind; free to follow the unique and without let or hinderance, her strange and without let or hinderance, her strange and testing.

The description given in the "Introduction to the Teaching of the Living Languages" is very striking, and well worth the chonghtful attention of that (only too small) classes of conscientious teachers addressed by M. Laureur. Montaigne, when a child, learned Latin naturally, by practicing the same method M. Laureur is trying to introduce; but, when a

young man, he was sent to college, and there, thanks to grammars and dictionaries, he was made to nearly forget the language of Casar and

thanks to grammars and dictionaries, he was made to nearly forget th. 'anguage of Casar and Cicero.

It must be a real enjoyment to study with such an earnest teacher as M. Lambert Laureur; and after carefully examining his book, one does not wonder at the enthusiastic appreciation the professors of Yale and Harvard are never weavy of giving publicly to our author's genius for teaching. One of his chief recommendations to other teachers is, "to ask only earnest questions, which will make the class attentive and interested. Nothing is more contemptible or more fruitless than phrases which are only phrases. They are even powerless to teach words."

M. Laureur's thought about the study of the grammar is identical with Herbert Spencer's, who says, "As grammar was made after language, so ought it to be taught after language. 'Imagine the delight of following the new method of conquering the subjunctive: "We have studied this year the subjunctive: "We have studied this year the subjunctive in a yolume of George Sand." Altogether, the description of the "Conversations" of the class at New Haven of the tutors of Yale fills one with a pardonable kind of euvy.

The final question of M. Laureur's short English treatise, "introduction to Teaching without Grammar or Dictionary,"—which serves as an introductory pamphlet to "Causeries avec Mes Eleres,"—seems to us answerable only in the affirmative: "Is it not clear, then, that the means of learning the words of a language is, not to think about them, but to produce ideas constantly, using for instruments only words of the language one is studying?"

not to think about them, but to produce ideas constantly, using for instruments only words of the language one is studying?"

We would beg of teachers a careful examination of M. Laureur's book; and, through its introduction into classes generally, it seems as if we might hope that one Hill of Difficulty could be torn down in the path of the earnest student.

Historical Outlines.

Historical Outlines.

OUTLINES OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY, ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODEIN; WITH SPECIAL RELATION TO THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION AND THE PROGRESS OF MANEIND. By WILLIAM SWINYOM, Author of "Condensed History of the United States," etc. 12mo. pp. 498. New York and Chicago: Ivison, Blakemap, Tsyl r & Co.

The necessity felt among students, of improved compandiums of history has lad to the

proved compendiums of history, has led to the publication of several excellent works of the kind within a recent brief period. The present is one of the best we have had the opportunity of examining. In a long experience in the class-room, the author has determined the needs and the capacities of the pupil, and obtained practical hints to guide him in the selection and the arrangement of the materials of a text-book. In obedience to their promptings, he has introduced into his manual promptings, he has introduced into his manual of the world's history the same method that has proved so successful in the larger classic works. He has discarded the system in common use, of constructing a historical skeleton composed of dry facts, and chronological data. In place of this, he has presented a vivid general view of the lastitutions and the civilization of the nations which have had a prominent influence on the world's destiny. The information which he gives of every great people is vital and living. It captivates the attention and seizes hold of the It captivates the attention and seizes hold of the memory with a grasp not readly shaken off. We recommend the work to the general reader as a book of reference, and to schools as a valuable

Ancient Phallic Worship. Ancient Phallic Worship.

ANCIENT FAITHS EMBODIED IN ANCIENT NAMES; OR, AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE BELLGIOUS BELLEF, SAGRED RITES, AND HOLY EMBLEMS, OF CREAIN NATIONS, BY AN INTERPRETATION OF THE NAMES GIVEN TO CHILDREN ST FRIESTLY AUTHORIST, OR ASSUMED BY FROPRETS, KINGS,
AND HIERARCHS, BY THOMAS IMMAN, M. D. (London), Consulting Physician to the R vial Infirmary,
Liverpool, etc., etc. Author of "Treatise on Mysigia," etc., two volumes, Svo., pp. 792 and 1,928.
New York: Ass K. Butts & Co.

To this treatise on phallic worshup as processed.

To this treatise on phallic worship as practiced by the ancients, Dr. Inman has given the study and research of ten laborious years. It is learned and exhaustive, and furnishes the ordinary student of the occult subject under discussion all the information he can covet. The first 172 pages of the work are occupied with a general account of the discoveries regarding the tenets of ancient faiths, which have been revealed by a study of names and symbols. The vesied by a study of names and symbols. The remaining space in the work is given to a vocabulary containing all the proper names in the Old Testament, with many Assyrian, Phonician, Carthagenian, Egyptian, and Hadoo names, intermingled for purposes of comparison. The interpretations of the various ferms in the catalogue are often extanded into essays of considerable length, which abound in recording facts of history and novel and ingenious theories.

Books Received. NORWOOD; OB, VILLAGE-LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. With Illustrations, 12mo., pp. 549. New York; J. B. Ford & Co. WEST LAWN, AND THE RECTOR OF ST. MARX'S. By Mrs. Mart J. Holmes, Author of "Tempest and Sunshine," etc., etc. 12a.o., pp. 413. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

1618-1648. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, Author of "History of England from the Accession of James I, to the Disgrace of Justice Cope," etc. 12 mo., pp. 237. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Oo. NATURE SERIES; ITHE TRANSIT OF VENUS. By GLORGE FORESE, B. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, 12mo., pp. 99. With Numerous Hinstrations. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 80 FAIR, YET FALSE; on, "Pounquoi"? By EUGENE CHAVELIE. Translated from the French by G. O. VIERUR. 12mo., pp. 348. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

A FATAL PASSION; or, "GERFART." By CHARLES DE BERNARD. Translated from the Forty-first Paris

DE BERNARD. Translated from the Forty-first Paris Edition by O. VIBRUE. 12mo., pp. 364. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. TESTED; or, Hope's Fruition: A Stort of Wom-An's Constancy. By Cella E. Gardner, Author of "Stolen Waters," etc. 12mo., pp. 430. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

"Stolen Waters," etc., 12mo, pp. 430. New York:
G. W. Carleton & Co.
CHASTE AS ICE, PURE AS SNOW, A Novel.. By
Mrs. M. C. Despard. 12mo., pp. 462. Philadelphia: Porter & Coatés,
SYLVIA'S CHOICE: A Novel. By Grobolana M.
CRAIR, author of "Mildred," etc. Paper. New
York: Harper & Brothers.
SQUIRE ARDEN: A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant.
Paper, New York: Harper & Brothers,
LAURA DOONE: A ROMANCE OF EXMON. By R. D.
BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," etc. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers.
NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1875. New
York: Harper & Brothers.

A LOVE-SONG.

Good night! I have to say good night Good night! I have to say good night To such a host of peerless things! Good night unto that fragile hand, All queenly with its weight of rings; Good night to chestnut braids of hair, Good night to chestnut braids of hair, Good night unto the perfect mouth, And all the sweetness nestled there,— The snowy hand detains me, then I'll have to say good night again!

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by this porch
With my addens. Till then, good night!
You wish the time were now? And I.
You do not blush to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago,—
What, both these snowy hands? ah, then
I'll have to say good night again!

Thomas Builey Addrich.

From the China (London) Telegraph, Sept. 14. The United States steamer Ashuelot, Com-

nander Matthews, returned to Shanghai on the mander matthews, returned to Shanghai on the 21st of July, after a cruise of over a month in the waters of the Yang-tsze, above Hankow. The Ashuelot left Shanghai on the 12th of June, voyaged up the river for a distance of 1,000 miles, or more than 360 miles above Hankow, and considerably above the point hitherto reached by foreign vessels.

After having anchored at Ichang, where cere-

moulal visits were exchanged between the offi-cers and the Taoutai and other dignitaries from the city, a party from the ship went overland on an exploring expedition and met with the greatest kindness and good feeling everywhere. The excursion extended over several days, and after the return of the party steam was raised and the Ashuelot ren up to the gorges of the Yang tsze. At one time the crowds about the ship were so great, and became so inconvenient to those on board, that it became necessary for the Tsaytri to issue a potification to represent the Taoutsi to issue a notification to prevent any further annoyances. At another stage of the Ashuelot's progress the assemblage along the banks of the river was computed at 50,000 to 60,000, immense numbers having repaired to Ichang from the districts around to see the extraorduser wisitor.

traordinary visitor.

The Ashuelot reports that as far as she had reached water was found fit to float any steamer or tea snip visiting the coast. She also reports portions of the country above Hankow as very much ioundated.

—Coroner Bassett, of Peekskill, is bothered for once in his life. The problem has been pre-sented to him, if a man is murdered by his hired man, should he, the Coroner, render a verdict of "Killed by his own band?"

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

Although, roughly speaking, two transits of Venus occar in a century, only four have thus far been noted by astronomers. The first of these took place in 1631, and was predicted by Kepler, but not observed. The second, in 1639, was predicted and observed by Jeremiah Horrax, curate of the Village of Hoole, near Liverpool, who was much devoted to astronomical pursuits. His observations have been of great value in perfecting the tables of Venus. The third transit, in 1761, was predicted by Halley, and observed by various astronomers. The fourth transit, occurring in 1769, was the subject of general observation among the students of the heavens. The transits of Venus occur in pairs, as it were, with an interval of eight years be-tween the two. The phenomenon will be re-peated in December of the present year, and again in 1882.

For the observation of the nearly-approaching

again in 1882.

For the observation of the nearly-approaching transit, very extensive preparations have been made by several nations. The British Government has sent expeditions to nine different stations. Two of these are located on Kerguelen's Island, in the Antarctic Ocean,—one at Christmas Harbor, an the north, and one in the south, of the island; three stations are situated in the Sandwich Islands,—one at Honolulu, one on the Island of Ha waii, and one on the Island of Kauai, sometimes called Atooi; two stations are in Egypt,—one at Alexandria and one at Cairo; while one station is placed at Christchurch, New Zealand, and one at Rodrignez. In addition to these expeditions, which are amply equipped with instruments and appliances of every required sort, there is a private expedition, under the Astronomer Royal's direction, at Thebes, and one sent by the Indian Government, which will probably work at a station near Roorkee. Besides these, the observatories at Madras, Cape of Good Hope, Melbourne, and Sydney, will accomplish all that is possible in aid of the desired results; and the Government of New South Wales has provided for observations in Australia. The above-mentioned expeditions are sustained at the expense of the British Government; but still another has been prepared,—a purely private enterprise,—the credit of Great ment; but still another has been prepared,—a purely private enterprise,—the results of which are to be reckoned to the credit of Great Britain. Lord Lindsay will take up his position at Mauritius, with the best-equipped party ever provided for by a single individual. His instruments are of the most perfect description, and he will utilize all the different modes of observation.

tion.

The Germans send out expeditions to Chefoo, The Germans send out expeditions to Chefoo, Kerguelen Island, the Auckland Islands, Mauri-tius, and Ispahan. The German observers, un-der the direction of Dr. Anwers, will rely chiefly upon the helometric method of observation. The Russians dispatch twenty-six expeditions, The Russians dispatch twenty-six expeditions, which will work principally at stations in Silesia. The stations at Kazan, Nicolaif, Chockof, Odessa, and Moscow will also be utilized. The expense of the Russian expeditions will be defrayed by Government; and M. Otto Strure has charge of them all. The French will occupy first-class stations at Yokohama, Peking. New Amsterdam or St. Paul's, and Campbell Island; and secondary stations at Tientsin, Sagon, Numea, and probably Nukahiva, in the Marquesas. Their observers will rely mainly on the photographic method. The French Government has voted 300,000 francs in support of the enterprise.

prise.
The United States has granted \$150,000 for the object, and sends expeditions, composed of five persons each, to the following eight stations: Wladinos'ock, Siberia, Prof. A. Hall, U. S. N., in

persons each, to the following eight stations; Wladinos'ock, Sheria, Prof. A. Hall, U. S. N., in charge; Nagasaki, Japan, under Mr. G. Davidson, United States Coast Survey; Pekin, China, Prof. James C. Wats n; Crozet's Island, South Indian Ocean, Capt. Raymond, U. S. A.; Kerguelen's Island, Lieutenant-Commander George P. Byan, U. S. N.; Hobart Town, Tasmania, Prof. W. N. Harkness, U. S. N.; New Zealand, Prof. C. H. Petels; Chatham Island, South Pacific, Mr. Edwin Smith, United States Coast-Survey. The Italians send out three expeditions; and the Dutch one,—to the Island of Bourbon, or Reunico.

Thus the coming transit will be observed at about seventy five stations, at many of which there will be a large number of instruments. The total excense of the expeditions will range between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. The astronomical advantages which are expected to be gained by these observations are an improvement of the Lunar theory, and a readjustment of the tables of Venus. The collateral issues will be an accurate determination of the longitude of many points on the globe, an increased knowledge of the meteorology of the earth, and a vast amount of information regarding the natural history of remote and almost unknown regions, where different stations are placed. Naturalists will accompany many of the expeditions, and muca is expected from their researches, espewhere different stations are placed. Naturalists will accompany many of the expeditions, and much is expected from their researches, especially on Kerguelou's Island and Rodriguez. The latter island is one of the very few in mid-ocean which have not raised by volcame agency, and is therefore particularly interesting to the naturalist. It has already yielded to Science the remains of some article high. The Royal Science. York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. By Henry
Ward Brecher. Delivered before the Theological
Department of Yale College. Third Series. 12mo.,
pp. 226. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.
EPOCHS OF HISTORY: THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
1618-1648. By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, Author of
"History of England from the Accession of Japan."

In the Complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and final results as to one of the complete and the complete an that the combete and man results as to our dis-tance from the sin cannot be hoped for before the year 1876. At each of the British stations the observers will remain at least three months to determine the longitudes.

We are indebted for these particulars to Prof.

George Forbes' recent little work, entitled "The Transit of Venus." BOOK-WORMS.

In foreign countries books are infested with a great variety of beetles, mites, and caterpillars, which disfigure and destroy them: but in America, libraries have thus far suffered comparatively little from the depredations of in sects, and these have been limited to a few species. Several boring-beetles, belonging to the family Ptinide, have a tendency to gnaw books as well as furniture, clothing, pictures, etc. They generally confine their operations to leather-covered volumes, although they are sometimes found in those bound in cloth. They bore galleries along in the leather, under the surface, -occasionally penetrating through to the outside. In Homer's Introduction to Bibliogra phy, there is mention of the work of one of these beetles, which cut through twenty-seven large quartos in so straight a line that the owner was able to pass a string through the gallery thus formed, and suspend the entire series of

volumes. The species of Ptinida which molest books are the Ptinus brunneus, the Anobium paniceum, and Astriatum. It is in the lowest state that these insects commit their ravages. When the species of Anobium have passed through their various stages and emerged as beetles, they have the popular name of the Death-Notch or Death-Tick, from the ticking noise made by them, Tick, from the ticking noise made by them, and supposed by the superstitious to be a warning of death in the house. Mr. H. Doubleday states that "the beetle produces the loud ticking sound by raising itself upon its legs as high as it can, and then striking the head and under part of the thorax against the substance upon which it is standing, generally five or six times in succession; and it always chooses a substance which produces the most sound. It is evidently a call-note from one individual to another, as you very rarely hear one rap without its being immediately answered by another." The larva of the Anobium spin silken occoons, into which they weave the particles en occoons, into which they weave the particles of dust they have made. The larva of the Ptinus is yellowish-white, hairy, and six-legged. Dr. Henry Shimer relates that he has taken them from books, and placed them in small vials, when they would betake themselves to the corks, and there here and feed two or three mouths. The insect matures in April or May.

when they would betake themselves to the corks, and there live and feed two or three mouths. The insect matures in April or May.

Among book-worms are to be mentioned two species of Psodize. The first of these is the Atropos divinatorius, commonly called "book-louse;" and the second is the Psocus domesticus, an importation from Europe. Another book-pest is the common Termite or White Ant (Termes floripes). Three or four years ago it was found that many of the books and public documents in the vaults of the Capitol in Springfield were utterly ruined by the gnawings of some animal, which proved to be the White Ant. The cuttings through the books were large and irregular, and added to their injury, the leaves were discolored by the excrement of the insects. In the St. Louis Mercantile Library, there is a large book on exhibition,

ment of the insects. In the St. Louis Mercantile Library, there is a large book on exhibition, which has been marned in like manner by the Termites. Humboldt tells us that, in Equinoctial America, where the Termite abounds, it is exceedingly rare to find papers or books that go back fifty or sixty years.

Sometimes the larva of the Coddling Moth, which infests the apple will accidentally gain access to a library, and do considerable damage by entering the books between the back and the leaves, and gnawing out a place in which to spin its occoon. Other book-enemies which are mentioned by entomologists are the caterpillar of the anglossa praguiants, which harms books by spinning webs on their bindings, and the nite Ceiclus cruditus, which cata the paste in the binding. But, of all book-worms, the Coekrosch will

do as much injury in as little time as any other pest known. It gnaws the surface of muslin-covered volumes, and will quickly sprinkle them all over with blotches, giving them the appearance of a violent eruntion of the small-pox. The attack is fatal, for the books are made so unsightly that no one would over after have them about.

Dr. Shimer recommended the practice of baking volumes to rid them of book-worms, -taking care not to heat them sufficiently to bure the leather brittle. He also advises putting infested books into a water-tight box, and immersing the whole in boiling water long enough to heat the sooks to near 212 degrees Fahrenheit. If this does not answer, a coating of corrosive sublimate, laid, on with a brush, will probably rid books of their insect-ravagers.

ARISE OF THE LEVEL OF GREAT SALT LAKE.

The Utah Mining Journal gives some inter-

The Utah Mining Journal gives some interesting particulars with regard to the gradual rise of the level of Great Salt Lake. In 1847. when the valley was first settled, the level of the lake was from 12 to 14 feet lower than it is now. Up to 1852, there was no noticeable change in the lake; but, from that time to 1856, there was observed a gradual rise of about 6 feet from the level of 1847. From 1856 to 1861, the level subsided again until it was 2 feet lower than in 1852, and the area of the lake was contracted to about three-fourths its extent in that year. From the spring of 1861, there was again a rise, until the lake had, in 1868, increased its surface to over one and a half what it was in 1861, and had risen 12 feet above its lowest level. Since 1868, the fluctuations in the level have continued, but have not exceeded 2 feet, and the tendency has been, on the whole, toward a steady rise. It is stated that the humidity of the atmosphere annually increases as the area of cultivation becomes greater, and, as a consequence, the evaporation diminishes. The mountainstreams are also enlarging. Thousands of acree of farming, meadow, and pasture lands have been submerged along the eastern and northern shores of the lake; and many square miles of valuable lands, still occupied by agriculturists, will be inundated if the lake rises but a few inches above the level of the past five vears. A monument has been placed near the shore of the lake, to indicate the fluctuations of its level. This will be watched with deep anxiety, as important interests are at stake.

PRESERVING ORAPES. the lake had, in 1868, increased its surface to PRESERVING GRAPES.

A method of preserving grapes for months, from autumn until the following summer even, has been originated in France, and put into extensive practice. The grapes are kept on the vine until the first frosts appear. They are then cut with a portion of the stem extending two or three knots below the bunch, and two above it. The upper end is then covered with wax, to prevent the evaporation of the liquids contained in the veins of the wood; and, after contained in the veins of the wood; and, after removing all the unsound grapes, the lower end of the stem is inserted in a small, elongated bottle, filled with water, and having a bit of charcoal at the bottom. The space between the stem and the tightly-fitting cork through which it passes, is filled with wax. The bottles, with their contents, are then placed on shelves in a dry room, as close together as they can conveniently stand.

CITY VS. COUNTRY TEMPERATURE. M. Fines has determined, by recent investigations, that the mean annual temperature in the interior of a city is decidedly higher than in the country around. In the fall and winter, the maximum temperatures are somewhat lower in the city than in the country; but, in the spring the city than in the country; out, in the spring and summer, they are somewhat higher. On clear nights the difference in the minimum tem-peratures in the city and the country rises as high as 13% deg. Fahrenheit. The extremes in temperature are also greater in the country than in the city,—the annual average difference be-tween the maximum and minimum temperatures being considerably larger.

ONLY A GLOVE.

It is only a glove, Ted, a lady's glove;—
It has him in the desk where I found it
For twenty long years, but the freshness o
And the glory of youth cling around it.

Yes, there comes, Ted, whenever I see that glove, A vision of music and dancing,
And again, in my mind, the eyes of a dove
Into mine are tenderly glancing.

And I clasp once again in this hand of mine
That glove and the soft han I wittin it;
And I feel in the waitz, through the glare and th shine, That it throbs like a new-caught linnet,

I feel her ambrosial breath on my cheek, Like the scent of the linden-ilossom; And I know that she loves (though she does not speak) By the rise and fall of her bosom.

Well, I went to the Indies in '80, Ted; And—and—Turh! it's the brand,-and-water. Wby, when I came back she was dead—she was d And—I married Robinson's daughter.

Just hand me a light and a fresh cigar; It is foolish to keep such a token, When the giri who gave it is seeping afar In a land where the rest is unbroken, —Figare.

Tailor.

Tailor.

From the Detroit Free Press

He was tail, and solemn, and dignified. One would have thought him a Roman Senator, on his way to make a speech on finance, but he wasn't singularly enough, he wasn't. He was a book agent. He wore a linen duster, and his brow was furrowed with many care-lines, as if he had been obliged to tumble out of hed every he had been obliged to tumble out of bed every other night of his life to dose a sick child. He called into a tailor shop on Randolph street, removed his hat, took his "Lives of Eminent Philosophers" from its cambric bag and approached the tailor with: "I'd like to have you look at this area sork." ook at this rare work."

look at this rare work."

"I hat no time," replied the tailor.

"It is a work which every thinking man should delight to peruse," continued the agent.

"Zo?" said the tailor.

"Yes, it is a work on which a great deal of deep thought has been expended, and is pronounced by such men as Wendell Publips to be work without a variety without a variety without a variety without a variety mid-rature." a work without a rival in modern literature."
"Makes anybody laugh when he zees it?"

"Makes anybody laugh when he zees it?"
ssked the tailor.
"No, my friend, this is a deep, profound
work, as I have arready said. It deals with such
characters as Tacocritus, Socrates, and Piato,
and Raiph Waldo Emerson. If you desire a
work on which the most eminent author of our day has epent years of study and research, you can find nothing to compare with this."

"Does it shpeak about how to glean cloze?"
anxiously asked the man of the goose.

"My friend, this is no receipt book, but an eminent work on philosophy, as I have told you.

eminent work on philosophy, as I have told you. Years were consumed in preparing this volume for the press, and none but the clearest mind could have grasped the subjects herein discussed. If you desire food for deep meditation, you have it here."

"Does dis pook say sumding about der Prussian War?" asked the tailor as he threaded his preedle.

needle.
"My friend, this is not an every-day book "My friend, this is not an every-usy book, but a work on philosophy,—a work which will soon be in the hands of every profound thinker in the country. What is the art of philosophy? This book tells you. Who were and who are our philosophers? Turn to these pages for a reply. As I said before, I don't see how you can do without it."

"Und he don't haf anydings about some fun, eh?" inquired the tailor, as the book was held out to him.
"My friend, must I again inform you that this "My friend, must I again inform you that this "My friend, must I again inform you that this is not an ephemeral work,—not a collection of nameous trash,—but a rare, deep work on philosophy. Here, see the name of the author. That name slone, sir, should be proof enough to your mind that the work cannot be surpassed for profundity of thought. Why, sir, Gerrit Smith testifies to the greatness of this volume!"

"I not knows Mr. Schmidt,—I make no cloze mit him," returned the tailor, in a doubting voice.

voice.
"Then you will let me leave your place with-

"Then you will let me leave your place without having secured your name to this volume!
I cannot believe it! Behold what research!
Turn these leaves and see these gems of richest
thought! Ah! if we only had such minds and
could wield such a pen! But we can read, and
in a measure we can be like him. Every family
should have this noble work. Let me put your
name down; the book is only \$12."

"Zwelve dollar for der pook! Zwelve dollar,
und he has noddings about der war, und no fun "Zwelve dollar for der pook! Zwelve dollar, und be has noddings about der war, und no fun in him, or say noddings how to glean cloze! What you take me for, mister? Go right away mit dat pook or I call der bolice and haf you locked up pooty quick!"

An Odd Strike.

Of all strikes, the oddes is that of 800 men employed in certain collieries at Durham, England, who connectedly threw down their tools a few weeks ago, and demanded of the owners water to drink and decent houses to dwell in. water to drink and decent houses to dwell in. They complained that a bey were in dirtiness and their families in suckness for the want of water to drink and cook with, and that, as acts of Parliament had no effect, they thought it high time to see what could be done by absenting themselves from work, and rei using to pay rent. We do not yet learn the result. FAMILIAR TALK. HISTORICAL RINGS.

Among the treasures of the Bisish Museum is the signet-ring of Mary Queen of Scots. Inside

the circlet is a monogram formed of the letters M. and A., the M. standing for Mary, and the A. for Darnley, who, on his marriage, was created Duke of Albany. Sir Henry Ellis is of the opinion that this was the nuptial ring of Queen Mary. The Rev. Lord John Thynne, who is descended from Lady Francis Devereux, the daughter of Essex, has in his possession a ring which is sup-posed to be the one that Queen Elizabeth gave to the Earl of Essex, and which he sent her back posed to be the one that Queen Elizabeth gave to the Earl of Essex, and which he bent her back from his prison-cell by the Countess of Nottingham, who failed to deliver it. The ring holds an onyx on which is cut the head of the Queen. It is said that Queen Elizabeth's coronation-ring was filed off her finger just before her death, the flesh having grown over it. Aubrey relates that Queen Elizabeth had a double ring contaming two diamonds, which together formed a heart. She sent one half to Mary Queen of Scots, in token of friendship, and Mary returned it when she took refuge in England. When the North Gate House on Bedford Bridge was taken down in 1765, a beautiful gold ring was found among the ruins. It bears the initials J. B., and is engraved with a death's head and the moto "Memento mori." As John Bunyan was imprisoned in the North Gate House, there is a likelihood that the ring was his. The signet-ring of Caesar Borgia, which was exhibited at a meeting of the British Archeological Association, a few years ago, is of enameled gold, with the date 1503, and the motto, "Fays ceque doys avein que pourra." In the front a box is let in, which has "Borgia" engraved on it, encircled with the words, "Corunum una via." Within this ring, it is said, Borgia carried the poison which he dropped into the wine of his unsuspecting guests. Hannibal also carried poison in a ring, and drank the fatal draught himself when dark deepair settled down on him. Pope Alexander Vi. (Borgia) carried poison in a key-ring such as the old Romans wore. When the doom of one of his friends was scaled, he but requested the favor that a casket should be unlocked for him with this ring. As the lock worked hard, the pressure on the key caused a concealed pin to project and inflict a poisonous prick. Rings with keys attached have been common, the keys being intended to open valuable caskets. One of the most singular rings on mention had a watch in the boss, which could be so wound that it would cause a pin to prick the wearer at any hour desired.

Courts, oct-asisty as an astrologer, pretending to have the gover to raise and commune with the power to raise and commune with the power to raise and commune with the power to raise and commune with the bent, attacked his county-residence, and destroyed his instruments and his large and costit library. He was in extreme roverty when he died, in 1608, at the are of \$8\$. His writings, principally of a scientific character, were very numerous, and many of them, still in manuscript, are preserved in the Cottonian and other collections. It was so widely believed, at the time, that his massic mirror was instrumental in discovering the Gunpowder-Piot, that the statement found its way into the English Frayer-Books. In one edition, printed by Baskett, in 173, there is a potture of the mirror disclosing the facts. The late Commander Richard Jances Rorrisco was at one time in possession of the celebrated mirror.

The author of a late English book on "Birds, Their Cages and Keep," relates a curious story falling under her observation, which would indicate that brids have ghosts, and that these sometimes return from the land of shades to hand and frighten the living. A female canny belonging to the writer was taken sick and died one summer, while nesting. The bird was humanely buried, and nits surviving mate removed to a fresh cage. Meantime the breeding-cage, which had been the scene of death, was throughly cleaned and purified, and put away for another season. When brought into use, however, the following spring, the burds put into it manifested the utmost fear and distress, and would not be comforted. They would an adjace, and would not be compelled to remain, would haddle close to mope and mourn, no matter how bright the sun shore, nor what cheerful measures their mistress took to restore their happiness. The experiment was tried of inducing various canaries to inhabit the dwelling contentedly, but in vain. It is a shape the profession of the componer—for since previous and the control of the control of the control of

The London Musical World is authority for the statement that the following song is the first one in the English language that was set to music. It was written about the year 1300, and was discovered among the Harleian manuscripts now in the British Museum ; APPROACH OF SUMMER

Summer is 1-comen in, Shude sing cuccu. Groweth fed, and bloweth med, And springeth the wds nu. Sing cuccu.

Shouth after calve cu;
Bulluc sterieth, buck verteih;
Mure sing cuccu;
Cuccu, cuccu. Wel singes the cuccu, Ne swik thou nawer nu. Sing cuccu nu, Sing cuccu.

A literal prose version, modernized, runs thus: Summer is coming, Loudly sing, cuckoo; Groweth feed, and bloweth mead, and springeth the wood now. Ewe bleateth after lamb, loweth cow after calf; bullock starteth, buck verteth,—i.e. harboreth among the ferus; merrily siog, cuckoo! Well singest thou, cuckoo, nor cease to sing now. Sing, cuckoo, now; sing, cuckoo!

CRIME IN IRELAND AND MASSACHUSETTS. Twenty years ago, Sir William Crofton established in Ireland a wise and humane system of convict treatment, which has had a most beneficent effect on crime in that country. In January, 1854, with a population little rising of 6,000,000, the number of convicts sentenced for the higher grades of crime was about 4,000, or one in every

1,500 inhabitants. In Germany, 1874 with a population ranging between 5,300,000 and 5,500,000, the couviets number only 1,136, or little more than one in 5,000. Convictions for high crime, averaged, 1864-75, 610 per year, whereas now, they are less than 225 per year. They are even fewer than in Massachusetts, which, with a population of 1,600,000, will send 250 convicts this year to Charlestown Prison. At this rate, the criminality of Massachusetts is 60 per ceut greater than in Ireland. In New York it is probably double that of Ireland. The commitments to the Massachusetts State Prison will this year double those of 1864, while the whole humber of prisoners is about double what it was ten years ago. Then there were 351 prisoners in the Penite Itiary, 35 of whom were sentenced for life. Now there are above 670 prisoners in the Penite Itiary, 35 of whom were sentenced for life. Now there are above 670 prisoners, 63 of whom are confined for life. During these ten years, while crime has doubled, the population of Massachusetts has increased but 30 per cent.

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE.

A Neglected Genius—Tardy Honors—Balie's Operas—English Opera in London—Posthumous Triumph—The Balie Statue at Drury Lane.

London (Sept. 26) Correspondence of the Boston Post Tardy honor has been paid to be memory and the operation of the series of the s

Tardy bonor has been paid to the memory and works of the only great English-speaking composer, by the inauguration of a statue of Michael William Balfe in the large vestibule of Drur, Lane Theatre. Balfe was allowed to live and dineglected, if not wholly unrecognized, by his own fellow-subjects. Even after his death had put an end forever to the composition of lyrical productions,—than which there are none sweeter, though some may be more profound, extantible English would, perhaps, have speedily for gotten him had he not had a posthumous triumplupon those boards which arbitrate operatio fam for all Europe—the Paris Opera. Fashionable upon those boards which arbitrate operatic fam for all Europe—the Paris Opera. Fashionabl tenors in West End drawing rooms would have continued to warble, no doubt, "Then you'll remember me," and amateur soprati to hap "i dreamed test I dwelt in marble halls;" but I suspect that no opera of Baife's would have been ventured upon for the stage by Mr. Mapleson of Mr. Gye. Yet there really seems to have been no good reason why Baife should not long ago have become a recognized classic in lynical composition. sealed, he but requested the favor that a caske should be anchosed for him with that ring, a cannot do not be a control of the state of the case of th

THE FUCHSIA.

Within the mountain lodge we sat
At night, and watched she sisned show
Blown headlong over hill and moor,
And heard, from delivant tern below,
The loosened torrents thundering slow.

Twas such a night as drowns the stars, And blots the moon from out the sky; We could not see our favorite larch, Yet heard it rave incessantly, As the white whirlwinds drifted by.

Sad thoughts were near; we might not have Their stern intrusion from the door; Till you rose meekly, kimp in hand, And, from an inner chamber, bore A book renowned by sea and shore.

And, as you flung it open, lo!
Between the pictured is deta lay—
Emisimed by processes of Time—
A gift of mine, a facinia spiray,
I gathered one glad holiday.

Then, suddenly the chamber changed, And we forgot the anow and wind; Once more we paced a garden-cath, With even fact and even mind.— That red spray in your hair confided,

The cistus trembled by the porch.

The shadow round the dial moved:
I knew this, though I marked them and,
For I had spoken, unreproved,
And, dreamsike, knew that I am long,

Sweet wife i when falls a durbor night, May some pure flower of dismanti, Hid in the volume of the soul, Bring back, o'er die's tormented and As dear a peace to you and manager of your said.

#### THE STORY OF A RING.

A Sketch from Real Life.

The story of that ring?" Oh, yes! I did ell you you should hear it some time, and I don't like unfulfilled promises to remember.
You've often heard me speak of that summer on the Island; what a new experience it was to

be so isolated from the great, busy world, and never to know when to expect the mails, and casionally a transport-boat would pass, loaded the hurricane-roof with jolly boys in blue, und for the Red River or Mobile, who would give a ringing cheer from a thousand hearty again a great hospital-boat would glide silently ap-river, freighted with untold suffering, bound

for Dubuque or some other Northern hospital, in copes that the bracing air, nourishing food, and better care, might restore vigor to the exhausted rames, wounded limbs, and attenuated bodies, hat had given so much for the country they

Our Island was a Government wood-yard, and steamers frequently ran in to wood up, and then our hitle hamlet presented a busy scene. Our cottage was near the landing, and, when the steamer-whistle blew the signal for stopping, ner-whistle blew the signal to be and expectao, from Father Hedstrom to the mischievous e Buck in the kitchen—Aunt Jane's young-woolly-pated hopeful. What letters from the War, what supplies for our scanty larder, to add to the absolute necessaries of our r-rations! This last was no little item to adies accustomed to the comforts and many of missary generally prevailed upon the boats' steward to part with a few fresh eggs, a pound tter, or a nice, juicy steak; and the colored people struck lively bargains with the large supplies of luscious waterthich never grow in our too-rigorous climate. Ily received a call from several of the paselves of the opportunity of exploring our lovely Island, and enjoying its many beauties of closed some exceedingly picturesque views; ar-bors, formed by luxuriant vines climbing tall trees on one side of the path, then throwing other side; arched gateways, apparently nade by the accidental bending of a sapling like ike a bow, which was shortly festooned with lowering vines as beautifully as I ever saw it the hand of art in ornamental gar-

hat was the Surgeon's, with whom the Postchat was the Surgeon's, with whom the Post-Commandant lodged when up from Vicksburg. Sometimes friends from Goodrich made us a flying visit, and occasionally some well-known face under a soldier-cap would beam upon us most mexpectedly, by some of the odd chances of rar, bringing together old acquaintances who id not know they were within a thousand miles of each other. You who have but to cross the treet, or take a few minutes' drive, any time, to see a friend, can know nothing of the exquisite by of such meetings. Our rough life had its ompensations.

Ompensations.

One warm afternoon, after our merry, noisy title freedmen had been dismissed for the day, inner was over, and we had taken our usual lests, the hourse scream of a whistle announced be coming of a welcome variation to the daily longitude of our lives. The "Duke of Argyle" as rather a favorite boat, as, from more freestedles, we had formed some acquaintance this officers; so, as she drew near enough to what her name, we wayed a greative. reveal ber name, we waved a greeting with hats and handkerchiefs from the bluffy bank, which was heartily returned, One of the clerks, Chaton Chadwick, are Clit as he was generally called, always ran up to our domicil, to give us the latest papers and have a little chat. In former calls he had confided to me the fact that he was friendly to the South but had payer that he was friendly to unded to me the fact that he was friendly to e South, but had never taken up arms, having lieved from the first that it would be but throw-g away effort in a losing cause. Notwithstand-g the antagonism of our sentiments, I fixed sgeniat good-humor, tropical warmth of manual 

mighty sight for you, but I can't eat de Lord's apple. So Ebe goes off, an' pouts, an' pouts; and when Adam goes to set down by her, she says, 'Go way dar!-you don't lub me.' 'Pears like he couldn't stand dat ar no-how; an', when she sees he's 'most a mind to do it, she comes back all a-smilin', and, puttin' her arms round his neck, she says, 'Eat jes' a little piece; it's michly nice. If you lub me, Adam, jes' eat a little bit, and I'll gib you all my lub and sweet kisses; and she looks into his eyes so vinnin' dat Adam gibs it up, and takes a little bite; but he couldn't swaller it, and it suck fast in his t'roat, and dar 'its to dis day; and dat's what makes de Adam's apple in ebery man's t'roat to-day. Bime-by de Lord come along and say, 'Whar's Adam?' and Adam he keep still behind de tree; den de Lord say, louder, 'Whar's Adam?' and he dasn't come out; so he 'splains, 'I'se hid.' And de Lord saks, 'What for you done hid?' And Adam sneak out and say, 'Cause Ebe she eat a piece ob you' old apple, and gib me some, and I done eat it too.' Den de Lord gets' 'sprisin' angry, and send down de lightnin', and de fire, and de big sword, an' chase 'em bof out dat ar garden in mighty quiek time. And den dey haf to tote de wood an' water, and piek de cotton, and hoe de corn, in troubleation and sweat eber since.'

At this point the swaying women's groans

and noe de corn, in troubleation and sweat eber since."

At this point the swaying women's groans broke into a wall, which was taken up by others, until the room was full of confused ismentations and ejaculations, imprecations upon "dat old serpint," and ascriptions of praise to "de bressed Mas'r." Finally, a brother struck up a popular camp-meeting melody, and all the voices were soon diverted into the new channel, and the audience rose as their spirits became exalted, and shouts from one and other broke forth: "I'se got de power!"—"Glory to Mas'r Jesus!"—"Halleluiah!"—"I'se found de Lord!" Handshakings, embracings, and congratulations, became general; first with the white folks,—handshaking only being extended to them, however; then with the elders and deacons; lastly with the brethren and with the white folks,—handshaking only being attended to them, however; then with the elders and deacons; lastly with the brethren and sisters promiscuously. We left them jumping viciently with the excess of their emotions, clapping hands and shouting vocaferously, until they would sink down overcome by physical exhaus-

would sink down overcome by physical exhaustion.

"Do I think there was one spark of religion in the whole proceeding?" Well, a few had a little apprehension of the truth, but, with the majority, it was merely animal excitement.

My room-mate, Miss Jeannie Perue, was a refined, delicate, accomplished lady, and an excellent Christian. She often visited the negro quarters to comfor the afflicted, read to the old and sick, and so carry a bit of cheer to almost comforciess dwellings. Coming past the woodyard one evening, she observed a very heavy gold ring on the little finger of a girl engaged in piling wood. She asked the girl where she got it, and learned she found it in the mud, just above water-hark, near the landing, the day after the Arcyle last "wooded up" there? Being a Methodist of the stricter sort, Miss Jeannie never wore jewerty, excepting a brooch, wheausefelness overbalanced its ornamental objection; but she felt impressed with a desire to obtain that ring. She found the girl willing to sell it, and told her to come up in the evening to conclude the bargain. Five dellars and a quantity of good clothing, judiciously selected by Miss Jeannie, amply satisfied the dusky damsel, and the ring was transferred to Miss Jeannie's possession. It was twenty two carats fine, and bore inside the engraving. "Your Bessie." I had no doubt in my own mind that it was my friend "Chit's,"—the gift of his little Rebel; but no inquiries that we made elicited any information concerning his whereabouts, and, after wearing the pretty ornament half a day, Miss Jeannie laid it away, and we soon forgot all about it. I rather wanted it, as "Chit" had been more particularly mystriend than hers; but, finding that she had an fleeyheable impression that she had better keep it. I said no more about it, and, as I said, it was laid away to bide its time of usefulness, for, in after days, that impulse proved to be a special providence that saved her from despair. "Do I think there was one spark of religion

The summer-days sped by, bringing the term

The summer-days sped by, bringing the term of our enhistment to a close, and, although we were sorry to part from those who had proved themselves true friends amid the annoyances, privarious, and dangers of camp-life, yet we gladly returned to the comforts and social privileges of our happy homes.

Years passed, bringing trouble and sorrow to Miss Jeaunie, as she afterwards told me,—though, for a time, I lost track of her, as our homes were in different States. Her good old father followed his gentle wife to the other world, after but a few weeks' separation, and, upon settling up the old rentleman's affairs, there was found to be but little left beyond the supply of Jeanuie's present needs; and her own health was too delicate to admit of any employment for the increase of her income. But it did not matter so much, as she was condially welcomed to the household of her married sister, where she found rest and happiness with the little people, to whom she was accond only to their mother. But, after a time, missfortume followed her here; for, in the hard times succeeding the War, the house in which her brother-in-law was a partner failed, and his handsome residence and its elegant furnishings were honestly given up to the creditors. Miss Jeannie was entreated to stay and take a new niche in the humble home to which her sister was reduced; but she could not consent to add to the expenses of an aiready-large family, and numed attely set herself to thinking of some means by which she could earn her own support. Sewing was out of the question, and her eyes were weak; and her favorite occupation, teach-

rest in fancy braiding and embroidery-stamped rest in fancy braiding and embroidery-stamped articles, except one dollar, which she offered her landlady as a piedge of good faith, and told her story. The kind woman was loth to take the money, but she, too, was poor, and needed her little gains, though her prompt belief in Miss Jeannie's story greatly relieved my troubled friend's mind, who had expected only cold incredulity. She did not know as I did, that her honess face told unmistakably its own truth and purity, and could scarcely fail of winning credence anywhere.

locreduity. She did not know as I did, that her hones: face told unmistakably its own truth and purity, and could scarcely fail of winning credence anywhere.

Stamped patterns would not pay her fare on the railroad, as they would for food and lodging in the country-towns where she traveled; so, in spite of November winds and ley footways, she walked to the first station west of the city, carrying her heavy satched five miles, and reaching the little village cold, hungry, and nearly exhausted with the unwonted exertion. But Providence directed her feet to where there were sympathetic hearts, and not even a sister's hand could have ministered unto her needs with more kindliness than did those Good Samaritans into whose tender mercies she fell that first weary night. Refreshed and strengthened, not less by the Christian love and sympathy they manifested than by the substantial hospitality they gently forced her to accept, she went on her way rejoicing; and, when ready to go on to the next station, the little woman felt able to take the cars, like any other lady.

One day, as I was busy over my household affairs, the door-bell rang, and, as Katie returned from answering it, she said, "It's a lady in pian gray, ma'am; but, as she didn't give no name nor nothing, but wanted the lady of the house, and carries her own satchel. I gness it's an agent-woman." Now, you know I am principled against agents, considering their whole end and aim to be to ceax, wheedle, or tire you into buying something you don't want, just to get rid of them. I was about to send Katie back with the word that I didn't want anything whatsoever, when, observing a streak of crock on Katie's nose, and being a little sensitive on the subject of neatness in the kitchen as well as out of it. I changed my mind and went myself. Blessed be Katie's crocky nose! For one nustant we stared at each other; then, as I dashed towards her with the exclamation, "Is this my dear old Jean?" she rose and clasped me in her arms with the exclamation, "Is this my dear ol

girl!"
Of course, we had a delightful visit, but she would not spend the winter with me, as I entreated her to do. She told me her story, and said the ring had kept her from utter despair in the darkest day of her life; and, as she never should wear it, she would like me to have it. I gladly redeemed the helpful little circlet, and did for her all that her proud independence would permit, which was little enough; merely a loan sufficient to purchase a more varied and profitable stock, and provide for her own comfort tall her financial skies cleared a little.

Having friends in the city, I introduced Miss Jeannie to a few who I knew would appreciate her refinement, intelligence, and sterling integrity, notwithstanding she was a poor girl. They secured her a boarding-place in a lovely Christian family, where she had every comfort of a home of an audance and culture. She soon won the respect and affection of a nice little circle of friends, who intorested themselves to find a more congenial occupation for her; and in a little while she had the hearty satisfaction of leaving forever the distastsful "carpet-bagging," as she called her agency-business, and taking a counter in a large, airy shop up town, at a good salary. But her experience had not been without its material benefits, as steady performance of duty, however distasteful, seldom is; active exercise in the open air had restored an ecjoyable degree of health, and made her equal to the easy discharge of her new labors.

For nearly two years she lived a happy, contented life in her adopted city, enjoying much of reality good society, though, of course, not the most fashionable. Meanwhile, she had won the regard of an estimable gentleman, who admired the quiet strength and self-dependence indden under gentle sweetness of manners; and last year he carried her away to the clearer skies and softer airs of the Pacific Coast, the worthy bride of an accomplished clergyman.

And so my ring speaks to me with varied voices, like a song in many keys; of youthful love and manly hope; of a far-seeing Providential care; of a

love and manly hope; of a far-seeing Providen-tial care; of a way of escape from temptation to doubt the Father's ever-present love and help; of honest independence; of virtue's victory and

### SONG OF THE MYSTICS.

Though thou shouldst live a thousand years.

Whatever Fate gives,
Or what refuses,
Let this support thee in thy fears,
Let this console thee in thy tears,
Man loses but the life he lives,
And only lives the life he loses.
Longest and eloriest are but one;
The present is the same to all;

reward.

Longest and shortest are but one;
The present is the same to all;
The past is done with and forgot;
The future is not yet begun;
Nothing from either can befall,
For none can lose what he has not
All things from all Elernity
Come round and round the whirling sphen is
It makes no difference if we see
The same thing for a hundred years,
Or for a million. They are here:
Who longest lives, who shortest dies,
Loses the same sweet parth and skind,
For they remain—we disappoar.

I will tell thee what to do: Hold to these things which are few

size the merry contents, to such a very distance of the control of

## THOMAS YARN. From Appletons' Journal.

He was a failure, an innocent, colorless failure, holding his place in the energetic Town of Mossbrook rather because he was too amorphous to be kicked out than from any power of his own to keep in. Thomas Yarn nad never made a liv-ing, but had hung, a barnacle, on somebody else's living all his life. He was ugly, olse's living all his life. He was ugly, and dirty, and poor, and lazy, yet these terms seem too strong for so nebulous a creature. The colors in which his portrait should be painted are what the French call teints degrades—souffy brown, pale-olive greens, mixed and tardy grays, no black, no white no real all shed. grays: no black, no white, no red; all shadow, dead lights, a poor, forlorn, faded picture, which no gallery coveted. He was a sort of a connecting link between the earth-worm and man, suggesting both extremes. Yet the creature was kindly, and had his own little corner of wit and humor; once in about ten years he said a good thing. He had never harmed anything, not even a fly : in fact, he and flies were rather ntimate, and had acquired a right of possessorship from long occupancy of a dirty, curtainless tavera-window, which was the height from which Thomas Yarn surveyed life as it went on in Mossbrook. He was in some remote way supposed to be a gentleman, perhaps because he never did anything, perhaps for a better reason. At any rate, he was tolerated in some of the best front-parlors when on centennials, and on such infrequently-occurring occasions he put on a clean shirt and made a call. Thomas Yarn was not dirty for the same reason that is said to have governed a celebrated English scholar, "because it rhymed with Goethe;" no, poor Thomas was not even literary, that next to nothingness in good, hard-working New En-gland. His habits grew out of a slovenly soul; the cold waters of energy and ambition had never cascaded down Thomas Yarn's back. He was sun casecaded down Thomas Yarn's back. He was sunk low in the slume of laxiness and inertia. Who knows what had deprived Thomas Yarn of his birthright of success? who knows what heart-aches had paralyzed his energies? Who knows any of the great secrets of Nature?—why one brain works and another will not? and why one man sits still while another man runs? while another man runs?
One thing Thomas Yarn always possessed, and

that was the village news. The tavern-window, in spite of the flies, was a good field of observa-

One thing Thomas rarn always possessed, and that was the village news. The tavern-window, in spite of the flies, was a good field of observation. He went round with the returns of elections, with the deaths and marriages, and the latest, well-authenticated scandal. Never malignant, never prone to see evil, Thomas still told what he heard—an invariable local newspaper. He would put his sad figure in penitently at the side-door, as if to sav that the news he brought was me only excuse for being.

There were rumous of his once being seen driving a borse, but this was not well authenticated. It gave too much energy and decision to the picture, and was rejected by most as improbable; but one great, grand, important thing he had done, one event illuminated his existence, and he never was tired talking of it and boasting of it. He had once been married, and he could not forget the pride, pomp, and circumstance of that occasion.

Possiby at that moment he might have been cleaner and more presperous than at any subsequent one; else why did that very pretty girl, with her long, black hair,—always remembered in the village admiringly,—why had she so over-estimated her own powers of endurance as to marry Thomas Yarm? Marry him she did, and matually died in two years, to be ever after the primat beauty and saint of his life. He never could sufficiently praise her hair. He placed it among the constellations like Beremice's, and wore one long tress, folded in Cama-paper, next his heart. The way he worshiped his "Mary in Heaven" affirmed Thomas Yarn's claim to the name of gentleman. He had been "in business" when he married, but he failed immediately, and that countned to be his business forever after. The tavern swallowed him up, and it was on its worm-caten porch that he first learned that he was rehim up, and it was on its worm-eaten porch that he first learned that he was remembered in Gov. Hammoud's will. Some one else knew that piece of news before he did. Gov. Hammond was a cich and prominent citi-zen, who had been terribly stricken, in the midst of his prosperity, by the death of his only son, a young man but few years married, who had left one young danghier.

voung man but few years married, who had left one young daughter.

It was a proud old name, and Gov. Hammond did not like to have it die out. But Fate was stronger than he. He left his fine property to this little girl, something in the same disappointed frame of mind as Dombey, and he added a singular codicil. It was to charee his executors to pay a small annuity to Thomas Yarn, and to give him the charge of his library, which was large and in great disorder, and which needed attention and repair.

This library had come from "two lawyers, one gentleman, and one clergyman ancestor," as

Gov. Hammond was fond of explaining his various forbears, and had been generally tumbled by the Governor, no great reader, into an unoccuried room, which was not unsuited to it, being in a wing of the house in which Emily, the child-heirosa, lived with her Aunt Margaret and the left. the rambing property was a healthy, hearty, robust little girl, with an early propensity for tales of faney, and legitimately for novel-reading. She spent her Saturday for novel-reading.

this rambling property was a healthy, hearty, robust little girl, with an early propensity for takes of fancy, and legitimalely for novel-reading. She spent her Saturday afternoons, and some past of the next day, in her library, sitting on the top step of a ladder reading. The Cottages of Glenbunne, "A Simple Story," or "Thaddeus of Warsaw." There, wrapped in the delicious mant the of romance, would she sit for hours, while Thomas Yarn would look up from his pasts-pots as a dreamy mole might contemplate a butterfly. He and she were great friends; not having arrived at the critical age, she did not notice his solled habits as Annt Margaret did, but willingly put her soft, white hand in his, and take led to Mary's grave, listening with much gravity to the account of that famous wedding, and looking with sweelly-sorrowful eyes at the long tress of beautiful hair.

It was a part of Saturday atternoon to Emily; a part of "Thaddeus of Warsaw;" a part of that golden prime which Emily was passing through; and, as he was indulgent, and let her press wild-flowers in some of the old theological works, Emily thought he was a model hibrarian.

Emily found the library rather overstocked with the estmons and grave folios of her clergyman ancestor, rather too sparsely furnished with the "Thaddeus of Warsaw" school of literature. She had gone through Scott, and gentle Miss Austen, and Miss Edgeworth, and dull old Mirs. Sherwood, whose story of "Rich in the Kitchen and Poor in the Farior" is chiefly valuable for its recipe for making gooseberry-tarts. She had wept over that redeeming work of "Little Henry and his Bearer;" she had shuddered over "The Euflian Boy;" and she had got to Pope. Then she began to sigh for fresh fields and pastures new. Cooper she tried and could not; and, as for the theological works, what were they good for but to press flowers in?

O old, dry doctors! did not your pulses beat as this image of spring, and hope, and joy threw open your musty pages, and laid the freshly-gathered flowers in your heavy gra

one day, from the top of the step-ladder. "Novels a'n't good for young people," said Thomas Yarn.

"But I like them,—I like a book that is very beautiful in the beginning, and very sad in the middle, and very magnificent at the end!" said Emily, who did not want for words.

"Well, I guess you'd better not read so many of 'em. That isn't at all like life," said poor Thomas, remembering the tavern-window; "besides, your Aunt Margaret says you walk in your sleep, and have bad dreams, and I guess you'd better go off and get some more wild-flowers." So Emily would dance off to the woods, and Thomas looked up some more novels for her, and, finding a good, old-fashioned story, would leave it accidentally on the top of the step-ladder, sufficiently rewarded if he saw her flush of pleasure as she discovered it. There were no poisonous plants in this Forest of Ardennes,—all was the good, wholesome pasturage of which Charles Lamb speaks; and the young maiden who was thus set free was as protected as the lady in "Comus," or that other delicious creature of whom great English Shakspeare says:

A thousand livered angels lackey her.

whom great English Shakspeare says:

A thousand liveried angels lackey her.

Thomas Yarn, in spite of his inability to make a living, was so good a creature that his virtue shone through his bedraggled exterior, as the sun himself shone through that tavern-window through which he saw the distant world.

Miss Margaret, rectangular spinster that she was, permitted him the guardianship of her niece without fear,—nay, she even admitted him to that icy, frigid zone of virtue which surrounded herself. He sat on the edge of his chair in her presence when he told her the soraps of news she so dearly leved to hear.

Oh! on one of these occasions, what a piece of news she told him!

"You may shirt up the library of No.

of news she told him!
"You may shat up the library, Mr. Yarn, I am going to take Emily off to school. The Trustees will allow you your scenstomed stipend"

(Miss Margaret loved to use a new and grandito

(Miss Margaret loved to use a new and granditoquent phrase as well as another), "and your
work can be resumed in the spring; now I prefer to have the library shut. Good-evening!"
And she swept out without a look; besides,
who had ever flattered him or softened the asperities of Fate to this creature?
Poor Thomas! From him that hath nothing
shall be taken even that he hash!
He took out the piece of folded China-paper,
and looked long at the tress of black hair. He
wondered, knowing how low down he was, that
he could be so exquisitely miserable. There is a
great taleat to human nature for pain, and sufferiog, and dull grief. That side of our nature
seems to be singularly gifted. We have no such
unlimited powers in the way of joy and
gladuesa. After the sixteenth year of
existence is passed, it seems doubtful if
any one can feel rapturously happy for a
very long tume,—say three minutes. But the
power of suffering constantly grows with our
growth, and strengthens with our strength. No
one ever complained that he had not talent
enough for this sort of thing. Even Thomas
Yare, who had seemed to have talent for nothing else, felt within himself the compreheusion
of an intellectual colossus for suffering.

It is a hard thing to take out of a poor life
the friendship, the unquestioning love of a
child. He saw Emily furtively during those
years when she danced over that mysterious
land,—that borderland of girlhood and womanhood,—but when she came home from boarding-school, and looked at Thomas Yarn with
new eyes,—he who had not grown cleaner,
or younger, or more agreeable,—he fait that
he had lost his little friend. She reinstated him in the library; but she came there
seldom herself; she had a new book to read;—
her own romance was being witten; lovers were
coming in the flesh, instead of on the vellow
pages of her oid books,—se Thomas and Memory
dusted alone.

One day Thomas took down a volume of Scott's
"Commentaries," in which he saw a moth oreep-

usted alone. One day Thomas took down a volume of Scott's

dusted alone.

One day Thomas took down a volume of Scott's "Commentaries," in which he saw a moth creeping, and, as he did so, a wild-flower feli out,—one of those which had not been elevated to the dignity of Emily's herbarium. It was a heavy old book, with a parchment cover; and, as he dusted and shook it, Thomas Yarn shook out his fate,—a folded paper fell to the ground with bits of fern, a pressed violet, a lady's slipper, and several fringed polygalas.

It was a will. He knew the handwriting well, for in his struggles for existence he had been a copyist, and had often met the stiff, stately, old-fashioned, copper-plate hand of Gov. Hammond. He read on through the formal phrases and legal forms,—he read on as a man does in a draam, and he never knew how long it took him to find out what was written on that piece of paper. He might have fainted away,—if so, he came to all by himself. It was a will, leaving all his property to his natural son, Thomas Yarn. It was witnessed by Deborah Doolittle (mismamed woman!), then and now cook to the establishment, and by old Deacon Ramsey, who had been gathered to his fathers.

Thomas Yarn remembered the date of the will which had given all the property to Emily, yes, this was written a year after. It was not igeorded, that he knew well, but he thought Deborah would remember signing it. He went through all these mental operations with half his mind, the other half was paralyzed with surprise.

He was looking at it with bleared eyes when he

heard a fresh young voice singing in the hall. He had just time to put the paper in perhaps the poorest old pocket in the world, when Emily

poores out pocket in the world, when Emily opened the door.

Thomas Yarn was surrounded with faded wildflowers. He even had a piece of fern in his hand, endeavoring to hold it as if it were a thing to which he was accustomed.

How Emily laughed as she saw him!

"So you have found some of our old flowers? How yellow they are, poor things! Look at that violet. They are like people who have had sickness and trouble. I wonder if I shall ever look like one of these?"

"Yes, they are yellow," said Thomas, feebly; "do you remember when you put them here?"

"Yes, they are yellow," said Thomas, feebly; 
"do you remember when you put them here?"
"I remember! Why, no; it might have been the summer after I had the measles, or the summer before I went to school; I don't remember!"
Thomas Yarn took his way home that day through the kitchen. It was not the first time.

Thomas Yarn took his way home that day through the kitchen. It was not the first time, for Deborah was very apt to waylay him with the profier of a cup of tea, or some of her nice dishes, always doing it with respect, for she thought, with the rest of Mossbrook, that Thomas was a poor gentleman; and he, not a person to be invited to dinner, would pause furtively, and at Deborah's neat table snatch a cup of tea or rich doughnut, grateful variety to tavern fare!

ern fare!
So, when he appeared down the stairs, Deborah hustled round, and put a plate and knife and fork on the side table.
"No," said Thomas Yarn, "nothing to eat."
"Why! whatsomdever has happened to you, Mr. Yarn?" said Deborah. "You look as white as a sheet!"

per for Gov. Hammond in his last iliness?"
"Well, yes, I guess I do, Mr. Yarn. The Gov-"Well, yes, I guess I do, Mr. Yarn. The Governor was terrible queer in his last sickness. He wandered round, and went to the library, and wouldn't stay in bed, and wrote things. Yes, me and Deacon Ramsey see him sign something, I suppose it was his will, giving everything to Miss Emily. He was awful troubled, the Governor was. After his son died he got queer, and then after Miss Hammond died, he got queerer. then, after Miss Hammond died, he got queerer. I expect the Governor had been rather hard on the poor when he was making his fortune."

"Deborah, put on your spectacles, and see if this is your signature?"

Deborah produced some very large glasses, and proceeded to fit them with difficulty on a very small nose. en, after Miss Hammond died, he

Deborah produced some very large glasses, and proceeded to fit them with difficulty on a very small nose.

"Well, yes, I wrote that. I never was good with my pen; and I was kind of flustered when the Governor he called me, and Doacon Ramsev he was coughin' awful at the time; he died, poor man, before the Governor did; and then I had my dinner on, and the soup was a-burnin'."

Thomas Yarn was half up the street before Deborah had finished, and had reached the Registrar's office. Yes, Emily's will was recorded; this was not, but this was written a year after the other.

the other.

Then the poor soul traveled back on his recolthe other.

Then the poor soul traveled back on his recollections, and he saw, here and there, the figure of that stately man, who had been his father: he recognized, here and there, that he must have secrely helped him from time to time; he remembered, too, that he had not helped him when help might have saved Mary, and his soul swelled with bitterness. But, in the hours that death waited for the Governor, he had paid this tardy debt to conscience. He had laid the paper in the old book, he had sent Thomas Yarn to the library, and he had left the rest to chance. Miserable, vulgar fraction of conscience-money! Miserable playing with justice! Gov. Hammond, like mary a diminifed gentieman, uncovered his real character in his will, and showed the poor and mean thing which a fine appearance had draped and ornamented.

Thomas Yarn went to Mary's grave and considered. He saw from that humble spot Gov. Hammond's tall Coriuthian column gleam through the trees. He thought of the change it would make in the village treatment if he announced the fact. The tavern-window would cease to be his post of observation; he would sit of an evening on the broad plazza where Miss Miss Margaret and Emily received their guests; it would be his own!

He would become a man of fortune, a power in the State. He looked down at his garments. It even occurred to him that he should have a new suit of clothes; but, as these airy visions floated before him, he looked again in the grass at the store, and read:

"MARY, WIFE TO THOMAS YARN,

he grass at the stone, and read : " MARY, WIFE TO THOMAS YARN,

AGED 22,"

and he decided that he did not want fortune, and he decided that he did not want fortune, fame, consequence, enough to take it away from Emily, his child-friend. She, next to Mary, was the dearest thing to Thomas Yarn.

Often he determined to burn the will, but he did not. He even bought a piece of oil-silk, and carefully folded it around the paper before returning it to his ragged pocket. Sometimes, when he was particularly forlorn, he would take it out and read it, and become a rich man for a few hours; then Emily's laugh would resound through the house, or he would see her, gay and triumphant, driving off to picnics and to sleigh-rides, the successful young heiress and belle of Mossbrook and he would fold it away.

Thomas Yarn watched with a jealous eye the men who approached Emily, and he saw to his sorrow that ehe began to blush and look down when Horace Frazier came near her. It began to be village talk that there was to be an engagement.

Now, Horace Frazier had come to Mossbrook Now, Horace Frazier had come to Mossbrook to study law; he was not of the town. Perhans he brought some foreign graces with him; he was handsome, dressed well, and had fascinating manners. But the tavern, in this instance, had become an important post of observation, and Thomas rarn knew of nights passed in gambling, of drunken bouts, of the grime and degradation of a dissolute life. Yet what could he say or do? What headway make against this young and clever man?

he say or do? What headway make against this young and clever man?

Before he had resolved on his course of action.
Emily had come into the library, and had announced her engagement to him.

"O Miss Emily! don't! He isn't worthy of you!
He is a gambler, a drunkard, and worse! Don't love such a man; don't marry him, I beg of you!" burst from peor Thomas Yarn's lips.

To describe Emily's indignation would be im-

possible. The sun in the heavens was not more illustrious than Horace Frazier in her eyes. To attack him—and to her!

She swept out of the library, after a vigorous denunciation, and Aunt Margaret swept in. It had been a part of Horace Frazier's policy (graceful good-for-nothing) to win the older woman first, and she had but to hear the dreadful news of the attack to rush to the battlements and mow down Thomas Yarn with a well-directed

"I hear that you dare, Mr. Yarn, to insult my "I hear that you dare, Mr. Yarn, to insult my niece, and to assail the character of her intended husband—you, Mr. Yarn! Who are you!" Why my relative, Gov. Hammond, descended so far as to mention you in his will, I never could understand. You, slothful, dirty, poor, mean, insignificant—you dare to speak of a gentleman—a well-dressed gentleman like Mr. Frazier? Leare this house, Mr. Yarn (you never ought to nave been allowed to come into it), and never let those eyes behold you again!"
Miss Mergaret held out a thin forefinger as she spoke, like a third-rate Lady Macbeth. Thomas Yarn rose slowly and walked cut; yet, as he passed her, he fired one Parthian arrow.

"I will save Emily yet," said he.
"Go, base creature!" said Miss Margaret,
furiously.
When Mr. Frazier came to tea that evening.

when Mr. Frazier came to tea that evening, both ladies received him with greater tenderness than ever. His waistcoat was very perfect; his necktie and conversation delightful; he was a hand-some fellow, and in love. They did not tell him how cruelly be had been slandered.

Thomas Yarn watched him for a few weeks, hoping that love might make a better man of him; but no, it did not. The play went on; the drunking-bonts continued; even Emily began to see some signs which troubled her, but, womanlike, she only loved him better. That he made her heart tremble and ache, was part of the agisation of the period.

Then Thomas Yarn took a determination. He went to Judge Sutherland's office and had a private consultation with that eminent jurist; and the next night, as Horace Frazier came up the tavern-steps, fresh from his courting and fresh from Emily's sweet presence, on his way to the card-room, Thomas Yarn stopped him.

"Mr. Frazier, Judge Sutherland desires to see you in Number 17, if you please."

Frazier sullenly turned toward the room. He was a student in the Judge's office, and expected he knew not what in the shape of a reprimand. He was surprised and offended when Yarn entered the room and looked the door.

Judge Sutherland's dignified presence how.

door.
Judge Sutherland's dignified presence, however, silenced him, and he seated himself, awaiting the revelation.
"Mr. Frazier, we are about to make a confidence to you, and, as a man of honor, I ask you
to give me your promise that you will not reveal
it."

"Certainly, sir, I give you my word."
"It deeply concerns you, as I understand that you are to marry Miss Hammond; it deeply concerns me, as I am one of the Trustees of her supposed estate; it deeply concerns Mr. Yaru, as he is the real owner of that estate. Here is a will, which you shall read; it is a perfectly legal doenment, although not registered. One of the witnesses to the signature is still living. Of the contents of the will I am not ignorant, having been consulted as to its form. I have also known for many years, as a professional secret, that Mr. Yaru was a natural son of Mr. Gov. Hammond; but I had supposed that my old friend had abandoned his project of making this will. Here it is, and in my opinion it will scand."

Horace Frazier read the paper with attention. It was ruin to him, and he looked it; but he said nothing.

"You are a good-looking fellow to turn a

ady out of her property!"

coarsely.

Thomas Yarn did not answer.

Judge Setherland did. "No abuse, Mr.
Frazier. Mr. Yarn is treating you most honorably. He is not ready to make this will public
just yet, but he wishes you to know of it, in order that you may not be disappointed in regard
to your future wife's property. If you love her
well enough to marry her, a penniless girl such
as she is, that, of course, is a matter into which
I shall not enter. But it is our duty to let you
know that Mr. Yarn will, in the event of your
marriage, produce this will, and proceed to
claim his property "—and the Judge pushed up
his glasses.

claim his property "—and the Judge pushed up his glasees.

Horace Frazier was stunned, as well he might be. Judge Sutherland was a dry, convincing sort of terrible man: what he said must be true. "Do you think, Judge Sutherland, that Mr. Yarn has any chance of success?"

"It may be enough to say to you that I have advised him to try." said the Judge, dryly. Yes, that was quite enough for Horace Frazier. He loved Emily, in his selfish way, for herself; but he was not the man to do a generous deed, and take her without a penny. Emily an heiress was quite another thing from Emily penniless. Thomas Yarn had not mistaken his man.

He left town very shortly after, and wrote a few very lover-like letters. Then he went through the usual process of pretended jealousy, coldness, and neglect; then writing her that, as he knew he was not worthy of her, he must beg that their encagement might come to an end.

He had told the truth for once. He was not worthy of her.

is severed we with marked process of portains, and colders, and neglect; the writing for that, and the large with the withing for the state of the color of of the c

Thomas Yarn wrote a nest hand. It was the only thing he did neatly. He wrote it, and added, "among the wild-flowers."

And when the beautiful, proud, happy young bride came home, she went, with her hand in her bushand's, to see the present. Aunt Margaret followed, saying, "Poor Mr. Yarn has saved a little money, I don't doubt, and he has given it all to you!"

There were tears in Emily's bright eyes. She did not follow Aunt Margaret's meaning. She was thinking of his louely lot, and of her own dear happiness.

was thinking of his louely lot, and of her own dear happiness.

She opened the book, and there, with some faded flowers, lay the folded paper.

She and Miss Margaret readit together. They did not understand it until Emily's husband interpreted it for them.

They had been living for three years in Thomas Yarn's house on sufferance. He had been their host, knowing that at any moment he could turn them out if he chose.

He had not forgotten to add a will of his coun.

giving all the property once again to Emily—the property he had never touched.

"Where is he?" said Emily wildly; "let me per to him and tell him what I think of him and tell him what I think of him?"

"Oh, my doar, hain't you heard?" said And Margaret. "He has been dead a formight; he died on your wedding-day."

M. E. W.

AUTUMN

WOMAN'S CO

hem according to the dictates he crucible of scientific investors and many home according to know

that, when they recurring to persuade the friends that the top persuade the friends that the top persuade the friends of marrie from the first wife.

The illicit children of marrie from the free month of the first wires, ing in China many years ago, at the first had been over-scrupulous in England and married a fair you child, a danghter, bore the peet mas marked a degree as if whinese parents.

Tuke says:

Tuke says:

Tuke says:

Truke says:

Round and round the garden rushed a sudden black Oryling, "Autimon, Antama," shuddering as a second Dry poppy-head and tarksperargies arrill missists the wind, Together whispering, "Autumn! and White is be hind!"

Keen the star of evening hung glittering in the star. Red the West was turning, deceasing alend; Summer constellations slow wheeling out of sight Great Orion vanishing from off the face of Nami. Sadly sang the ocean, sighing in 'he dark, Far away the light-house lit a sudden spar Biack ag dast the sunset sails were gibting Earth, and sea, and sky, were saying, "An at last !"

Soon will snow be flying, seen will tempera res. Soon the freezing North will lash us butter as before I heard the waters whisper, I heard the winds con-plain, But sweet, reluctant Summer I know would again.

-Cetia Thaxter.

The Albert Memorial Chapel

Windsor Castle.

From the London Court Cornie.

This magnificent work, which the Princes and Princessos of the Royal family intend as a memorial of the Prince Coosort, is now completely on her return from the Lordon. Although ammense sum of money has been arrestant in mense sum of money has been arrestant. development. They itance.

MERVOUS IMPA made upon the mother during may interfere decidedly with child's mind and body. I can called mother-marks are the which take form, it may be, in supply of blood, or a lack of a same, to the paraco-Prussian war was born with amputated himber; the mothers had been shocked responding limb of some depatile. mense sum of money has been expensed in the construction of the memorial, it must not be supposed that it is so entirely new erection. In this it differs essantially from the royal manocleum at Frogmore, where the remains of Frince Albert are actualty interred. The Albert are actualty interred. The Albert are actualty interred. The Albert dioal Wolsey's chapel, a building ones how as the Tomb House, situated between the demery and 8t. George's Chapel on the Cestle Hill. The exterior of Cardinal Wolsey's chapel is familiar to most persons who have visited the palace, but, save to a chosen few, the rich and rare gems of art, the coult scarpiares, the marbles and mosaics, and the gorgeous coup deal produced by their tassful arrangement, ave as sealed book at present to the public. Begun manyly ten years ago, while the works at the Frogmore manuscleum were in full progress, signer mosaics and glass have become famous, and diessrs. Clayton and Bell, were the architect being Sir & G. Scott. Venice, which were placed in the chapel with their decorative manufactures the architect being Sir & G. Scott. Venice accordingly contributed a number of mosaic portraits of the Kings and Queens, and other historial personages connected with the history of the castle, which were placed in the panels of the fulse windows at the west end of the chapel. Signor Salvisti also filled in the panels of the fulse windows at the west end of the chapel. Signor Salvisti also filled in the panels of the fulse windows at the west end of the chapel. Signor Salvisti also filled in the panels of the fulse windows in the work. To Earon Triquei, whose death has but too recently been recorded. Her Majesty had intrusted a grand work which was destined to transform the bare walls of the chapel beneath the windows into a gallery of martile placement to proceed the attention of the Queen, and Barea Triqueti received a commission to over the chapel walls with Scripture subjects. Alithes were designed and worked outs in the Parisin alterior of the Baron, P as an inheritance can be Captain of a vessel was I were saved, and his wife among the number. Da tense anxiety his comi-night aroused the hope child, to whom she gave her bushs ad's death, from mother who had brandy gave birth its food. Ramem

Last winter i made consumers thouses in Eoston. Among I renees, I recall a bare attice and wife, both lying upon a stupefied by liquor. The wand deformed, clasped in head, which was drawing her poisoned milk. If need had conspired to nature with the worst possification of the mature with the worst possification of the could have been done to brir result. I am a little child, whose he the bottle, drink empty a cu that contained whisky that the City Physician attending child. We must take into co alcoholism shows itself not a in the form of mania, and o

careful physician never fai acif, if Possible, in form acif, if Possible, in form in regarding the inherited, my practiposition, of not only his pa fathers. Since hie-insuring has business, this subject has been exact that, given the health-status ancestors, a very close extirnations on his-chances. Sudden-age have been known to run the families. Suicidal tendencies of the beautiful visual fendencies of the beautiful visual fendencies of the beautiful visual for accretizing, by gotter. The "climate, by gotter. The "climate, by gotter. The "climate, like white fave in turn been consequently and the surroundings of the mother in the surroundings of the surrounding surface in the surroundings of the mother upon the head. The hay that sine out he had been accompanied and the household is point like to anner upon the head. Weesle in the necks of these wor such long-continued pressure; to thated rooms in which they are domestic arimans; to know that does internutring have been cardinessed with the belief that alone among the climents for degraded condition. Holmes as consiliness of instruity of body, a different in the our images in a sale that the surrounding of the field our own finder federions like our images in a sale that the surrounding of the from the nor-fault in so marked a degree as an accomplished deviation from the nor-fault in so marked a degree as an accomplished deviation from the nor-fault in so harded in so has every fault of our own finder facetions like our images in a sale the fine street was the recipient of the marked deviation from the nor-fault in so has every fault of our own finder facetions also our images in a sale that a surrounding of the fine that a surrounding

poperty once again to Emily—the dinever touched.

5?" said Emily wildly; "let me go him what I think of him !"

5, hein't you heard?" said Anni le has been dead a fortnight; he edding-day."

M. E. W. S. AUTUWN.

a-pennons, green, and gold, and red, ag scallops loudly overhead; harmooks to and fro; simmered chirruping below. cening bung glittering in the sty, mrning, decreasing aliently; flour slow wheeling out of sight, sing from off the face of Nignt.

Memorial Chapel a

Lendon Court Oreview.

Int work, which the Princes and the Roval family intend as a meinea Consort, is now completed the inspection of Har Majesty on the morth. Although an intended the intended in the the memorial, it must not be as an entirely new erection. In sentially from the royal mansore, where the remains of Prince mality interred. The Albert med within the walls of Carchapel, a building once known use, situated between the dean-eorge's Chapel on the Castleior of Cardinal Wolsey's chapel at presens who have visited the to a chosen few, the rich and art, the costly scripture, the lies, and the gorgeous coup d'oil reaseful arrangement, are as a seasent to the public. Begun nearwhile the works at the Frogmore in full progress. Signorenice, whose specialties in as have become famous, and and Bell, were the lacted to adorn the chapel ectorative manufactures, their G. G. Scott. Venice accordia number of mosaic portraits d'heens, and other historical ected with the history of the replaced in the panels of the the west end of the chapel ected with the history of the replaced in the panels of the the west end of the chapel ected with the history of the replaced in the panels of the the west end of the chapel is of filed in the panels of the the west end of the chapel down into a gallery of marting of rien color and rare design, had been accomplished, through the referable from its to freeco-painting, had attion of the Queen, and Baron is a commission to cover the Scripture subjects. All these and worked out in the Parisian and and as they were avented and and as they were avented.

at masons of Westminster, who, employed upon the memorial norment, more or less. After a unrible seats a series of bronzo of mosograms of "V. A.," deferment, the falcon and fettercrown, daisy and crown, lions any have laid a handsome colement in opus Alexandrimum, so of marble have been used not the flooring, which is aris and circles, one of the principus the liptepen—a Devon and cray. The laying of the

n of the flooring, which is aris and circles, one of the principal the Ippiepen—a Devon and gray. The laying of the avenent was dehaved till the operation completes the Albert Memorial chapel for of its interior must now Without seeing it is hard a beauty of the decorations in the visitor upon the loster door. Standing at the sy, polished marvle floor and rince first catch the eye; a tor left reveals those unique ich cost the decade of Baron, while the softened, mellow sthrough the painted windows, clored hues he sculpture, and unrivaled. Adorned with all tart can bestow, ne more fitted have been chosen by the lost of the principal seed of the softened windows.

-M. Louis Langue's

Die-M. Louis Langue's tener of the New Fork Graphic. versing with M. Louis Langue, a dunivers of M. Darwin, and view M. Langue developed a consequence of the doctrine of efittest. He urged that imaging individuals survive in the only by reason of superior abilities the strong propagate the ion is reached, it is unscientific to interfere with nature in her whereby those who are unfit aided in their struggle. Man rem the action of the general of the fittest, and therefore by the weak are kept in existendered possible for them to becies, is indefensible. When ad their deformed offspring, nature in the accomplishment much more shall we aid in a shall entirely do away with a hospitals, and all the adjuncts. The world is overpopulated; when it was possible for them is to kill off the weaker, of humanity, and leave only those who, by realigh physical condition, vive. But the inventions by anned to cuddle the weak, to remember them against nature, so that are legion, and there is harder some latent disease, have condition of affairs which it is to see who are weak go down, as they should, when attacked by few generations the descending alone will survive. May a devote to this idea that it was ill a few months ago, be physician, and the child died, the will be generally accepted the even though one sees hittle his theory.

in smarked a degree similar marked a degree similar parents. Probably every sensory impression Tuke says: Probably every sensory impression Tuke says: In the cerebral hemistence produced at some subsequent parents and may be reproduced at some subsequentiates, and was there to no consciousness of its extinct, and was the produced at some subsequentiates. These important and interesting phenomena instance. These important and interesting phenomena may be accounted for by supposing them analogous may be accounted for by supposing them analogous may be accounted for a was any the proper to the photographer's impression left upon the negative, which awaits only the proper conditions for development. So likewise these subtle conditions for development, on the human organism await stamped themselves upon the human organism await development. They then become a transmitted inher-

derelopment. They pressions made upon the mother during the period of gestation may interfere decidedly with the nutrition of the may interfere decidedly with the nutrition of the child's mind and body. I can but believe that the so-child's mind and body. I can but believe that the so-child's mind and body. I can but believe that the so-child's mind and body are the result of impressions called mother mits are the result of impressions which take form, it may be, in the shape of an undue which take form, it may be, in the shape of an undue which take for a lack of a proper amount of the sample of the proper amount of the sample of the proper amount of the property of the property of the property of the property of the mothers had been shocked by learning that a corresponding limb of some dear one had been lost in lattle.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

as an inheritance can be had in every individual. The captain of a ressel was lost at sea, some of the crew captain of a ressel was lost at sea, some of the crew captain of a ressel was lost at sea, some of the crew captain of a ressel was lost at sea, some of the crew captain of a ressel was lost at sea, some of the crew captain of the captain of t

impression is put upon it, and undetectant technical in the ancestor.

In an direction of development are we more impressed with this than in the

HEREPUTY OF TASTES,

and this again is nowhere more strikingly exemplified

the in the laste for intovicating liquors. There are and this spale is nowhere more straining, a There are than in the taste for intoricating liquors. There are these who dare not look even upon the wine cup when it is red, and how much less taste its contents. A mother who had an abnormally craving desire for brandy are birth to a child that was not nearlied by brandy are birth to a child that was not nearlied by its food. Hamembering her unsatisfied longings, the mother who the so child that was not nacided by its food. Ramembering her unsatisfied longings, the mother suggested, as an experiment, giving the child a few drops of brady and water, and from that time it was quiet and satisfied with the nourosiment given it. Two children found a flask of spirits that was kept in the house for medicinal purroses, and drank therefrom till they were helplessly intoxicated. When the parents returned and issured the cause of the illness of their children, thinking to stop any desire in them for liquor in the future, offered them more. At the spirit of it one turned his head in disgust, but the other of the contents. The father bowed his head in silence, in sorrow, and removes, knowing too well the origin of the taste. The after life of this child was a struggle with the tempter; occisionally it messered him, and I here heard him say that sobriety had cost him a great effort. Dr. Morell examined the condition of 130 children between the ages of 10 and 17 from the poorer classes of England, the majority the offspring of riminais, and of those addicted to the use of liquor, he says, not only were these children between the addiction of these children and over these children and over these children and over the server of the programment of the contents of the says, not only were these children and over the server of the serv

children between the ages of 10 and it from the booror classes of England, the majority the offspring of
criminals, and of those addicted to the use of liquor,
he says, not only were these children
andowed with a degraved physicognomy,
but there was stamped upon them the triple curse of
physical, intellectual, and moral degeneracy. When
we realize the large numbers of children not only
among the poor and ignorant, but also among the educated and wealthy, that are conceived when the demon
alcohol is coursing through the blood of one or both
parents, we are not surprised that drunkards and
criminals are the result.

Last winter I made constant visits to the poorest and
most degraved occupants of dispidated tenementhouses in Bosion, Among many other similar experiences, I recall a bare atthe room; within it husband
and wife, both lying upon a pile of rage in one corner,
stupeded by liquor. The wife and mother, haff clad
and deformed, classed in her arms a 6-mouths old
bate, which was drawing its noutrishment from
her poisoned milk. If the imp of darkness had conspired to imbue the child's
nature with the worst possible influence, nothing more
could have been done to bring about this demoralizing
result.

IN ANOTHER DEN OF WENTCHEDNESS

could have been done to bring about this demoralizing result.

IN ANOTHER DEN OF WRETCHEDNESS

I saw a littie child, whose head scarcely reached above the bottle, drink empty a cup, before I could seize it, that contained whisky that had been prescribed by the city Physician attending the dying mother of the child. We must take into consideration that inherited alcoholism shows itself not alone in drunkenness, but in the form of mania, and of hypochondria. As Carpenier says, it weakens the will, excites the lower propensities, and blunts the moral sense. Dr. Howe, of Botton, reports that of 400 idiots in Massachusetts, 145 ware the children of intemperate parents; he says, further, that the transmission of any infirmity is not always direct. It is not always in the same form. It may be modified by the influence of one sound parent, it may skip one generation, it may affect one in one form, and one in another; so in a thousand ways it may einde observation, because it may affect a child by diminishing, and not by destroying, the vigor of its mind and body, almost parelying the mental faculty, or giving fearful activity to the animal propensity, and so reappearing in the child in a different dress from that worn by the parents.

Dr. Thompson, of England, who had an extended

Prents.

Dr. Thompson, of England, who had an extended and intimate experience of years with criminals, cites many instances in which several members of a family, rauming through three generations with alcoholic taints, were imprisoned for various offenses and except the several prents of the several prents saints, were imprisoned for various offenses and excented for murders they had committed. He has had in Boston the past year, in the person of a tender youth, a fearful example of manis for the torturing and murdering of children with whom he came in contact. If the mental condition of the mother would be known when she was carrying her child, there could be a possibility of striking at the root of this propensity; he may have been an unwelcome child, and she have pondered in her heart his destruction; may even have made the effort to destroy him. When asked for his motives in committing such cruel deeds, his reply was, "I could not help it."

was, "I could not help it."

Negran

when a capital crime is committed, the physical and mental condition of the offender is acrupulously considered, but the investigation does not cease here, the persan's antecedents are inquired into from the more distant branch to his immediate family, and sometimes the parents, or even those more distantly related, share his punishment. I was told recently of a man who declared that the tasts for tobacco was a natural one, and proved his assertion in his own case, for he and all of his brothers had chewed it with a reliable from their childhood. Upon further inquiry it was found that his father had used it, both his grandfather and grandmother, and so on for generations before. It is not surprising, following the law of development, that this habit had become a natural one. The use of all the lesser stimuli—tea, coriee, and spaces—included in by the parent, are not lest sight of the three for influence on the child. They prepare the way for the desire for stronger irritants. Aided in our observation by the microscope, we have learned that an especial food is set apart for the development of the queen bee. A careful selection of dief during petition may add to the finer qualities of cell-growth in the human embryo.

the queen bee. A careful selection of diet during retains may add to the finer qualifies of cell-growth it is human embryo.

In the human embryo.

In the human embryo.

In have a child whose father had an especial dishike for animal food. This boy has been the induced to take it, and avoids going near a mirket where it is for sale. A distaste for certain foods is odesply rooted that some are made very unconfortable by sitting near them at table.

In HERITED DISHASSES

IN SO UNIVERSE THAT HER DISHASSES

IN SO UNIVERSE THAT HAVE A CONTROL THE SHAREST THAT HAVE A CONTROL THAT HAVE A

movements of the fingers of musiciaus, and in the writing of different nations. An English child, educated in France, very rarely loses the peculiar English chirography. The influence of intermarriase upon heredity cannot, perhaps, be more pertinently illustrated than by citing the close relationship that has existed for so many years among the Jews. Their religion has restrained them from intermingling with other nations, and the love of retaining their worldly possessions in the family line has formed the close intermarring among those nearly related by ties of consanguinity, and in no other nation do we find mental and physical traits so mixised and so definitely transmitted as among them. The late and venerable Prof. Opholzer, of Vienns, used to say where a patient came under his observation,—s youth, perhaps. Continued from the Second Page.)

are and intelligence. Each has been left to interpret the seconding to the dictates of his fancy; but now hem according to the dictates of his fancy; but now hem second to the second the second that he was hope soon to know more of their subtle working. Let me state a few cases that have been working. Let me state a few cases that have been working. Let me state a few cases that have been working and the state of the second his an American gentleman living in Spain buried his an American gentleman living in Spain buried his an effect when see were all expressive of a delicate, sensitive nature. She died childless, Her husband married iven auture. She died childless, Her husband married iven auture. She died childless, Her husband married in sensitive some sensitive services of a delicate, sensitive nature. She died childless, Her husband married iven auture. She died childless, Her husband married in an accordance of the sensitive sensiti tributable, I think, to wise observances in the marriage relation and to their industry and frugality. Nothing else but marrying exclusively among themselves has kept the Gypsics a distinct class, a race of vagabonds for generations. Note the civilization of races that have remained isolated, Chima and Janan for instance, and we see how much slower has been their growth than among those nations that have intermixed with others. Mone, D'Arigney, who has carefully studied the mixing of nations by marriage, says that the products are always inferior from a mingling of types. The melange of degraded races gives a very low order of beings, and here is seen the necessity of educating and elevating the ignorant masses in our own land. By their continuous intermarrying, the evil traits they posses become intensified in their children.

The influence they exert cannot be limited, but it permeates as a nauses the whole body politic. Leibnetz said; "Give me the educating of Europe and I will change the face of it in a century." Only the education that makes honest and pure men and women can be relied upon to perpetuate our liberal institutions and our nation as a republic. Now that we have seen the momentous importance that heredity exerts upon man, what remains to be said of

THE IMPLUENCE OF EDUCATION
as a counteracting force? Descarles. Helvaffus, and to persuade the induction of married men have often been the first wite distribution of married men have often been the thick children of married and Englishman living in China many years ago, and who was known not ing in China many years ago, and who was known not to have been over-scrupulous in morals, returned to to have been over-scrupulous in morals, returned to to have been over-scrupulous in morals, returned to to have been deather to the peculiar Chinase features

as a counteracting force? Descarce, others argued that men were born equal, with equal aptitudes, and that education alone made them what they are. Papillon considers the power of heredity first, and education secondary, in its influence upon the character. In families in which education does everything to make children alike, we see the most everything to make children alike, we see the most exact haviations in character and deportment. Ed-

equally potent upon their offspring? Discrepancy in age between the parents modifies the influence that either may exert. Fortunate for the offspring is it that a young and vigors us mother usually gives her physique to the child, astead of its taking that of the father if he beeld or infirm. The most of our experience upon this surject must be taken from the observations of careful stock-breeders. The Arab, who after all cannot be cited as an exception, when compared in this respect with other nations, is far more absorbed in the genealogical perfection of his borses.

ll of its multiple outgrowths.
Again,

effort after purity of body, after culture and strength of mind, that these most desirable qualities may become the birthright of his offspring. Healthful, congenial employment for the mother, whether intellectual or physical, best fits her to transmit a love for the same to her child. Not only this, but it has been proven in more than a few instances that she may bequeath to the little one lying close to her heart a love for special pursuits. Let her devote herself to music with zest, and, if it be but a poor weak melody she herself can create, her Let ner devote nerser to music with zest, and, it is be but a poor weak melody she herself can create, her soul may some day be thrilled with the song of her child. But of all the legacies to which a child has the right, and of which the world has most need to-day in her children. PUBLIX IS THE CHIEF.

Look to it, fathers and mothers. How is your child to obtain this? Cleanse ye the fountain, and the stream shall be pure. Yet when they with washed hands would lead the impure from their manner of life, lo! all fingers are laid on the lips, and silence is compelled. But the time has come when, if we should hold our peace, the very hills would cry out. While every other animal of earth is raised with care and foresight, that each separate race may inherit firmer and finer qualities, man alone is not to be reared by chance. The time nust come when the God-given and God-like power of creating shall not be prostituted to lust and passion. Human beings must learn that sexual appetite was originally when the Good-given and Good-like power of creating shall not be prostituted to lust and passion. Human beings must learn that sexual appetite was originally given but for the perpetuation of mankind. Is the thought startling? Why so? Is man more animal than the animals themselves? Alas, yes, and for the very reason that he has abused his royal powers. Scattered here and there are pure souls, men and women, who have gathered themselves up from the mire of the world, and who are leading lives of continence, and rearing children who can but inharit snow-white souls. And thousands there are who gladly would,—patient mothers, long-suffering wives, who would rejoice to accept such a dourtine as a glad evingel. But till meu, as well as women, the world over, study well these laws of inheritance, and become pure and right in their own lives, we miss still grive over the little ones that come into life deprived of the moral, physical, and intellectual bequests to which they are rightful heirs.

of Normal, Ill., said her mind had been very much directed to the subject of the paper just read. If we would people the world with bright, read. If we would people the world with bright, pure children, we must control the circumstances which surround their advent into being. Mothers in Chicago had to contend with a widespread social evil, and the demon of intemperance. The moral and hygienic influences surrounding women during the period of gestation were of the utmost importance, and this subject was one in which mothers should be educated fully. Upon fathers and mothers rested the heavy responsibility of carrying out laws by which succeeding pility of carrying out laws by which succeeding generations would find the work easier. It was

generations would find the work easier. It was a high and holy duty, this regeneration of the coming race. The coming man and woman were to be the production of the present man and woman. Cleanse the fountain, and the stream will be pure. [Applause.]

THE REV. MRS. SOULE
said there was a "great deal in the breed, after all," as the old preacher said. There were such things as human thoroughbreds,—boys and girls born of perfect mothers and fathers. Reform must begin in the cradle. She was ashamed when she saw how recklessly children were brought into the world. How many thousands of dollars were spant that we might have good calves, colts, pigs, chickens, canary birds. [Applause.] The farmer would not have poor stock, but he would allow his wife to bring into the planse.] The farmer would not have poor stock, but he would allow his wife to bring into the world a child which was not fit to live. [Applanse.] Women ought to form associations and discuss among other things this important subject of pre-natal influences. She was glad to know that young people were thinking of this matter, and looking into it. She wished she could have known thirty years ago what she knew now. But it was not enough that a child should have a good mother; it must have a good father. Let fathers also be brought into the discussion, to the end that sous might be born who would go about doing good.

the subject of dress-reform was under discussion. [Applause.] There could be no dress-reform unless the gentlemen would accept it.

Another lady expressed the same idea. She wanted every man to buy a suit of reformed clothing and take home to his wife.

Mrs. Livermore said the matter was settled; the gentlemen were to be excluded. Mrs. Flynt, who was coming from Boston to exhibit the new styles, was not willing that gentlemen should be present, and that settled it.

At this announcement there were mingled murmars of disapproval and of satisfaction.

The above important matter having been "settled" so completely by the President, the subject of pre-natal influences was resumed.

MRS. HOWE

ject of pre-natal influences was resumed.

MRS. HOWE

said she did not believe any human creature was born so perfectly that it did-not need to be born again. It was a melancholy fact that moral nonsters perpetuated themselves. Let us adopt a sacred regard for the beings that are to come after us, and educate our youth to remember that every sin, persistently indulged in, does go down to the second and third generation.

MRS. CHURCHILL,

of Rhode Island, wanted to know how women were to bear better children so long as the law maintained that their persons were not their own. [Shight applause.] This was by no means exclusively a woman's question. Women often led an evil life because they were "born mortgaged to the devil." Some of them fell by reason of a love of dress, which they got from their mothers in infancy.

son of a love of dress, which they got from their mothers in infancy.

DR. BLAKE

now got the floor, and, without asking the gentlemen to leave, took up the subject of dressreform. She said that on just the place where the freest movement and circulation was necessary, women piled the most clothing,—about the waist. It was aimed to make the whole body consily warm—to clothe the leaf for she waist. It was simed to make the whole body equally warm—to clothe the legs, for she would say legs whenever she meant legs. [Applause.] She proposed to put more warmth into the drawers, and she here exhibited a "Scotch union-garment," consisting of vest and drawers combined the advantages of which she set forth in a pleasant, sprightly way. She next showed what she called a "chemi-loon," because it combined a chemise and pantaloons. She advised women to wear flannel next the skin, summer and winter. She showed a third flarment of gray flannel, reaching from the shoulder to the ankie, to take the place of flannel skirts, which she characterized as a cheat and a delusion. Next she showed a pair of overalls, made of the same material as the dress, to reach down to the ankies. One or two other new-fangled specimens of underwear, pair of overalls, made of the same material as the dress, to reach down to the ankles. One or two other new-fangled specimens of underwear, impossible for the ordinary male reporter to fitly describe, were also shown, and their qualities duly set forth. She concluded by saying that just so soon as women could get into a better style of dress, just so soon they would have ad-ded health and strength for better work. At the close of her remarks, Dr. Biake was loudly ap-planded. The Congress took a recess until 71/4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The Congress was promptly called to order.

The first order of business was the reading of a paper from Dr. Euslin, of Orange, N. J., by Miss Partridge, of Orange, N. J., on "Women as Dentists."

Mrs. Howe spoke upon the substance of the paper, setting forth the obstacles in the way of women becoming dentists.

The Secretary then read a list of ladies reported by the Executive Committee as having

joined the Congress.

Miss Minnie Swazey, of Vassar College, then read a paper by

read a paper by

MRS. ELLEN M. SWALLOW,

'of New York. Subject: "What Practical Science is Open to Women?"

speaking from experience and observation, I must say that I believe no consent of practical in the say that I believe no consent of practical in the say that I believe no consent of practical in the say that I believe no consent of practical in the say that I believe no consent of the say that I would be say that I w

not speak in presence of Prof. Mitchell. Any one of this class of investigations can be carried on by women who have only two or three hours a day to give to them. The knowledge requisite can be acquired by any one who has patience and perseverance to study. There is no need of any doors to be opened for women to obtain this knowledge. These observations will be of great benefit to science, but will not be likely to "pay" the observer.

There are some other departments in which there is a chance for a small remuneration. Science is proverbially a poor paymaster; it is the quasi-scientist who, as a rule, makes the money. Women can be pharmacists, and can be successful and scientific ones. Women of strength and nerve can be physicians, surgeons, dentists.

Photography is suited to women's taskes. One of the most skillful photographers in Boston is a woman. She copies very large pictures, which few men are able to do successfully. At the Girls' High School, Boston, are rooms fitted up to teach practical photography to such of the advanced class as wish. This great step is due to the energy and philanthrophy of the teacher of meantical chemistry. She bought her instruments and are rooms fitted up to teach practical photography to such of the advanced class as wish. This great step is due to the energy and philanthrophy of the teacher of practical chemistry. She bought her instruments and took lessons of a first-class artist, that she might be able to open another "career" to women, only asking the city to fit up the rooms. She is also a practical chemist, and is fitting a number of girls in her laboratory to be not only teachers but workers in the field of chemistry. It must not be said that woman cannot obtain a knowledge of chemistry while such an accomplished teacher is ready and willing to impart it to them. A little moral stasion applied to the city authorities will doubties throw open the laboratory in the afternoom to those outside of the school so soon as a sufficient number wish it, if those who mean to put the knowledge to a practical use. Meantime there are being trained up in this laboratory a score of girls who will go out into the world with a strong desire to work, and they will work and find more places open than they can fil?

Now a word as to the reasons why the opportunities for women to fit themselves are not everywhere easy to obtain.

First—Because women seem to want to go in a body, the incapable and weak with the capable and strong, and if all, without discrimination, cannot go in, there is a cry of injustice. Does not our army choose its soldiers? A battle must not be lost because of weak men. The law of "natural selection" must hold here at present. Women must go as individuals with proof of strength and ability, and with perseverance and determination to bear all the trials and discomforts they will be sure to meet. I have yet to learn of one who failed when making the attempt under these circumstances.

ances.
Second—The great bar to woman's entering upon Second—The great bar to woman's entering upon any scientific career is her lack of physical strength. This need not, and ought not, to be so, but it is true. I have been satonished and shocked at the amail number of women, who have attended the free classes in chemistry in Boston, who could stand at their desks for the two-hours' basen twice a week without serious injury. Several of the most intelligent have been obliged to give up their lessons on that account.

world a child which was not fit to live. [Apple planes] Women ought to form associations and discuss among other things this important subject of pre-natal influences. She was glad to know that young people were thinking of this matter, and looking into it. She wished she could have known thirty years ago what she knew now. But it was not enough that a child should have a good mother; it must have a good father. Let fathers also be brought into the discussion, to the end that sous might be born who would go about doing good.

The Dress discussion.

The President said that the crowded state of the auditorium suggested the propriety of exacting an admission fee of 25 cents was to be discussed. The matter was put to vote, and carried unanimously, that 25 cents was to be discussed. The matter was put to vote, and carried unanimously, that 25 cents was to be discussed. The matter was put to vote, and carried unanimously, that 25 cents was to be discussed. The matter was put to vote, and carried unanimously, that 25 cents was to be discussed as a carried unanimously, that 25 cents was to be discussed of gentlemen from the room when the exclusion of gentlemen from the room when the exclusion of gentlemen from the room when the exclusion of gentlemen from the room when the subject of the exclusion of gentlemen from the room when the discussion of the interference of the most intelingent have been obligated to give up their lessons on that count.

With this fact before their eyes year after year, it is not be wendered at that the biassachusetts in the interference of put an uniford the suit factors of the inset being of the college of the most intelingent, in the biassachusetts in the state of put an uniform for the most intelingent, it is not to be wendered at that the the sussachusetts in the situation of put an unifor fred holds the significance of the institute of the most intelin

or st any other period of woman's life, the laws of health may be violated with impunity, but that a law of health is no more binding upon the young woman than upon the young man; that really there is no such thing as one law for women and another for men. But the law of the woman must follow those laws of health which keep her health; the child must be trained to obey those which will insure health in the woman. My aim has been to fix, if possible, the actual value of the puberic age of woman as a crisis, so that there may be no fletitious bur to her progress to either a higher education, or to her training for any of the skilled labors suited to her strength.

The sentiments here expressed have the hearty indorsement of the women who are students of science in Boston.

Mrs. Flynt, of Boston, the great dress-reformer, will be present.

ROUGH RIDERS.

The Recent Audacious Stage Robbery Near Paris, Tex.

On arriving at Brookston last night there were took the stage, and three got into a hack that was in waiting with the stage. I was one that took the hack. When we had proceeded about 4 miles, and were in 4 miles of Paris, wayway a stage of the stage.

in Boston.

Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, of the Champaign University, then addressed the Congress, setting forth the advantages of that institution for the education of women in the arts and sciences.

education of women in the arts and sciences. 

MISS MURTPELDT.

Miss Swazey followed in a paper from Miss Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, on "The Value of Natural Sciences for the Education of Women."

Time was when the naturalist was regarded as a human anumaly. His tastes were the most incomprehensible of vagaries, and his curious examinations of stones and flowers, of birds, beasts, and insects, awakened in his associates the suspicion that a mind delighting in such trivialities must be slightly unbalanced.

The day for such misapprehension has gone by. Very many of the ablest minds of the present generation are exploring, with ever increasing enthusiasm, these once contemned fields of research, and seeking, in the facts of physical science, the solution of questions which ages of metaphysical speculation has served only

are exploring, with ever increasing anthusiasm, these once contemned fields of research, and seeking, in the facts of physical science, the solution of questions which ages of metaphysical speculation has surred only to obscure.

In the light of these philosophical investigations the forms and phenomena of Nature have assumed a new significance. Even the lowly lichen and the misroscopic animaleuie are made to contribute to the solution of the mighty problem of existence.

There is no longer any question as to the dignity of such studies as these. Their ultimate objects and their importance are at least gaining popular recognition and popular favor. The geologiet, the botanist, the soologist, once looked upon ackance, are coming to be regarded as in the van of the army of progress.

This change in public opinion is destined to mark an important era in the history of education.

Heretofor all teaching has been more or less subjective in its tendency, the central idea of every system being that "the (only) proper study of mankind is man." But this theory is being gradually undermined by the aggressions of material science. Many of the most thoughtful minds of the age have reached the conclusion that to devote the mind exclusively to the study of numan achievements, human Greans, and human destiny, is but moving around in a circle; and that only by the aid of a more extended knowledge of the lower forms of life can man hope to unravel the intricacies of his own boing.

This acquaintance with material nature involves a culture of the perceptive faculties, which have hereofore been culpably neglected in the plans for mental development. The habit of intelligent observation, although of inestimable value to the peaces which they have been all that lives surrounded, for the simple reason that they have never been taught to fit terms to forms and properties. The more progressive of our public educators are beginning to realize this defect in the prevailing systems of achoci-trafning, and are making the effort to overcom

on New York. Subject: "What Practical Science is Open to Women?" and the segrating from experience and observation, I must expeating from experience and observation, I must be done of the sec. That she is rarrive from the other on them, even when she attempts it, is also true. That the opportunities for fitting hereity fitted to enter on them, even when she attempts it, is also true. That the opportunities for fitting hereity from the other of them, even when she attempts it, is also true. That the opportunities for fitting hereity from the other of them, even when she attempts it, is also true. That the opportunities for fitting hereity for the other of them, even when she had been deared. The other of them is not content with this, but expects active helping on because she is a woman. She may be, and probably will be leftling the other of them. As soon as the many work is a sam does to have a seen of the second contract of the work. In my own efforts to obtain a scientific education, I have met with fag more opposition from women than men. As soon as the many work is a sam does to have a seen of the work of the men were satisfied due to the contract when the most necessary of the work of the work

an opinion upon, or quote an idea from, even the most interesting novel.

Now, it is not surprising that most women feel but little ambition to pursue mathematical, classical, or metaphysical studies in connection with the inevitable cares and duties of mature life. These studies require too great an outlay of mental energy. What a woman needs under these circumstances is to have her attention arrested and her thoughts engaged without any conscious effort of the will. This is pre-eminently the office of the various branches of Natural History. A taste for any one of these once permanently implanted in the mind, never fails to furnish a resource for continued mental growth. New developments are continually presented to the eye, the ear, and the senses generally. The investigation of one fact leads to the discovery of another, and the student, almost unconsciously, compares, analyzes, and

the ear, and the senses generally. The investigation of one fact leads to the discovery of another, and the student, almost unconsciously, compares, analyzes, and classifies these facts, and in so doing perception, reason, and memory are kept in activity, and are ever ready to answer to the demands that may be made upon them from whatever direction, realize the relief and solace from the narrowing cares and wearlsome duties of everyday life that is to be found in intelligent communion with Nature, many more would hasten to avail themselves of it. There are others who, debarred by circumstances from the engrossing duties of wives and mothers, not dependent upon their own exertions for the requisites of life, suffer themselves to drift into a melancholy introversion that often reminates in insanity or confirmed invalidism, and all for the lack of some subject that would rescue them from the consideration of self-something that would attract their senses and engage the faculties of their minds with the promise of new truth or beauty as a reward. As a botanist or zoologist, a woman so circumstanced could lose, for the time at least, her grists and disappointments in the search for and classification of new specimens, and the avoid and involuntary enjoyment of the joys of lesser beings.

Nor is the incentive to ambition lacking in the pursuits under consideration. The field is extensive and but partially explored. Why may not woman's hand gather some of the golden fruits of knowledge that await the patient investigator? Observation and experiment are the appointed means, and these are equally open to woman as to man. A thousand problems are as yet unselved; a thousand theories yet univeried, and surely woman should share with man in the search for the required facts and share in the laurels that will crown the successful.

inst will crown the successful.

I have not been able, in the space allotted me, to set forth a moiety of the advantages which women would derive from a closer and more experimental acquaint-snee with the various departments of Natural Science, Nature in her grander aspects and bolder forms appeals to all refuned minds, but to the naturalist alone does she reveal the beauty of the processes by which these effects are wrought. Then who would not wish to obtain this insight? Who would be deterred from the investigation of these subjects because of the false assertion that Science destroys the poetry of Nature, and gives us hard facts in the place of sweet filusions. I would assure the distrustful that the facts are full compensation.

What is the stone in your pathway to the filliterate day-laborer who flings it aside, yet to you it tells the

What is the stone in your pathway to the illiterate day-laborer who fings it aside, yet to you it tells the story of primeval flood or fire? What interest has the inconspicuous plumage of the bird that rocks himself on youder bough, for the ordinary passer-by, but in it you can see a most admirable adaptation to habit or surroundings. To you is unfolded the significance of the insect's hum and the value in the stale of being of the most unsightly weed that you rock out from your garden-bed. Verity, who shall say there is no room for poetry in that adence which finds its problems painted on the butterfly's wing, and its arguments expressed in the sweet syllables of flowers.

The Recent Audacious Stage Robbery

Near Paris, Tex.

Paria, Tex. (Oct. 8), Correspondence of the St. Louis

Glob.

On arriving at Brookston last night there were
ten passengers for Paris, Tex., five of whom
took the stage, and three got into a hack that
was in waiting with the stage. I was one that
took the hack, When we had proceeded about 4
miles, and were in 4 miles of Paris, we were attacked by three highwaymen, who came up
behind the hack and stormed out, with
bitter oaths, "Hold up ther; hold up." At
first, when we heard the sound of their horses'
feet, we thought it was the tenm of the
stage running away, as it was behind us. As
soon as the robbers got in faont they began with
sharp curses to demand if Morris was in the
hack, stating that he had killed a man, etc. I
thought from this that it was a Sheriff and posse
in pursuit of a murderer, and felt no sort of uneasiness, as I knew I was an innocent man. On
looking out, three men with vizors on, or white
handkerchiefs tied over their faces, just below
the eyes, presented what seemed to me navy sixshooters in our very faces, and ordered us to
hold up our hands, which we did without hesitancy, as there was not a weapon in the hack;
and, had there been a dozen, we were in no fix
to use them. They first searched us for pistols
and knives, but, finding none, they renewed the
search, inquiring for money, gold watches, diamonds, etc. After taking \$50 and a fine gold
watch from Mr. Sebastian, a young Paris merchant, they next paid their respects to me, by
requesting me to unburden of valuables. I told
them I was an Indian missionary, and was not
weighted with such things; that I had \$17 in
money and a silver watch, to which they were
welcome. The foreman of the party then held a
light up to my face and eved me closely; after
which he remarked, "We do not rob ministers
of the Gospel, for if any men in the world acquire a support honestly they are Gospel ministors. We are gentlemen, and do not rob preachers nor such as make an honest living," et

I suppose the whole transaction of robbing the back-men occupied nearly half an hour's time, for they were very deliberate and careful, and were by no means novices in their profession. All the time they kept constantly talking and jesting. When any of the passengers swore, they reproved them as Chinese heathens for swearing in the presence of a preacher!

The foreman was particular in searching for derringers, for, said he, "I was once killed by a derringer!" He also said that "Morris, who killed Reid, was a highwayman that had been assisting them for the last six years; that he had killed his partner for the reward, and that they would some day wear his d—d scalp under their belts." Looking at me steadily, he said: "We have acted the gentleman with you, and now, if you publish an account of this, publish nothing but the truth "—(which I am now doing)—"for the press accounts of us abound with d—d lies. It was reported that the Marshals whipped us after we robbed the Hot Spring stage, which was a lie, for we whipped them."

They never robbed the driver, for he, said they, makes an honest living. They bade him stand until they robbed the stage-passengers as the stage was just then coming up. About the same oparations were gone through with them as with us, save that there were two lady passengers whom they, according to their previous assurances, never molested.

I have not ascertained the amount they got from the stage, only I know it was far more than they received from the hack. They were so polite towards me, that perhaps I should say no more. Really, I did not know but tway sar more than they received from the hack. They were so polite towards me, that perhaps I should say no more. Really, I did not know but tway sar more than they received from the hack. They were so polite towards me, that perhaps I should say no more. Really, I did not know but they would request me to pray for them; and if I had only had my with about me, I should have asked them for a contribution for Indian missions, as our cause is s

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Race No. 3-Time Class.
Sam'l Crooks gr. m. "Rose of Washington" vs. The Race No. 4-Ranning.
Race No. 5-Gentlemen's Road Horses.
Race No. 5-Time Minute Class.
Horses called at 1p. m. sharp. Admission, 30s.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. THE KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA

MR. C. D. HESS..... SATURDAY, Oct. II-TWO OPERAS.
MISS RELLOGG IN BOTH.
FRAND MATHREE at 2 o'clock of Auber's Far
Opera.
FRA DIAVOLO. The New Version, first time berg. MISS KELLOGG MRS. SEGUIN, MISSIS, PEARS, SEGUIN, STAN LEY, KINROSS, and CASTLE in the section of the Sectio

MASS KELLOGG, MISS BEAUMONT, MESSER ARLETON, SEGUIN, MORGAN, and MAAS IN P nst.

Box Sheet now open for next week.

Monday—IL TROVATORE. Tuesday—MARITANA.

Wednesday—DON GIOVANNL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last Day of the Eminent Tragedian, Mr.

LAWRENCE BARRETT 2 and 8 o'clock, last representations of the beauti picture of Life in Scotland, entitled JAMIE HAREBELL; Or, The Man of Airlie Monday-GEO. L. FOX-Humpty Dumpty. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy. Success! Success! Success of the Shakspeare's Sabirne Creation.

17. Shakspeare's Sublime Creation. ROMEO AND JULIET. With all the favorites in the cast. Brilliant triumph onday, Oct. 19. Positively last week of this splendid ma, with its wealth of Scenic Display and Powerin

Cast.

Monday, Oct. 28—Bartley Campbell's new play, THE
VIRGINIAN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Clark.st., opposite Sherman House. THIS AFTERNOON AND RVENING positively last properformances of Keily & Leon's Comic Opera,

Mons. Choufleuri. nday, Oct. 19-Kelly & Leon's New Comi CHING-CHOW-HI.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, OCT. 19-ONE WEEK ONLY. FRANK MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICO AND IRISH COMEDY COMPANY. ntroducing the following talented artists in a highly musting and novel sutertainment: Robert Evrne, Dar Nash, Emile Ames, The O'Donohoe, Misses Kate Reilley, Mary McCrea, Kate Byrnes, Prof. Moeslin, Frank Mas

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

Monroest, bet. State and Dearborn.
E. L. DICKEY. Manager.
The only Variety Theatre in the city. The people haw sanctioned it with crowded houses. Last Week of the Lamonts. Last Week of Catin Beltram Positive Ovation to the Slave Troupe of Colored
GOORGIA Minstrola, In conjunction with a Great Variety Company.
SELECT MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. EXPOSITION ART GALLERY.

LAST DAY TO SEE THE PRODIGAL SON.

DANCING ACADEMIES OF MARTINE SOUTH SIDE, WEST SID to lold Indiana-av. & Ada-st.

DANCING. MRS. METZGER'S DANOING ACADEMY,

Cor. Adams and Halstedests., now open for the season. Hall to rent for Club Parties. Inquire at hall. OCEAN NAVIGATION. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

CABIN AND STRERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$30 currency. Second Cabin, \$35 currency. Steerage, \$30 currency. Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff. \$32. Drafts for El and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Commany's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER \$ CO. Agents. No. 17 Broadway. STATE LINE.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, Drafts for £1, and upward. For Ireight or passage apply to AUSTIN ZALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. & Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.

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Sailing from New York for LiverPool and QUENS-TOWN every SATURDAY.

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Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. All classes of passage between the different parts of numerand America. EMIGRANT AND STERRAGE RAFFIC A NFECTALTY. Three reakly sallings. PRICE Ships. Best accommodations. Shortest route.

ALLAN & CO., Gen'l Western Agts., Chicago, Nos. 72 and 74 LaSalles Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Great Western, Tassday, Oct. 27. Cornuall. Tussday,
Oct. 23. Arragon, Tassday, Nov. 24.
Cabin Passage, 579; Intermediate, 545; Stoerage, 538.
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Lake Shore & M. S. E. R.
GEO, McDONALD, Agent. A NCHOR LINE PASSAGE 15 Acres of the control of the

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

LOCAL MISCELLANY. PRESIDENT GRANT. Grant, Mrs. Grant, ex-Secre and daughter, and other distinguished persons from Washington, arrived in this city by special train from Springfield at 6:30 o'clock last evening. They were met at the Alton & St. Louis Depot by Mr. Potter Palmer and Col. Fred Grant, who conducted them to carriages and drove at once to the Palmer Hotel. There was no crowd at the depot, as the time of the train was rather uncertain. Senator Logan and fam-

ily came in the same cars and proceeded to their city residence. The President remained their city residence. The President remained quietly in his apartments throughout the evening, and appeared desirous of obtaining- some rest after the fatigue consequent on the ceremonies at Springfield. It is understood that the party will remain in town until to-morrow evening, and possibly may remain over until Monday morning. The President may hold an informal reception some time to-day, but has not definitely stated that he would do so. Of course the local Government officials will wait upon him, and, no doubt, he will bave to endure the usual amount of boredom distributed to gentlemen holding high office. It is thought that he will consider, while in Chicago, the matter of an appointment hicago, the matter of an appointment vacancy occasioned by the death of

callector Irvin.
Taking of the annovances to which Presidents
and other high officials are at times subjected,
here is a story told relative to GRANT'S EXPERIENCES AT THE ST. LOUIS

state fair.

a few days ago. Among other enterprising citizens who contributed to that show was Mr. Dillon, of Normal (near Bloomington, Ill.) who is a dealer in Norman horses, thick of limb and broad of beam. Mr. Dillon has recently imported quite a number of those animals from Europe, and had a "six-in-hand" team attached to a producture vehicle on the fair. STATE FAIR, Europe, and had a "six-in-hand" team attached to a ponderous vehicle on the fairgrounds. Driving around the course, the housefancier met old Sam Buckmaster, of this State,
and induced him to accept a seat in his caravan.
They dreve several times around the track, and
were the observed of all observers, but finally
Mr. Buckmaster grew "bored" of the affair,
and, seeing two gentlemen approaching, said,
"There's the President; I must get out and
meet him."

meet him."
"The President!" exclaimed Dillon; "why, that is just the man I want to see. I wanted to get hold of a man that is a good judge of horsefiesh. Which is the President?"
"The gentleman in dark clothes, carrying the umbrella," replied Sam.
"Hallo!" cried Dillon to the stranger, "come

here, I want to see you."

The gentleman with the umbrells approached emilingly, and shook Dillon by the hand, supposing that he was some acquaintance of other

What do you think of my team ?" said Dil-'They do very well," said the man in dark

olothes.

"Jump in and let me show you their pace.
Bring your friends along," shouted Dillon, heart-You must excuse me. I don't want to be con-

county, said the stranger.
Conspicuous be d.—d., remarked Dillon.
It man, get in here and let me give you de behind these horses."
No—no, ried he of the umbrella, "I must

At this the stranger and his friend turned ab-Typiy away, and were lost in the crowd.

"Well," exclaimed Dillon to Buckmaster, who stood by dumbfounded, "don't that beat h—!!

Just to think that the President of a one-horso
Missouri fair refused to nide behind my team.

What do some he speet he?

Missouri fair refused to not be the whole of the fair!" Buckmaster shouted, "Precident of the fair!" Buckmaster shouted, in amaze; "I should say it did beat h—l. Don't you know who that was?"

"No," replied Dillon; "you told me he was the President." President." rejoined Bucke President." So he is the President," rejoined Buck-ister, "but not of the fair. Why, surely you

"I'll be hanged if I did," Dillon said. "I was sure he was President of this fair."

"Oh, Lord! this is too much!" cried Sam.

"Why, that was the President of the United

States!"
Dillon grew very red in the face, and slowly
gasped forth: "Was—that—Grant?"
"Certainly, it was Gen. Grant."
Dillon caught up his reins, dropped his whip,
and exclaimed: "Oh!" The horse-funcier was not seen on the fair-rounds afterward.

JUDGE JAMESON AND MR. ALEXAN-

DER.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: The statement of Judge Jameson in erday's issue, that Mr. Alexander was jour yesterday's issue, that Mr. Alexander in ill-health at the time of making the motion for a change of venue referred to in his note, is without a particle of foundation. I left Mr. p. m. The admission fee is 50 cents.

Alexander in Judge Tree's room ten minutes be-Alexander in Judge Tree's room ten minutes be-fore 10 o'clock that morning, looking and feel-Manasse, optician, under The Tribune Builduse at half-past 11, and was told by the attending physician that nothing but sleep would save him from an attack of brain fever. Whether the mild and semi-paternal reproof said in the card indorsed by Judge Jameson to have been inistered to Mr. Alexander would have produced so terrible an effect upon a strong and well man, may well be questioned. Some words were spoken which did produce the effect. Judge on states that he does not regret the Jameson states that he does not regret the words, but does the effect. If justifiable, no one has a right to complain of either the words or their effect. If unjustifiable, the effect should induce the man who uttered them to grovel in the dust of the valley of humiliation instead of attempting to palliate the offense or striving to excuse his fault at the expense of air vicinity.

The man who made the affidavit which Judge Jameson denounced as false, and accused of perjury, had the most entire conviction of its truth. With a full knowledge of the circumstances, he was advised to make it by counsel in perfect good faith. He might have been misperfect good fatch. He might have been mis-taken, and so might counsel; but, if so, does that either justify or excuse the denunciation from the bench of the affiant as a per-jurer, and counsel as participating in his guilt? Especially, does it either justify or excuse such conduct in the presence of a jury in a pending case in which the affiant was an important witness whose teastireous was still an important witness, whose testimous was still to be considered by them? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then Mr. Alexander has nothing to complain of, and de-serves to suffer; but if not, the Judge who caused this suffering is answerable at the bar of

avail him.

If the language and conclusions of the Court were based upon the idea that an applicant for a change of venue must fear or believe that the entire population of a county are prejudiced against him, or that the adverse influence of the opposing party must extend to every individual in the county, and that idea is correct, the statutory provision for a change of venue might as well at once be abolished, as no honest suitor could make the necessary affidavit. But if the statute is intended to protect the litigant, and further the ends of justice, then the party is justified in making the application whenever he fears that so large a portion of the people of any county are prejudiced against him, or that the adverse party has an undue influence over so many, and those the persons before whom his case will be tred, that he cannot have a fair trial in that county. And when a man comes forward with

tried, that he cannot have a fair trial in that county. And when a man comes forward with an afficiavit, based upon his own knowledge, and which the court meets and denounces as faise and perjured on account of any theories of its own, it is guilty of an outrage on the rights of suitors that would never be tolerated, except thielded and tolerated by the respect common to the American people for the Bench.

I believe the Judge has his duties as well as the lawyer, but that neither has the right to trample upon the other. It has always been held disreputable and cowardly to strike one who cannot strike tack, and I think it will be quite diffcult for Judge Jameson or any one else to convince the public that, in the scene in which he and Mr. Alexander were actors in his court room last Tuesday, his performance was either room last Tuesday, his performance was either dignified, proper, or commendable. J. W. MERRIAM.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1874.

S. A. IRVIN.
Charles H. Reed, Esq., District Attorney, apgred vesterday morning before Judge Wallace nd presented the will of Samuel A. Irvin, late tor of Internal Revenue, for probate Judge Glover and J. F. Hoyt, witnesses, were examined, and the will approved. Whereupon Charles H. Reed, Esq., and Jacob Rehm, Esq., qualified as executors under the will by giving their individual bonds in the sums of \$90,000. The property of the deceased consisted of real state worth about \$25,000, and personal effects, consisting of money, stocks, and bonds, to the amount of \$25,000. The following is the

First—I hereby authorize my executors to pay all my just dobts.

Second—I hereby will and dispose of all my property, both real and personal, equally between my children, and authorize my executors to sell and dispose of all or any part thereof, according to their best judgment. I also authorize and enapower them to build and improve any portion of my real estate us they may see fit.

Third—I hereby make, constitute, and appoint Charles H. Reed and Jacob Rehm to be my executors, hereby giving them all the power in the preinties which I would have were I alive. I also appoint my said executors to be the guardians of Ardiur C., Eugene A., Mary M., and Willis A. Irvin, my minor children, hereby giving them the same power as I have. My only other child now living is alice C., who is of age, takes her share in her own right, and abject to her disposal, but it is my wish that she consult and be governed by my said executors.

Fourth—It is my will that my said executors be not required to give bond for the performance of their duty.

duty.

In testimony whereof I have berenute set my hand and seal this 10th day of January, 1874.

SANCEL A. INVIN. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of the testator, and in the presence of each other, and at the request of the testator.

J. O. GLOVER,
J. F. HOTT.

THE FIRST ASSISTANT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Siz: At the last meeting of the Board of Education it was moved to abolish the office of First Assistant in the public schools. somebody explain how this can be done without violation of the contracts made with teachers now holding such office? The Rules and Regulations read thus:

SEC. 67. At the meeting of the Board on the last Tuesday of June in each year, the Board shall elect the teachers for the ensuing year, designating First Assistants at the time of election. The teachers thus elected and those afterward oppointed, when confirmed by the Board, shall hold their offices until the class of the reheaters. close of the school year, unless sooner remove Sec. 69. The salaries of the teachers shall be determined annually at the meeting next preceding the meeting for the election of teachers, said determination to remain in force for the ensuing school year.

By the above showing the Board of Education, in June last, agreed to pay a certain specified salary (\$800) to the First Assistants (about ninety in number) for the school year beginning September, 1874. According to what legal or etincal principles is it now proposed, six weeks after the entering of such First Assistants upon their term of service to "abolism the office". their term of service, to "abolish the office"?
But what is this office of First Assistant, and why abolish it? In some exigencies of the city
"after the great fire; about the time when several scores of thousands of dollars were carried
out of Chicago by theatrical and opera troupes. it was deemed necessary by some members the Board of Education to "retrench." The was accordingly done by casting down the salaries was accordingly done by carting down the salaries of the female teachers in the grammar schools from \$800 to \$750. As a consequence there followed great less to the city of competent and experienced teachers. Such teachers from abroad cased to respond to the advertisements of examinations, and teachers in the city sought and obtained resilions elembers. In this inneutre

aminations, and teachers in the city sought and obtained positions elsewhere. In this juncture, it was voted to pay the old rate, \$800, to a limited number of teachers whose long and faithful service made such tubute of appreciation suitable and expedient.

Their duties, however, differing not materially from those of other Assistants, the distinction has seemed an invidious one to some of the many not salested as "First." Undoubttinction has seemed an invidious one to some of the many not selected as "First." Undoubt-edly there are injustices and favoritisms con-nected with this office of First Assistant, as with all offices of "honor and emolument." But, theoretically, and, for the most part, practically, the extra \$50 goes into the pocket of teachers who have been longest at work in the schools and whom they can least afford to lose. Such height the case it is to say the least uncreasing. being the case, it is, to say the least, ungracious in teachers who aspire to "experience," to complain of favors accorded to it, and of questionable policy for gentlemen of the Board of Education at this time to move to abolish the office. That there may be public exigencies and alterities institung and departing multifact. calamities justifying and demanding nullifica-tion of contracts, none have been more ready to recognize and acquiesce in than the female teachers of Chicago. But, while the city can afford to pay \$2,000 to a man to teach elecution in the High School, which, until the present year, has been taught for \$1,000 by a woman (lately deceased), and while new teachers are being recommended for German, it would seen being recommended for German, it would seem unnecessary to break contexts already made with tried and faithful servants. Besides, what sort of an impression is such action; likely to give abroad of the undiminished financial prosperity of Chicago, this "abolishing of offices" and "dispensing with teachers," as it is further recommended to do in regard to the High-School classes? In short, should it be done?

CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1874. The horsemen of Chicago have tendered a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. George B.

QUEBY.

and running. Horses will be called at 1 o'clock ing as well as I ever saw him. I saw him next | ing, was, in the shade, at 7 a. m., 49 degrees

Mansur, which will take place Saturday, Oct. 17,

1874, at Dexter Park. There will be trotting

p. m., 54; and 8 p. m., 54. Evidently the Directors of the Chicago Public Library understand their business and attempt to make everything agreeable to everybody. They have the gentlemen clerks wait upon the ladies and the lady clerk waits upon the gentle-

men at the Fublic Library. The alarm of fire from Box 115, at 11:45 yesterday morning, was occasioned by some boys who broke open the box and turned in the

signal The dwelling-house of Charles Klinefurth, No. 481 Twenty-first street, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$25 at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. The firemen of Engine No. 23 extinguished the fire. The following figures give the work of the

Carriers employed	144
Delivery trips daily	425
Collection trips daily	300
Mail letters delivered	1,275,606
Local letters delivered	219,774
Registered letters delivered	7,307
Postal cards	131,157
Bocal postal cards delivered	79,409
Newspapers, &c., delivered	311.452
Letters returned to the office	5,399
Letters collected	1,902,789
Postal cards	202,673
Newspapers, &c., collected	\$420,694
Total postage on matter put in the office for	
local delivery, either by the carrier or the	
office	5,540

The Odd Fellows closed their sessions vester-The Odd Fellows closed their sessions yester-day, electing Representative Blake, Grand Warden; N. C. Nason, Grand Secretary; A. H. Barry, Grand Treasurer; and Thomas F. Mitchell, Grand Representative. The constitutional amendments proposed last year were adopted, as were resolutions relative to the death of P. G. M. John G. Potts. The Grand Master was installed, and appointed his subordinate officers and standing committees. Votes of thanks were passed to the Reception Committee, and to W. C. Kennedy for his labor in the preparation of the daily journal.

Mr. Holdman, of Milwaukee, went into the auction-store No. 289 East Madison street yes-terday, bought for 830 what was represented to be a valuable assortment of solid gold jewelry. Finding he had been victimized, he made outery. and got back his money except \$3, the auction eer's commissions.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will give the accord locture of the Chicago Atheneum free course on next Monday evening. He will discuss the question "Shall We Go Back to Barbarism:" This is a new lecture nover before given in Chicago. The course is free to the public.

The Philosophical Society meets to-night at 8 o'clock, and will be addressed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and perhaps some other of the ladies of the Congress now assembled in this city, in their hall, corner of State and Washington streets.

A man named H. H. Noves, 55 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, sitting on the side of his bed, at No. 164 West Lake street, where he boarded. Several phinis containing landanum and other poison were found in the room, and it is thought deceased committed suicide. He was a single man, and has no relatives in the city. has no relatives in the city.

A meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, but for lack of a quorum no business was transacted. There were present Commissioners Busse. Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Russell, and Ashton, who, on motion, adjourned until next Monday.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Judge Moore-The trial of Russell Sheldon was resumed; verdict "guilty," and punishment fixed at imprisonment in the Penientiary for one year. The jury was polled, and the counsel for the prisoner entered a motion for a new trial. There will be no trials to-day.

JUSTICE COURTS. Justice Boyden-Christopher Hagenborn, arsted for adultery with the girl Annie Larmey ;

held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500; the on disorderly warrant; out on special bail till the 90th inst .- Thomas Goodman, arrested for lar-

eny ; continued till the 21st inst. in bail of \$500. ceny; continued till the 21st last, in ban of \$500.

—James Taylor, arrested for attempting to steal, an overcast belonging to E. A. Howell; fined \$10, and sentenced to the Bridewell for fifteen days.—Charles Taylor, arrested for assaule with intent to kill; held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$700.—Etta Taylor and Gregor Young, arrested for disorderly conduct; fined \$10 each, and sentenced to the Bridewell for ninety days.—Maria Marrays arrested for duorderly and disorderly. Meyers, arrested for drunken and disorderly Moyers, arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct; fined \$10, and sentenced to the Bridewell for ninety days.—James Hurley, arrested for larceny; continued till the 20th inst. in bail of \$200.—Al Sanders, James Cook. and Samuel Boyles. arrested for larceny; continued till today in bail of \$600 each.

Justice Scally—Robert Gilmore, arrested for gaming; continued till to-day in bail of \$700.—George C. Kelly, arrested for larceny; continued till to-day in bail of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in bail of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in bail of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in bail of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in bail of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct.

fill to-day in ball of \$300.—John Perry, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in ball of \$300.—George Keegan, arrested for larceny; continued till the 21st inst. in ball of \$500.—George Derever, arrested for disorderly conduct; continued till to-day in ball of \$200.—Louis Lyman, arrested for larceny; continued till the 24th inst. in ball of \$500.—L. Coles, arrested for disorderly conduct, and fast drying;

rested for disorderly conduct and fast driving; continued till to-day in bail of \$200.

Justice Kaufmann—J. H. McDonnald, arrested for pripry; held to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500.—Patrick Abbott, arrested for assaulting Officer Weber; continued till the 20th in bail of \$500. n bail of \$500.

Justice Hinsdale-William L. Liembach, ar-

Justice Hossage—William L. Jeanbash, arrested on a warrant for making threats of violence towards Anna M. Angeviue; placed under \$500 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

MISCELLANEOUE.

Commissioner Hoyne—Adolph P. Otto and John Eickman, arrested for forging the signature of Explicitude Solin to a Post-Office money. ture of Ferdinand Bolin to a Post-Office money der; continued till to-day in bail of \$500 each.

PERSONAL. Bishop Haven is spending a few days in the city, the guest of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, 360 North LaSalle. He will preach in the First M. E. Church Sunday evening.

It is Col. T. Bridges, formerly connected with the editorial department of the Evening Journal, afterwards Paymaster in the United States Army, whom the Washington dispatches of yesterday stated was seeking the appointment to the Chicago Internal Revenue Collectorship, and not cago Internal Reven Col. Lyman Bridges.

Some remarks appeared in The Tribune the other day which reflected severely, and, it appears, unjustly, upon Mrs. Moroe, who lives on Clark street, near Polk. It appears that the acwas made by a woman, an enemy of

THE CITY-HALL The City Collector yesterday received \$6,000 on city taxes; licenses, \$275; water taxes, The Committees on Wharves and Public

Grounds, and Markets, which were to have met vesterday afternoon, failed to secure a quorum. The Fire Department vesterday received 5,000 feet of rubber hose, from Whitehead Bros., in fulfillment of a contract awarded them about a month ago,

At present there are 120 less inmates of the Bridewell than there were at the same time last ear. One of the Aldermen facetiously says that this does not benefit the city in the least.

Some person or persons yesterday began to construct a large sign board on the old Court-House Square. The Board of Public Works will have something to say about it to-day. Commissioner Reno and Dr. Ward will visit the Eighth Ward Tuesday evening, for the purpose of swearing in members of the Eighth Ward Fire Guard.

The Board of Fire Commissioners had a private conference with the Mayor yesterday after-noon in the Fire Marchal's office. The topic under consideration was the Shaler problem. No new opinions were announced by either party. and no decision was arrived at. The Board of Public Works met vesterday af-

ternoon to consider the bids for the construction of the West Division Water-Works. They expect to reach some decision this forenoon. The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of

trying several policemen for violation of the rules and regulations of the Department. Officer James Bell, charged with maltreatment of a citizen, was acquitted. The resignation of Officer Horst was accepted, with thanks to the officer for so resigning. He has been before the Board three times on severe charges. He was discharged once, and was soon afterwards reinstated by Judgo Gary.

The Finance Committee met vesterday after-The Finance Committee met yesteriasy afternoon in the Mayor's office. Present, Ald.
Heath, Schaffner, and Lynch. The petition of
Mary C. Bargin for damages incurred in
falling in a defective sidewall; was referred to the Mayor's police for investition. On postion of Ald Schaffner, Divosition. On motion of Ald. Schaffner, Dixon's ordinance was placed on file with the explanation that it was impossible for the Board of Public Works to expend so large a sum of money this year. The petition of George Baxten, claiming damages from the Brie street viaduet, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

#### SUBURBAN NEWS. MATWOOD.

The Jubilee Convention of the Sabbath-schools of the Town of Proviso will take place to-mor-Church. A most pleasant time is anticipated. The sociable at the Congregational Church Tuesday evening was a pleasant affair. All present seemed to partake of the merriment of OAR PARK.

The first sociable of the Union Club took place Thursday evening at the hall of the Hon. H. W. Austin. There were present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bates Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Mills. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Esmay, Mr. and Mrs. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Esmay, Mr. and Mrs. Gurley, Mr. and Mrs. Emory, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Pebbles, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Owen, Mr. Case, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mayo, Misses Case, Misses Currier, and Brown. Mr. Hurd, President of the Redowa Club, was also present. The music was furnished by the quadrille band of Louis Le Petrie, of Chicago, and was most excellent. The sociable was a most enjoyable one. The merry dancing continued until about 12 o'clock, when the happy company dispersed. The next sociable will take place at the same hall on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 29.

WHEATON.

WHEATON. Messrs. Miner, Gary & Webster will open a banking house to-day in Kelley's Block. The members of the firm are well bnown in Du Page County, and will have little grouble in securing the confidence and patronage of the farmers and business-men of the county. Mr. Miner, the Cashier, is a large stockholder in the City National Bank of Chicago.

The Troubles of Wan Lee.

Mr. William Lee, of the Ontario street laundry, Mr. William Lee, of the Ontario street laundry, has not left Cleveland, although he has not appeared of late in the newspapere. The fact is that Mr. Lee has devoted himself strictly to business during the last six or eight months, and has thereby amassed a small amount of cash, which is destined to be expended in carrying him again to his native land, over the salt, salt see. But before leaving it is simply an act of justice to state that Mr. Lee has attempted faithfully to submit to the heathenism of this benighted country, and if he does not carry away a fair impress of hospitality or teeling of love toward Brother Jonathan, the fault has not been his, but that of the angular brother on whose bosom Brother Jonathan, the fault has not been his, but that of the angular brother on whose bosom he attempted to lean. But it will be simply an act of justice to friend Wau to allow him to explain his own feelings, as he did on Saturday last in conversing with a Leader reporter. He unburdened himself as follows:

"Me no likee dam Melican man. Melican man comes in my laundry spites on foor, cher.

"Me no likee dam Melican man. Melican man come in my laundry, spitee on floor, chew, ohew. Bringee shirtee, say, 'Thust, Wau Lee?' Wau Lee say, 'No thust; thust dead.' Melican man say, 'Rat eater, I punchee, Punchee Wau Lee's head; pull his pig-tail.' Wau Lee runs chop—chop head to floece officer. Fleece officer say, 'Cheap John—one, two, three,—bounce.' Shakee me pig-tail and says, 'Climb.' Wau Lee climbs—comes home. Melican man steal shirt, and he climb too."

Wau Lee attempted to go to Sunday-school, and his story is as fellows:

wau Lee attempted to go to Sunday-school, and his story is as follows:

"Me go on Sunday day to Joss house. Me takee seatee and Melican's boyee come along. Boyee say, 'Here's China.' More boyee come. Puil pig-tail and say, 'Bully for Chinee man.' Me get mad and swear. Fleece officer comee along, takee me to station. Pavee fivee dollee and ixty cents; go home to wash, wash. Say, 'Dam Meñoan country.'"

"Me shen go on streed-car. Melican woman"

"Me shen go on streed-car. Melican woman"

"Me shen go on streed-car. Melican woman"

looks at me, and laughee loud. One speakee low, 'Him nig.' One speakee low, too, and say, 'Him rat-eater.' Me gettee mad and say, 'Me Chinaman—washee-washee. Me no nig. No nig. Me no rat-eater. Big lie.' Melican woman seream. Conductor run in. Him say, 'Who's up?' Melican woman say, 'Dirty China 'suited me.' Conductor he takes my stampees, and he say, 'Get.' Wan Lee gets, fall on the ground, and breakee nose; officer comes no. He says.

me. Conductor he takes my sampees, and no say, 'Get.' Wan Lee gets, fall on the ground, and breakee nose: officer comes up. He says, 'Diunk again, Chinee.' Me say, 'No dhunk.' He say, 'Too thin.' Takee me by collar, and takee me to station. Judge say, 'Here again, Chinee?' Me go out, pay ten dollee and fifty cents. Me go home madee—red-hot madee, swear, bleak dishes, shave off pig-tail, buy plughes shar an laundry, and go to China.' hat, shut up laundry, and go to China."

And this was Wau Lee's first determination. but since then he has reconsidered it, gone back to his trade, and still washes and irons as of old.

WASHINGTON.

Federal Offices in Texas—Treasury Clerkships—An Ancient Democrat— The Chicago Collectorship—Favorable Report by the Union Pacific

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16 .- Ex-Gov. Davis and Boulds Baker are at the head of a delegation from Texas who arrived here to-day to assist the authorities in selecting the men to be appointed to the Federal offices that are to be vacated. Some of the delegation are fresh from the Chattanoog Convention and are bubbling over with loyalty and outrages. The removals decided upon are Postmasters at Dallas, Galveston, Houston, and Brenham; the Collectors of Customs at Corpus Christi and Galveston; of Internal Revenue at Gatveston, Brenham, and Tyler. The Internal Revenue Districts of Galvoston and Brenham are to be consolidated. TREASCRY CLERKSHIPS.

Such of the able-bodied male clerks of the Treasury Department as have mothers-in-law who also hold clerkships, are in a very pitiable state of mind just now. The Secretary proposes to have only one member of a family borne on the rolls, and the question is whether the son-in-law or the mother-in-law shall resign. Probably, in nine cases out of ten, the old lady will be turned out to browse.

AN ANGIERT DEMOCRAT,
who became wonderfully enthused over the result of the elections on Tuesday, and had evidently a strong conviction that "coming events dealty a strong conviction that "coming events cast their shadows before them," went up to the White House this morning and solemoly sprinkled the floor of the portico with some kind of liquid, and then, after hanging on one of the pillars a pleacht, having on it in large printed characters the words "For rent," he marched away in a most denised and impressing manner. He are most dignified and impressive manner. He appeared to feel that he was in the strict perform

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP. tment to the office made vacant by Collector vin's death until after the elections next

month.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Acting Secretary of the Interior to-day received the report of James Moore, of New Jersey; John L. Mecriam, of Minnesota; and John S. Delano, of Onto,—the Commissioners appointed to examine whether the Association in the construction of the Interior the deficiencies in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, as reported by a commission eminent citizens appointed by Secretary Cox-under the act of Congress April 10, 1869, have been supplied, and the road completed as re-quired by said report. The present Commissionors' examination was commenced on the 25th of soptember, and completed on the 5th inst., and they claim to have made it thoroughly and in detail. The Commissioners flud, from personal observation and from data furnished by the Company, that the expanditure required by the Company, that the expenditure required by the former Commission in finishing the bridges, in replacing the high treatles by filling with earth, etc., etc., were finally completed in the monit of September, 1874, and they have therefore decided that the road, as built, is a first-class railroad, fully complying with its charter, and with the requirements of the law, and in accordance with the instructions of the Department furnished to them. The report is partment furnished to them. The report is igned by all three of the Commission will require the approval of the President and the formal acceptance of the road as a completed structure before the patents will issue for the

land-grant.

Union Pacific TAX CASES.

Court to-day advance The Supreme Court to-day advanced the Union Pacific Railroad tax cases on the docket, and set them for argument on the second Monday is

IN MEMORIAM.

An adjourned meeting of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court was held to-day, Judge Campbell presiding. A series of resolu-tions were adopted in testimony of their great affection and esteem for Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis in life, and their sense of the great loss which the courts and bar of the whole country, and the community at large, suffer in his death. They commemorate his fidelity to society, to government, to religion, and to truth. traits of duty, as a rule of his life, the Bar present to living lawyers and to their succeeding generations for their sincerest homage. The resolutions having been agreed to, Attorney-General Williams was requested to present them to the Supreme Court, and to move that they be entered more its minutes and the Chair. they be entered upon its minutes, and the Chairman of the meeting was requested to forward a copy to the family of deceased. Reverdy Johnand others delivered eulogies. WELDING OUT.

The notice heretofore given by Secretary Bris-

tow that it was his intention to remove one of two of a family in the employ of the Treasury, was in a partial measure put into execution to day by a notification sent to twenty-five clerks that their services would be no longer required after the 1st prox. The blow fell particularly heavy in Treasurer Spinner's bureau.

THE. BLACK HILLS.

Party of Seven Men, En Route to the Hills, Attacked, by the Indians—One Killed and Another Mortally Wounded-The Party Return to Vankton, D. T., in a Demoralized Condition-Apprehension Felt for the Safety of Another Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Stoux Ciry, Ia., Oct. 16.—A party [of seven-O. B. Orton, James J. Ogg, Charles L. Allen, Thomas H. Burton, and D. N. Allen, of Yankton, T.; John Lowe, of Wichetaw, Kan.; and B. L. Baden, of Niobrara, Neb .- left Yankton ten days ago for the Biack Hills, and on Sunday, the 11th inst., were attacked by a party of Brule Sioux at the mouth of the Little Platte, 40 miles from Niobrara, when a desperate fight ensued, in which Lowe fell dead, pierced by three bullets. Baden was shot through the chest, and wounded fatally. Orton was shot through the arm, and Allan wounded by an arrow in the leg. At the time of the attack the party was in camp, and the men asleep, when the Indians surrounded them and asleep, when the Indians surrounced them and attempted to stampede the stock, which awoke the men. An Indian then fired, and the seven men each returned the shot, when the Indians poured a volley into the camp. The fight was kept up for fifteen minutes, when the Indians withdrew, taking their dead and wounded, thought to be at least ten. The whites at once started back, with ene man dead and three wounded and their mules crippled, and traveled all night, leaving Baden at a settlement, and burying Lowe 5 miles further this way. The tent had twenty-seven ball holes through it, and the wagon became drenched with blood from the wounded. The survivors returned to Yankton yesterday, and, being reliable citizens, the story of their adventures may be relied upon. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of a party of twenty-seven who left this city for the Black Hills, and who intended to travel in the track of the Yankton party. The Indians are understood to express a determination to prevent white men entering the hills at all hazards.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is stated that the last photograph of the Princess of Wales is so great a favorite that 300,-000 copies of it have been sold.

While the Solicitor of the circuit and the Sheriff were engaged in a rather warm discussion at fisticuffs in the Court-House at Joneaboro, Ga., a week or two ago, the prisoner quietly shouldered his troubles, and, walking by the combafants without shaking hands, took to the woods and has not since peen seen.

Sharon & Raiston intend to purchase the Lick House property. If they do so, they will have a monopoly of the hoteis of this city. They now own the Grand Hotel, the Cosmopolitan, and the Palace Hotels."

Palace Hotels."

—Dr. Joseph D. Friend, of Middletown. Orange County, N. Y., has been nominated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican delegates of that district for the Assembly. The Port Jervis Gazelle pays the following just compliment to Dr. Friend: "Joseph D. Friend, the nominee, is a man with clear head, cool judgment, and one likely to make a good legislator. His past career has been such that nothing can be brought up against him; he stands before the people with a record to be proud of." record to be prond of.'

SPRINGFIELD.

Distinguished Visitors All Gone-The Railroad Commissioners-Grain In-spectors' Fees to Be Reduced.

SPEINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16 .- The last one of our distinguished visitors left here to-night. Nothing can be added to what has already been said in these dispatches of the occasion, except that the full and accurate report of the proceed ings and events in the past history, set out in your Springfield correspondence, has been pecially commended. On the departure of the distinguished personages, it was gratifying to praise with which their hospitality was rewarded. Not a single individual left dissatisfied, and it is worthy of remark that at no time during the history of the Society of the Army of the Tennastory of the Society of the Army of the Lennessee hast held so satisfactory and pleasant a reunion. Such is the verdict of the Society.

The Railroad Commissioners were in session to-day. In view of the fact that a large fund was accumulating in the Chief Inspector's office at Chicago, they decided to reduce the Inspector's fees. Accordingly the fees for the inspection by the car-load were reduced from 20 to 15 tion by the car-load were reduced from 20 to tion by the carload were reduced from 20 to 15 cents for 1,000 bushels; from canal-boats, reduced from 25 to 20 cents; grain in bags was feduced from ½ to 1-5 cent for out-inspection per 1,000 bushels; to vessels, reduced from 35 to 25 cents per car-load; to cars, from 30 to 20 cents per car-load; to teams, from 25 to 20 cents per wagon-load; to teams, 10 cents, not changed—to take effect Nov. 1, 1873.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. New York, Oct. 16.—The cotton statement for this date is as follows: Bales. Net receipts at all United States ports for the

ck at Liverpool.... Last year..... Stock of American affost for Great Britain,..

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND. New York, Oct. 16.—The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund are in session. The Board will consider the necessities of each State, and distribute the money in their charge in such a manner as they judge would best meet the wishes of the late Mr. Peabody. SCHOONER ASHORE.

Post Hurson, Mich., Oct. 16.—The schooner Sea Bird is ashore north of Sand Beach. She went on last night. Two tugs have gone to her assistance, taking a lighter.

ARMY-REUNION. New York, Oct. 16 .- A large attendance is an-

ticipated at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the James on the 21st inst. Gen. B. F. Buller is the orator, and Dr. J. G. Holiand, "Timothy Titcomb," the poet. French March to Sedan - Col.

Stoffel's Defense of Rapoleon 111.

Parts Correspondence of Pull Mall Gazette.

The pamphlet just published by Col. Stoffel in his defense has created a painful impression here, for the further revelations are not much to the credit of any one concerned. The Colonel tries to relieve the late Emperor from all responsibility in regard to the march to Sedan and to sibility in regard to the march to Sedan and to attribute the determination to move forward, instead of falling back on Paris, to Marshal Mac-Mahon. Now, in the letters which Napoleon III. wrote to Field-Marshal Burgoyne explaining that march, his Majesty said it had been rendered to the contract of t dered necessary by political events. Was Marshal MacMahon left quite to himself, as Col. Stoffel says, influenced like Bazaine by political motives, or did the late Emperor sit down and calmly write a falsehood damaging to his own character? It is well known that the Emperor was efficient to fall book or Design which here was efficient to fall book or Design which here. was afraid to fall back on Paris, which, befor Sedan, was in a state of semi-insurrection MacMahon had no dynasty, but only his cour Machanou man ho bytasty, to serve, and, but for pressure from the ister of War, would not have attempted lieve Metz with a scratch army.

MARRIAGES

CLARKE-HALLOWELL On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Edward D. Clarke, of Chicago, not elizabeth Perot, daughter of the late Caleb W. Italiowell, of Philadelphia. Hallowell, of Philadelphia.

BINGHAM—LEONARD—At the residence of the bride's pacents, 64 West Washington street, on Thursday venning, Oct. 15, by the Rev. Josish Leonard, of Clinton, lowa, Charles L. Bingham and Jenuie R. Leonard.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY-At the residence of his parents, 287 Funcial by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Oct. 18.
Funcial by cars to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday, Oct. 18.
For Los Angoles (Cal.) papers please copy.

MATHER On Aug. 27. Faul (aged 4 months), sen, and on Oct. 16. Kmeline H., aged 32 years (of consumption), wife of Peter L. Mather.

Funcial of the latter to-day at 1:30 o'clock from her late residence, 22 Throop street.

Jan Newburg (N. Y.) Gazette and New York City Tribune and Heruld please copy. one and Heruid please copy.

FLEMMING—At the residence of her son-in-law, 154
Rest Indiana street, Oct. 16, 1874, Mrs. Elizabeth Flemning, ag-d 73 years.

Funeral Suaday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock,
yo carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

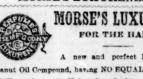
MEDICAL.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used or children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bow-cls, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

For all Purposes of a Family Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACRA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, howels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usu-ally used in worm preparations. Sold by all druggists. 25 MORSE'S LUXURENE.

MORSE'S LUXURENE FOR THE HAIR.



Cocoanut Oil Compound, having NO EQUAL IN ELE GANUE; rendering the Hair soft and glossy; promote TURE'S GREATEST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAIR DRESSING. Sells at sight. Price, 50 cents. Wholesale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID. Sold by all Druggists and Notion Dealers. AUCTION SALES. By SMITH & HARRISON.

At No. 81 Madison-st., Opposite McVicker's Theatre Large and Attractive Stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, in new and ele-gant designs: Brussels and Wool Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, new Window Shades, Cook and Heating Stores. Show Casos, and a large stock of General Mer-chandise and Second-hand Furniture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At 12 o'clock we shall sell, without any reserve, two SUPERB WALNUT CHAMBER SETS, manufactured at a cost of 8375 each, which the owner instructs us to soil regardless of the cost. Can now be seen at our sales-rooms,
Also, a large number of Rich and Elegant Steel Eugravings and English Chromos, goods far superior to any ever offered at auction in Calcago.

SMITH 4 HARRISON Anctioneers.

Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Thestre.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

(October Announcement.)

THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE

Of Hartford, Conn.

Accident Department.

THE TRAVELERS is the

Pioneer Accident Co. OF AMERICA.

THE TRAVELERS has issued

THE TRAVELERS has had

10 Years Successful Business

325,000 Accident Policies

Paid \$2,000,000 in Benefits To holders of its Accident Policies

THE TRAVELERS has

THE TRAVELERS has

Over 20,000 Claims

THE TRAVELERS has paid

FOR TEN YEARS

(Counting ten hours a day), on claims of its Accident Policy holders.

Life Department.

THE TRAVELERS also grants

Policies, of all approved forms.

THE TRAVELERS has written

20,000 LIFE POLICIES THE TRAVELERS sells Life Insurance on the

LOW RATE CASH PLAN. THE TRAVELERS has over

\$3,000,000 CASH ASSETS,

With a surplus as to policy holders of nearly

The Travelers,

OF HARTFORD,

Sells Insurance, either Life or Accident, or

both combined, of the Best Quality, upon

the Best Plan, and on the Best Terms.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, Pres't.

RODNEY DENNIS, JOHN E. MORRIS, AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

J. H. NOLAN.

84 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

General Agent,

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., AT AUCTION, On Saturday, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock,

10

22 Crates W. G. Crockery (IN OPEN LOTS). AT 10 O'CLOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We shall offer the largest and best apported stack of Mousehold Eurotrure that has been offered at detter. Parter Sults of every grade and stelle, Chamber days of every grade and stelle, Chamber days of every grade and stelle, Chamber days of the stack C. P. GORE & CO., Austignoses. We shall Close Out at Auction THIS MORNING, at Ho'clock, 4 New Ton Bogrin and Open, all well maisbed, and from cetablished main.

Also, 15 Sets Harness.

DRY GOODS.

Our next Regular Catalogue Auction Sale Ing.
day, Cet. 20, at 2 1-2 o'clock a.m.
Arall and attractive line of Piece Goods, Cetting,
Clothas, Cassumerce, Press toods, &c.
Cottonaches, Shiring Checks, Linson, and Flanck,
Brautiful line of Lattice Lorenz, Raditor, &c.
Choice line of Article Lorenz, Vetret Elibona, Pain
Sirk and Gros Grain Hibbone, Preshers, &c.
Splendid invoice of Kaletroods, Cardigans, Seath, So,
kins, Hoods, Shawla, Galters, Soxx, Wists, Min.
Weislotz, &c.
Anosher fine display of Gloves, Gauntets, and Hus,
for Gentz, Ladice, and Children, in Buck, Leather, Kul.
Sheep, and Closh Goods.
Also bainismps stock of Linean, in Collars, Cull, and
for Ladice and Children, &c.
Hoosier, Hats and Caps, Notions and Underward,
Lineu Handkerchiefs, Towels and Damasks, Pecha
and Table Cutter, Carriage Whips, Blakkot, &c.

CARPETS. A full line will be effered at 11 o'clock; 30 rolls. GEO. P. GONE & CO., 88 and 70 Waban.

700 CASES Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, As well assorted and of as good makes as any jobber in this city keeps, will be sold at Acction, by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Oct. 21,

Thursday! Thursday! We shall offer at Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, aspector of clock a. m., snother choice assertment

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING For Men and Boys, in Snits, Coats, Pasts, Vests, Jacets, Overcoats, &c., &c.
This stock is made up of fine and common-grade goods,
and our friends can rely upon griting bargain, as every
let offered will be actually sold.
Also, a special sale of a stock of

Government Clothing. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE Of over 1,000 Lots, inclu-15 Pkgs. White and Yellow Ware

in open lots; Furniture, Household Goods. Table Cutlery, Carpets, Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, etc. SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, at 3% o'clock, a Salearooms, 10\* East Madison-st.
W.M. A. BUYTERS & CO., Auctioners.

POSITIVE SALE REAL ESTATE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 17,74

At 3 o'clock, on the pre-At 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Kight Lots fronting west on Wallace-st. Three les
fronting north on Twenty-fifth-st. Two Lots fronting
south on Kossuch-st. All between Twenty-fifth and kyssouth on Kossuch-st. All between Twenty-fifth and kyssouth-ois. One Lot cornor of
Archer-sv., and 146 feet on McGregor-st., with insuremants thereon; one 2-story and occument Bret Buildia
and three Frame Buildings.

For particulars and terms see plate now ready.

WM. A. BUITTERS & C.O., Anctioners,
and Agents for owner, office 168 East Madison-st.

100 Parlor, Office, and Cook Stoves. This (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at our sale-room, 108 East Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners. BANKRUPT SALE. Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, and Gauntlets,
Just received from New York.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
TURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 916 o'clock, second flow roles, 168 East, Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., April 1985.

STOCK OF A GROCER. Teas, Coffee, Spices, Canned Goods, Fin. Yellow and Wooden Ware, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock, at 103 East Madison st.
WM. A. BITTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING,

THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 9% o'clock, at 108 East Mad-WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., &c., AT STORE 124 STATE-ST., ATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 17. at 11 o'el The entire stock of A. B. VAN COTT, consisting of Joveiry, Sterling Silver, Nickel Silver, Silverphist Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy and Ornamental Goods, to der implicity sale for cash.

Sold by order of the Assignes.

ELISON, POMERCY & CO., Auctioneer.

Valuable Improved and Unimproved CITY PROPERTY

At Auction Sale on Favorable Terms,

84 and 86 Randolph-st., Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock, We will offer the following described property positively without limit or reserve, in Cook & Anderson's sabilities on W. M. R. A. Sec. 24, 28, 13; E. Let I and Z. Blook S. 1228 8-10 r. on Orden-av. by M. t. on Rockwell-st. Subdivided into II full lots. Lots 10, II, 12, Blook 7, 280 r. on California-av. by M. t. on Sixteenth-st. Subdivided into II full lots. Lots II and I2, Blook 4, 1228-10 rt. on Ogden-av. by M. t. avenue depth, corner Talman-av, Subdivided into II full lots. Lots 15 and 16, Block 3, 341 ft. on California-av. by M. t. on Ogden-av. Lots 21, 22, and 23. Block 3, 184 ft. on Ogden-av. Lots 21, 22, and 23. Block 3, 184 ft. on Ogden-av. Also, the two two-story and basement houses, No. 18 Also, the two two-story and basement houses, No. 18 Also, the two two-story and basement houses contain all moders improvements, and are in good order. Lots 625 ft. first by 103 ft. to alley.

The title to this property is perfect; abstract furnished. The terms of sale will be announced at time of sale, will be made known on application to G. S. HUBBAR, Jr., Esq., No. 188 Washington-to. O., Anctioners.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE On SATURDAY, at 9:30, at Salesroom, large and varied assortment of the above Parlor Suits in various atyles. Walnut Chair 

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Aurtioneers OFFICE FURNITURE. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. Auctioneers By JOHN LEEMING. THE ANNUAL SALE OF THE HUDSON

BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES, consisting of about 12.000 Robes, hy catalogus, will be nade by Mr. LEEMING, Auctioneer, at the Co., Office a Montreal, on Wednesday, the 21st, October Inst., at it clock.

JOHN LEEPING, Auctioneer, FOR SA7.E. P. & J. C.ASEY,

41 & 43 FII/ TH-AV.,

VOLUME 29. FIRE INSURA Manufacturers' F. & BOSTON Assets - - \$1 Home Insurance

COLUMBU Assets - - -Hoffman Fire Ins NEWYOR Assets - - -

BOSTON

TRENTON, GEO. C. CLARI

3 and 4 BRYAN Insurance C

OF CHICAGO

Assets nearly - - -Losses paid in three years, GEO. F. HARDING, Pres WALTER KIMBALL, Vie S. P. WALKER, Secreta Office, 110 La

FIRE. E. DUNCAN INSURANCE 130 BROADWAY,

UNION BUILD

COAT. A. C. BRACKEBU

LACKAWANN BRIAR HILL, OAK RIDGE ( CORNWALL B INDIANA GIA

CANNEL, By the Car Load or 5 No.1 West Ran

S. W. Corner Carroll and COA

Is free from all im will not clinker Also Lehigh Lump Erie, and Illinois C

ROGERS 144 Marke 100 Dearb 772 So. Cla REMOVA J. S. THOMPSO

Job Prin HAVE REMOVE TIMES BU 88 Fifth SECOND FLO

BALLARD, HOBE

212 East Mac 8ECOND FLO C. MEI LAKE NAVIG

GOODRICH'S S' or Manistee and Ludington,

Thursday, or Green Bay and Intermediate p or Escanabs and Lake Superio day and Thursday... Office and Docks, foot Michiga

PROPOSA PROPOSALS FOR SO Scaled proposals will be receive Clerk of the Board of Education, is LaSalle-st, till Monday, Oct. School sites of from 150 to 200 feet less than 125 feet in the following is In the vicinity of Centre-a In the vicinity of VanBure